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STATE OF INDIANA

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Railroad Commission

OF INDIANA

1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS :

WM. R. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 6, 1909.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 11, 1909.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State

January 12, 1909.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

MARK THISTLETHWAITE,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana,
January 12, 1909.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer January 12, 1909.

E. O. THOMPSON,
Assistant Clerk Printing Board.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

*UNION B. HUNT, Chairman, Winchester.....Term expires May 1, 1912
WILLIAM J. WOOD, Chairman, EvansvilleTerm expires May 1, 1909
*CHARLES V. McADAMS, Williamsport.....Term expires May 1, 1911
HENRY M. DOWLING, Indianapolis.....Term expires May 1, 1911
JOHN F. McCLURE, AndersonTerm expires May 1, 1912

CHARLES B. RILEY, Secretary.

LEON E. MORTON, Clerk.

H. O. GARMAN, Purdue University, Consulting Engineer.

ALEXANDER SHANE, Chief Inspector.

DAVID E. MATTHEWS, Inspector.

CHARLES M. PREBLE, Inspector.

IRMA RICE, Stenographer.

ETTA SIMMONS, Stenographer.

FLORENCE A. MELOON, Stenographer.

Office, Room 84 State House.

Public Hearing Room, 85 State House.

Chairman's Room, 82 State House.

Commissioners' Room, 50 State House.

*Resigned December 1, 1908.

*Resigned June 8, 1908.

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INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Railroad Commission of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

January 1, 1909.

To the HON. J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

We respectfully submit the Third Annual Report of the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

The Railroad Commission of Indiana completes practically four years of labor; first, under the act of 1905, creating the Commission and giving limited scope to its powers; and afterwards, under the act of 1907, which greatly increased its authority and conferred power to deal with the complicated and perplexing transportation problems of the day.

IN GENERAL.

The year ending December 1, 1908, has not been a very prosperous one for the business and railroad interests of the State. Following the financial panic of November, a year ago, a general business depression spread over the country, and the revenues of the railroads were so materially decreased that in many instances the reports showed heavy deficits. Conditions throughout the country and in the State are now constantly improving, and the outlook bids fair for a resumption of business upon its former scale in the near future. Local traffic on the railroads is gradually expanding, and much improvement is evident in through traffic.

DEPARTMENT OF TARIFFS AND RATES.

Under direction of the Commission, this department is charged with work of filing tariffs, classifications and schedules, procuring obedience to the rules of the Commission governing the construction and filing of tariffs and classifications, general supervision of tariffs

and classifications, checking of rates, preliminary conference and investigation work, and general investigation and report of traffic and trade conditions within the State at all times.

The system of registering and filing tariffs, inaugurated in this department something over a year ago, has been perfected and worked out in an efficient and satisfactory manner. In the files of this department repose some 18,000 tariffs, which are being constantly worked through and the numerous cancellations and changes kept up to date. While not as close a scrutiny and check of tariffs as they are filed has been made, as is desirable, with the necessary enlargement of this department in the future it will be possible for the Commission to be at all times accurately informed as to the exact rate conditions throughout the State. The files of this department are always open to the inspection of the public, and the Commission lends every effort in affording information to shippers.

All informal matters of rate adjustments, applications for approval of refunds, applications to publish rates, on less than statutory notice and rate quotations, are, under the direction of the Commission, handled in this department, and the specific case reports will be found in the report of the Department of Tariffs in Appendix V of this report. Applications for rate adjustments are carefully considered, conferences with carrier and shipper held and every effort made to reach an amicable settlement of the matter through negotiation, all under the approval of the Commission. Applications for refunds are carefully checked, and where the law has not been followed by the carrier in the charging of the lowest legally published rate in effect at the time of the movement of the traffic, the matter is promptly called to the carrier's attention and adjustment of the overcharge required. The statute of the State grants no discretion to the Commission in the way of allowing reparation, and it many times happens that the Commission is compelled to deny an application for refund which is a hardship upon the shipper because of the fact that a reasonable rate had not been lawfully published by the carrier. Applications for the publication of rates upon less than statutory notice, are, under direction of the Commission, carefully investigated and checked and authority to publish is either granted or denied by wire. Quotations of rates are innumerable and every effort is made to afford the shipping public prompt and accurate information along this line.

In this department preliminary investigations of practices,

rates and traffic conditions are conducted under the direction of the Commission, and reports made to the Commission before cases go to general hearing, thus enabling the Commission to approach the trial of a case with necessary information before it to shorten and condense the actual hearing thereof. Rates in controversy are checked, comparative rate, tonnage and classification tables are prepared and submitted to the Commission, practices of the carrier in handling any particular kind of traffic, conditions existing at the point of shipment or receipt of freight, are investigated and reported to the Commission, as well as the investigation of peculiar or unusual trade conditions which may bear upon the matter in controversy. Accurate records, files and dockets are kept of the work in this department and ready reference may be had to all such matters at any time.

Under the direction of the Commission, or a commissioner, conferences are held in this department for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of controversies between carrier and shipper, and it is gratifying to the Commission to report that much good has been accomplished through this medium of bringing the shipper and the carrier together in a harmonious adjustment of their disputes. These conferences in many instances prevent the necessity of long and expensive litigation. Advances and changes in rates, traffic conditions and practices on the part of the carriers are reported from time to time to the Commission, to the end that it may charge itself with information as to the general conditions affecting the traffic of the State. For complete and detailed account, see report of Department of Tariffs.

EXPRESS RATES.

During the year the Commission concluded its inquiry as to express rates into this State, and made an order reducing these rates and condemning the practices of the express companies in making free delivery limits inside of cities and towns, and failing to deliver in all towns of 2,500 inhabitants. Before the Commission could enforce its order a bill was filed against it in the Federal Court, and Judge Anderson granted an injunction. The Commission has moved to dissolve this injunction, which motion is pending at the time when this report is made. For a full account of its proceedings in express matters see formal case No. 143 in Appendix II.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

THE PHYSICAL ROAD.

This Commission has had the power of supervision and inspection of the physical road for two years only. During that time it has established an Inspection Department which is in some respects the most important department of the Commission. It has placed in charge of this department a conscientious and able railroad man, and has employed two practical railroad men to assist him. The Commission concedes that it has not exercised to the fullest extent the important powers conferred by the General Assembly. It has thought best to commence this work conservatively and to improve upon it from time to time as the experience of the commissioners or inspectors should suggest. The Commission believes that it can make a better organization of this department and can do more effective work and is bending its efforts in that direction.

Meantime, to show that a very great deal has been accomplished, we submit in the report of the Inspection Department hereinafter facts which show that we have corrected during the year 693 cases reported to us by our inspectors and have closed and dismissed for good reason 201 cases, and that there are yet pending before us 217 cases, which will receive attention as fast as they can be reached. The Commission, through its inspectors, during the past year has done the following work on the steam railroads, the importance of which will be at once understood when the same is considered:

STEAM RAILROADS.

On the steam railroads there were reported and corrected overhead obstructions other than bridges	1,447
Lateral obstructions reported and removed	351
Lateral obstructions pending	57
Defects on bridges corrected	208
Low highway bridges raised	13
Low highway bridges pending	4
Unsatisfactory method of operating signals corrected.....	6
Defective signals corrected	3
Dangerous highway crossings pending	9
Unsanitary condition of stations corrected	14
Bridge alarms erected	10
Highway crossing signs erected, on miles of road.....	262
Whistling posts erected, on miles of road.....	293
Defects on highway crossings corrected.....	10
Foot guards installed, on miles of road.....	404
Switch lights installed	138
Defects in track corrected	16
Unsanitary condition of closets pending	1

Unsatisfactory and unsafe station platforms corrected.....	12
Insufficient closet conveniencies corrected.....	12
Water barrels installed at wooden bridges, on miles of road.....	296
Crude unsatisfactory signals corrected.....	4
Defects on station grounds corrected	19

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

On the electric lines, cases of unsatisfactory management corrected..	5
Shelter sheds erected	3
Safety devices installed	1
Bridge defects corrected	10
Unsatisfactory shelter sheds corrected	20
Unsatisfactory switch stands corrected	68
Unsatisfactory switch stands pending	10
Switch lights installed	69
Dangerous highway crossings-interlocks installed	2
In complying with the law in stopping at railroad crossings.....	1
Highway crossing signs erected, on miles of road.....	496
Whistling posts erected, on miles of road.....	142
Highway crossing bells installed	2
Highway crossing bells pending	7
Obstructions to signals corrected	2
Defects on bridges corrected	6
Defective derails corrected	2
Defective depot corrected	1
Defective track corrected	5

INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC LINES.

During the last year the following electric lines were inspected by the inspectors as to their physical condition and operation, and full reports made thereon to the Commission:

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Miles Inspected.</i>
I., C. & S. R. R.....	58.18
I. & L.	47.67
L. & N. I. Light & Power Co.....	28.50
E. & S. I.	48.19
* E. & E.	24.36
E. & Mt. V.	16.90
M. & P.	30.59
* E. S. & N.	24.30
Ft. W. & S.	19.54
K., M. & W.	35.48
T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	352.68
I. & C. Tr.	108.16
T. & C. Tr.....	40.23
Ohio Elec. Line.....	22.36
C., L. & A.	9.13
Angola R. R.	3.75
* St. J. V. Tr.....	42.08

*Combined steam and electric railroad.

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Miles Inspected.</i>
C., S. B. & N. I. Elec.....	67.15
Winona Interurban	32.78
Sou. Mich.	5.50
C., L. S. & S. B.....	69.00

With total mileage of.....1,086.53

STEAM ROADS INSPECTED.

During the past year the steam railroads were inspected as to their physical condition and operation, as shown in detail in the report of the Chief Inspector. Our inspector of safety appliances inspected 24,085 cars, as shown in the report of the Chief Inspector.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS.

During this year a great many accidents were investigated by the Commission. The reports of only a few of these are set out in the Chief Inspector's report. It is the purpose of the Commission to provide a more careful and accurate account of such investigations and their results and to report them more fully hereafter. Two thousand five hundred accident reports were made by the railroads to the Commission. These were examined, classified and discussed, not only by the Commission and its inspectors, but by a committee of practical railroad men, experts in the business, selected for this purpose.

ACCIDENT BULLETINS.

During the year the Commission has continued to issue accident bulletins, and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be found in this report. These bulletins are not merely statistical, but are intended to go to the public and to railroad men to show what is taking place in the State with reference to accidents, and they contain, besides, practical suggestions, looking to the prevention of accidents. When the Railroad Commission of Indiana commenced issuing accident bulletins it was not aware that such bulletins were also issued by the Board of Trade of Great Britain. During the year we have secured copies of the bulletins issued by the Board of Trade and we find that these are much more completely prepared than are the bulletins of the Indiana Railroad Commission. They contain an account of the investigation of railroad accidents and a summary of all accidents, with the causes thereof, that have taken place during the quarter. They show completeness of detail and of accurate information, which we feel it would be well for us to follow.

FIRST ANNUAL INDIANA RAILROAD CONVENTION.

During the year, under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of 1907 to provide for the safe operation of trains on steam railroads in this State, the First Annual Indiana Railroad Convention was held. This was to some extent an experiment in railroad regulation; the idea having originated with the Railroad Commission of Indiana. We are glad to say that the convention more than justified the expectations of the framers of the act which brought it into being. It was composed of the Railroad Commission and its inspectors and of an equal number of division superintendents and railroad engineers, conductors and brakemen. It was addressed by eminent railroad authorities, and the attention of the delegates to this convention assembled from all the steam railroads of this State, was sharply called to the fact that many accidents which took place were preventable, and that by the active efforts of the officers and men who operate the railroads in this State a great number of useful lives could be saved.

The proceedings of this convention will be found in this volume and while, as said above, it was the first movement in this direction, it so impressed those who attended it, and we may say, the public of the State, that it has been fitly characterized as "The Great Railroad Advance."

What was learned by the Commission at this convention will enable it to make the next convention far more useful, and may perhaps result in establishing, not only in this State, but in other States, a more efficient and powerful agency to prevent railroad accidents. Before closing our general observations on the regulations of the physical road, we advert to the work of the Commission outside of the State of Indiana. Two important subjects have been kept constantly in mind by the Indiana Railroad Commission looking to the saving of human life. One is the prevention of trespassing on the railroads, the other the avoidance of useless fatalities at grade crossings. With reference to both of these matters the Indiana Railroad Commission has taken a prominent part, which has been duly recognized in the public press outside of the State of Indiana. A member of this Commission is chairman of the Committee on Trespassing on the Railroads and chairman of the Committee on Grade Crossings both of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners and of the North Central Association of Railroad Commissioners. The report on this subject by the chairman of these associations is exceedingly elaborate and contains among other things, a reference and compilation of all the statutes

of the states of the United States, and the customs and laws of many of the states of Europe. This report will be found in the Appendix, and is intended to throw all possible light on these subjects to the end that not only in Indiana but elsewhere throughout the country legislation may take place which will stop a slaughter which is little less than criminal.

This Commission has prepared bills upon both of these subjects which will be introduced into the coming session of the General Assembly. It is trusted that the General Assembly will avail itself of the consideration and study given to these subjects by the Railroad Commission, and will pass these bills.

INTERURBANS.

CONVENTION OF OFFICIALS.

In looking into the condition of interurban roads Chief Inspector Shane found that many of them were operating without any rules, and that there was no uniformity in the rules under which these companies were operating their roads. On his recommendation the Commission called a convention, which assembled at Indianapolis, February 18, 1908. The practical result of this action was the adoption of a uniform code of rules. The same has now been put in force by all, with the probable exception of one interurban of this State. A full account of the proceedings of the convention and a copy of the Code of Rules adopted will be found in the Appendix.

CONNECTION BETWEEN RAILROADS.

During the year both the trial court and the Supreme Court of the State sustained the action of the Commission in ordering connection between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Chicago and Cincinnati railroads at Richmond, Indiana.

The Commission held that the intent of the statutes of this State was to require railroads operating in this State to connect with each other at their intersections so that the people of the State might enjoy the shortest routes to all markets and have the best possible railroad facilities.

The Commission held also that it had not only the power to compel the connection, but the right to prescribe exactly where the connection should be made. It is interesting to the people of the State to know that the Supreme Court has sustained the Commission squarely with reference to these most important decisions.

BLOCK SYSTEM.

In 1907 the Commission recommended to the Governor for enactment a bill which was passed requiring railroad companies whose receipts per mile were \$7,500.00 or more to install block systems on their railroads by July 1, 1909. In order that the companies might be reminded of their duty in this regard, a year ago the Commission issued a circular letter calling attention to this requirement, and the time in which the improvement must be done. We regret to say that very few of the carriers have taken action to comply with this statute. The Commission regards the enactment as most important and hereby gives notice that it will enforce it by all means in its power.

DEPOTS.

With reference to depot facilities the Commission has done some work, as will be seen by reference to its inspection cases. It has insisted especially upon the requirements of the law at existing depots, that they be well lighted and heated, and supplied with wholesome water and toilet rooms and kept in sanitary condition.

During the year the E. & T. H. R. R. Co. constructed a depot at Evansville at a cost probably of \$300,000.00. The Big Four constructed a new depot at Greensburg, a very creditable building, and reconstructed one at Fairland, and in various other places in the State depot conditions have been improved. However, the Commission thinks that a great deal can be done for the accommodation of the people of this State by providing better depot facilities, and during the present year its inspectors will devote a part of their time to this matter.

The electric lines are building shelter sheds and some very substantial depots. We include in this report a cut of a concrete shelter shed of the Evansville, Suburban & Newburg Railroad, which is very creditable to that company and most useful to its patrons.

DISCIPLINE TALKS TO RAILROAD MEN.

The Commission has commenced the practice of making addresses by its members and by its inspectors to railroad men at various points in the State. The purpose is to get before them the absolute necessity of obedience to the rules and proper discipline in order to prevent accidents and the consequent fatalities among themselves. We expect to greatly enlarge upon this custom during

the present year and the commendation it has received from some of the railroad officials leads us to believe that we will be able to accomplish much good by this action.

UNIFORM MINIMUM LATERAL CLEARANCES.

The safety appliance bill heretofore recommended by this Commission, and passed by the General Assembly provided for lateral clearance of not less than 18 inches from the widest car or locomotive. In endeavoring to enforce this statute the Commission found considerable diversity of practice among the companies with reference to lateral clearances and also found that this matter constituted a great danger to employees in this State.

During the past year a great deal of work has been done to move back structures and line tracks away from structures in order that operation might be safe. The committee of railroad men appointed by the Indiana Railroad Convention requested the Chairman of this Commission to correspond with the American Railway Association with reference to providing a uniform minimum lateral clearance. We wrote the Secretary on December 15, 1908, and December 18, 1908, he responded that the matter would be taken up at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. He also stated, however, that,

“In establishing a uniform minimum lateral clearance for the entire country, there is so much involved and the scope of the question is so great that it will require a great deal of investigation and serious consideration before it is possible to reach a final conclusion. It would be unfortunate to attempt to determine such a subject with undue haste.”

GRADE CROSSINGS—NUMBER ELIMINATED.

At other places in this report will be found allusion to this matter, but too much cannot be said on this important subject. We note from the report of the Railroad Commissioners of Vermont for 1908, that since the spring of 1907, under the laws of that State, forty grade crossings had been eliminated. In each case the town was assessed 10 per cent., the State 25 per cent., and the railroad the remainder, including land damages. With no adequate provision of the law referring to work of this kind in this State, we can not report that grade crossings have been eliminated through the orders of the Commission. We do desire, however, to state here, so that the facts may be noted and considered, that track ele-

vation has proceeded successfully in the City of Indianapolis, that the City of Ft. Wayne is endeavoring to have the tracks in that city elevated, and that the Big Four Railroad between the City of Indianapolis and the Town of Coal Bluff, a distance of sixty miles, in the reconstruction work they have been doing, have eliminated at their own expense, twenty-three grade crossings. The Vandalia Railroad has also eliminated quite a number of such crossings, and altogether we think we can safely say as many as thirty-five grade crossings have been eliminated in this State during the last year. While this is very little, it is a commencement. It is squarely in the right direction, and encourages the Railroad Commission of this State to recommend by every means in its power, the agitation of this question until some adequate commencement will be made looking to the elimination during the course of reasonable time of all the grade crossings, at least 10,000, in this State.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Commission has had before it formal controversies upon a variety of subjects, including complaints respecting rates, both freight and passenger; the establishment of switch connections between railroads and between the plants of individuals and railway lines; the interchange of traffic between steam and interurban roads; the division of joint rates in force upon connecting lines; the crossings of railways and construction of interlockers; the classification of freight; the construction of depots and improvement of station facilities and train service; appeals from the resolutions of town boards respecting the protection of railroad crossings in their respective towns; the modification of car service rules, etc. In many instances the carriers have acquiesced in the findings of the Commission. In some cases, notably those wherein the question of proper rates is involved and those concerning interchange of traffic between interurbans and steam roads, the steam lines have resisted the orders of the Commission by proceedings instituted in the State courts.

INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Commission has had under consideration a large number of proceedings, which have not assumed the status of formal controversies. These have covered a large field, and included, among others, general inquiries into practices of the carriers; construction of railroad statutes and car service rules; questions concerning in-

terlockers; switching service; rates; depot facilities; baggage checking and charges; passenger fares; classification of freight; reconsignments of freight; interchange of traffic; clearances; protection of crossings; complaints against railroad station agents; connections between railroads; refunds; placement of cars; demurrage; claims for shortage; storage charges; express deliveries; liability for lost freight; delays in shipments, etc. Aside from these matters, the Commission has had occasion to reply to a large number of inquiries, submitted personally and by letter, in regard to the laws of the State, customs of railroads, remedies for stated wrongs, and many others, no formal record being kept of the same. In a large proportion of the cases thus brought informally before the Commission, the desired result has been obtained by negotiation; with a minimum of trouble and delay to the parties interested.

PENDING LITIGATION.

The Commission is now engaged, as plaintiff or defendant, in the following litigation:

FEDERAL COURT.

No. 1. Express Companies v. Members of the Commission.

There are six of these cases, being one by each express company, seeking to set aside the order of the Commission recommending certain express rates. Upon a preliminary hearing a restraining order was issued by the court enjoining the Commission from proceeding in the State courts to enforce the proposed rates. Miller, Shirley & Miller, special counsel, have been employed with the consent of the Executive.

No. 2. The Commission v. The Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

The Commission v. The C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.

These are proceedings by the Commission to enjoin the defendant companies from refusing to interchange traffic with the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway at Muncie, Indiana. They were originally instituted in the Delaware Circuit Court and removed by the defendants to the Federal Court. A restraining order was granted in the Delaware Circuit Court, and this restraining order has since been set aside by the Federal Court and the cases are now pending on the action of the court upon the motion to dissolve the restraining order. These cases are in charge of the Attorney-General.

No. 3. The Vandalia Railroad Company v. The Commission.

This is a bill in equity filed by the Vandalia Railroad to set aside an order made by the Commission concerning class rates on its St. Louis Division. An application for a temporary restraining order was denied during the last year. Noble C. Butler, Clerk of the Circuit Court, has been appointed Special Master to take the evidence in this cause. This case is in charge of the Attorney-General. The evidence has been taken and brief prepared on behalf of the defendant.

No. 26. Grand Trunk Railway v. Railroad Commission of Indiana.

This is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Appellate Court of Indiana in Commission's cause No. 1, reported in 40 App. page 168. No special counsel has been employed.

No. 22. The Commission v. The Southern Indiana Railway Company.

This is a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the distribution of coal cars by the defendant. The evidence was heard at Terre Haute on May 11th and was transcribed and received by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on June 1st. Commissioner McAdams, who conducted this investigation and hearing, has been employed as special counsel in the Supreme Court of the United States, with the consent of the Executive. Oral argument of the cause at Washington, D. C., has been requested by the Railroad Commission.

No. 23. The Commission v. The K. & I. Bridge & R. R. Co. et al.

This is a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning rates of the K. & I. Bridge & Railroad Company. Evidence was heard and brief filed. On November 14, 1908, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided the cause in favor of the contention of the Commission.

STATE COURTS.

Fayette Circuit Court.

No. 4. The Commission v. The C., H. & D. and The C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Companies.

This is an action in the Fayette Circuit Court by the Commission against these companies for a writ of mandate requiring them

to make physical connection between their lines at the City of Connersville, Indiana. The venue of this cause has been changed to Rush County. The writ has been issued and is returnable on June 8, 1908. Jas. W. Noel is special counsel in this case, employed with the consent of the Executive.

Lake Superior Court.

No. 5. C., I. & S. Railway Company v. The Commission.

This is an action by the railroad company against the Commission to set aside the Commission's order heretofore entered requiring construction of a depot at Lake Village, and is pending in the Superior Court at Hammond. Will H. Isham is special counsel in this case, employed with the consent of the Executive.

Bedford Circuit Court.

No. 6. The Commission v. Southern Indiana Railway and The B. & O. S.-W. Railway.

This was an action by the Commission in the Bedford Circuit Court to enjoin further disobedience of the Commission's order fixing rate on coal from the Linton District to Lehman. A hearing was had and a perpetual injunction was granted. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court and appellant's brief has been filed. Chas. E. Thompson and H. P. Pearson were special counsel in the court below. Mr. Thompson has been employed as special counsel in the Supreme Court, with the consent of the Executive.

Tippecanoe Superior Court.

No. 7. The Monon Railway v. The Commission.

This is an action by the Monon Company against the Commission to set aside its order concerning the movement of gravel, entered in cause No. 164. The cause has been heard and determined in favor of the Commission, and an appeal has been perfected by the railroad company. Chas. E. Thompson was special counsel in this case in the court below. C. V. McAdams has been employed, with the consent of the Executive, as special counsel on appeal to the Supreme Court. Brief has been filed for the Commission and oral argument requested.

No. 8. Wabash Railway Company v. The Commission.

This is an action by the Wabash Company against the Commission in the Superior Court to set aside its order made with refer-

ence to the movement of gravel from Lafayette. No action has been taken since the cause was filed and no special counsel has been employed.

Bartholomew Circuit Court.

No. 9. Southern Indiana Railway v. The Commission.

C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company v. The Commission.

These are actions brought by the plaintiff companies against the Commission to set aside its order with reference to rates on coal to Indianapolis and the Gas Belt. Issues in both cases have been closed. Briefs have been prepared upon law questions involved. C. V. Adams has been employed as special counsel, with the consent of the executive.

No. 25. Southern Indiana Railway Company v. Railroad Commission of Indiana and The C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.

This is a suit for an injunction to restrain the Commission from putting into effect the joint rate established in No. 252, for the use of the petitioner and the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. V. McAdams has been employed as special counsel, with the consent of the Executive.

Allen Superior Court.

No. 10. Commission v. Express Companies.

These are numerous cases filed by the Commission in the Superior Court of Allen County to collect penalties for violation of the law by the express companies. The complaints have been filed and are now pending on demurrer thereto by the express companies. Argument has been had and briefs filed. Leonard & Leonard and D. B. Ninde are special counsel in these cases, employed with the consent of the Executive.

No. 29. P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co. and Pennsylvania Railroad v. Commission.

Suit to set aside order of the Commission entered in Cause No. 251. Return day, January 15, 1909.

Vermillion Circuit Court.

No. 11. The Southern Indiana Railway Company v. The Commission.

This was an action brought originally in the Circuit Court of Vigo County against the Commission to set aside its order in Cause No. 188 concerning distribution of coal cars. The cross-complaint

was filed by the Commission and a restraining order granted by the Vigo Circuit Court restraining company from further disobedience to the Commission's order, whereupon a change of venue was taken to the Vermillion Circuit Court. On April 4th, 6th and 7th demurrers were argued before Judge Rheuby, who now has the cause under advisement. Robinson & Stilwell are employed as special counsel in this case, with the consent of the Executive.

Montgomery Circuit Court.

No. 12. State of Indiana v. The Monon Railway Company.

This is an affidavit and criminal prosecution against the defendant company concerning the full crew law. The case is in charge of Hon. Martin Hugg as special counsel, employed with the consent of the Executive.

Tippecanoe Circuit Court.

No. 13. State of Indiana v. The Wabash Railroad.

This is a criminal proceeding concerning the full crew law, and is in charge of Martin Hugg, special counsel, employed with consent of the Executive. The company filed a special answer, a demurrer to which was overruled, holding in substance that the law was invalid as applied to an interstate train. No further action has been taken, the court indicating that if the affidavit was changed to show that the train in question was an interstate train he would then quash the affidavit.

Marion County.

No. 14. Commission v. The Monon Railway Company.

This is an action in the Superior Court before Judge Leathers concerning the right to issue free transportation under the act of 1905. The cause was argued orally and briefed by Attorney-General Miller. No action has ever been taken by the court. The cause is in charge of the Attorney-General.

No. 15. Commission v. The Express Companies.

These were numerous actions in the Superior Courts concerning penalties for failure to make delivery and for mandate to require delivery. The causes were determined against the Commission and one of each character of the cases was appealed to the Supreme Court. The latter has since affirmed the judgments of the lower court and overruled a petition for re-hearing filed by the Commis-

sion. This litigation was in charge of the Attorney-General with Merrill Moores as special counsel, employed with the consent of the Executive.

No. 16. P., C., C. & St. L. Railway v. The Commission.

This is an action of the Pan Handle Company against the Commission to set aside its order requiring physical connection between its line and the C., C. & L. at Richmond. The cause has been determined in favor of the Commission by both the lower and the Supreme Courts. Shiveley & Shiveley were special counsel in the court below and were employed as special counsel in the Supreme Court, with the approval of the Executive.

No. 17. Lake Erie & Western Railway v. The Commission.

This is an action by the plaintiff company against the Commission to set aside its order requiring a switch connection to be made for Mr. Jennings in New Castle. The cause has not been heard and is pending in the Superior Court, Room 3. Forkner & Forkner have been employed as special counsel, with the Executive's consent.

No. 18. C., C., C. & St. L. Railway v. The Commission.

This is an action by the plaintiff company in the Superior Court to set aside the Commission's order requiring the Big Four and I. U. Traction Company to interchange traffic at Winchester, Indiana. This order was made upon the petition of the Farmland Stone Company. Marsh & Jacque have been employed as special counsel, with the consent of the Executive. The cause has not been heard.

No. 19. C., C., C. & St. L., L. E. & W. and Monon Railway Companies v. The Commission.

This is an action by these companies in the Superior Court to set aside the Commission's order made concerning the movement of gravel from Lafayette, Indiana, and involves the same matter as the suit brought by the Wabash against the Commission in the Superior court of Tippecanoe County. No action has been taken except that the plaintiff has agreed to paragraph its complaint. No special counsel has been employed in this case.

No. 20. L. E. & W. Railway et al. v. The Commission.

This is an action by these companies against the Commission to set aside its order made with reference to classification of thin cut

lumber. No action has been taken since the complaint was filed and no special counsel has been employed.

No. 21. State of Indiana v. The Vandalia Railroad.

This is a criminal proceeding in the criminal courts of Marion County involving the full crew law instituted by special counsel, Martin Hugg. Hearing was had, the finding entered in favor of the state, and upon the judgment so rendered an appeal is now pending in the Supreme Court. Senator Hugg has been directed to institute an additional prosecution against the Louisville Division of the Pan Handle to determine the question of the right of the companies to use train porters as brakemen.

Senator Hugg's employment, entered into with the Executive's consent, with reference to the full crew law, embraces all the litigation along that line and extends to service in the Supreme Court of the United States, should the cases go that far.

No. 27. Railroad Commission v. Southern Indiana Railway and C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad.

Suit by the Commission to enjoin these railroads from refusing to move traffic pursuant to the order of the Commission. An injunction was granted, until final hearing. The case has been orally argued, and briefed, and is in charge of C. V. McAdams as special counsel, employed with Executive approval.

No. 30. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. v. Commission.

Suit to set aside order entered in Cause No. 250. Return day, January 15, 1909.

Gibson Circuit Court.

No. 24. In the Matter of Petition of Peter Folz et al. for Relocation of Public Highway.

This was a proceeding looking to the relocation of a highway over the right of way of the E. & I. Railway. The Commission intervened and objected to the relocation on the ground that such would be extremely dangerous. The matter was argued orally and by briefs, on behalf of the Commission.

Wayne Circuit Court.

No. 28. C., R. & Ft. W. R. R. Co. v. Railroad Commission et al.

Suit to set aside an order of the Commission requiring that the cost of erection and maintenance of an interlocker at Decatur should be borne in stated proportions by the Chicago & Erie Rail-

road, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad and the plaintiff. A demurrer to the original complaint was sustained. An amended complaint has been filed and a demurrer thereto by the Commission has been submitted to the court, and briefed.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

The Commission respectfully recommends that legislation upon the following subjects be enacted at the next session of the General Assembly:

1. The Railroad Commission law should be so amended that in proper cases the Railroad Commission may intervene in proceedings for the location, change or extension of a public highway over the right of way of a railway, outside of the corporate limits of cities and towns; where, in its judgment, such location, change or extension would not be advisable from the standpoint of public safety.

2. A law should be passed providing a uniform method for presenting (to railroads) shippers' and consignees' claims against the same, with the kind of proof thereof which should be submitted to the carrier, and imposing upon the latter the duty of supplementing this proof so far as it is able. The law should also include a penal provision intended to secure prompt settlement of shippers' claims against railroads, where the statutory method of proving the same has been followed.

3. A law should be passed giving the Commission authority to permit the putting into effect of emergency rates by a carrier, where no rates have been legally published for the movement of a specific class of traffic and an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of such rates without formal publication.

4. A law should be passed giving the Commission authority to permit refunds or reparation, in proper cases; such authority, as to intrastate business, to be similar in extent to that now possessed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to interstate transactions.

5. The Railroad Commission Act (Sec. 10 (d)) should be so amended as to permit the issuance by common carriers of non-negotiable bills of lading heretofore known as "straight consignment" bills of lading, which have never possessed a negotiable character.

6. The Safety Appliance Law (Acts 1907, p. 186) should be so amended as to provide punishment for wrongful destruction or interference with the operation of safety appliances or appliances used to protect highway crossings; such destruction or interference being made a misdemeanor.

7. A statute should be passed to prevent trespassing upon railway tracks, and punishing all persons who use such tracks as a footway. The railway employes, including section men, trainmen, and inspectors, should be given constabulary powers in the enforcement of the law.

8. The law (Burns Stats. 1908, Sec. 2674) regarding the running of crossings by enginemen without stopping, should be so amended as to provide for only a fine for the first offense and for fine and imprisonment in the county jail for the second and each subsequent similar offense; the provision as to imprisonment in the State penitentiary to apply only to the second and subsequent offenses.

9. The Safety Appliance Law (Acts 1907, p. 186) should be so amended as to require adequate and properly working hand-brakes to be placed upon all cars, both freight and passenger, including interurbans; and as to the latter, the hand-brakes should be required to operate independently of the air or power brakes.

10. The cities and towns law should be so amended as to give the Commission authority to require the removal of lateral and overhead obstructions near railroad tracks in cities and towns.

11. A law should be enacted providing for the elimination of grade crossings throughout the State, by requiring the steam and electric railroads to separate a specified number of grades each year, for each 100 miles of railroad or fraction thereof, owned or operated by them. The expense of separation should be divided between the railroads and the counties, cities or towns wherein the crossings are located, according to some fair basis.

12. The Railroad Commission Act (Sec. 19) should be amended so as to require immediate telegraphic report to the Commission of all accidents occurring upon any railway in the State.

13. A statute should be enacted making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to pass under or through railway gates at highway crossings when the same are down.

14. The Towns and Cities Code should be so amended as to permit an appeal to the Railroad Commission from town boards and city councils, in regard to ordinances governing the speed of railway trains within the corporate limits.

We attach hereto and make part of this report the following :

- Appendix I: Financial statement.
- Appendix II: Formal proceedings.
- Appendix III: Informal proceedings.
- Appendix IV:
- Appendix V:
- Appendix VI:
- Appendix VII:

Respectfully submitted,

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA,

WM. J. WOOD, Chairman,

HENRY M. DOWLING,

JOHN F. McCLURE,

Commissioners.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

APPENDIX I.

Financial Statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT COVERING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Received from appropriations	\$30,861 96	
Disbursed on the Orders of the Commission—		
For office furniture and fixtures.....	\$186 91	
For express, transfer and messenger service	96 35	
For postage	328 00	
For telephone, rental and long distance service	263 05	
For telegraph service	88 27	
For railroad maps	220 50	
For office supplies and publications....	58 25	
For extra office and other help.....	2,649 89	
For fees paid sheriffs and other officers and legal publication notices.....	71 50	
For fees paid witnesses	150 68	
For fees paid engineers inspecting interlocking plants	1,226 21	
For fees paid engineers inspecting bridges	25 00	
For traveling expenses, Commissioners, inspectors, secretary and clerk.....	1,435 93	
		\$6,800 54
For salaries paid three Commissioners..	\$12,000 00	
For salary paid secretary	2,500 00	
For salary paid clerk	1,800 00	
For salary paid chief inspector—		
4 months at \$150.00.....	\$600 00	
8 months at \$175.00.....	1,400 00	
		2,000 00
For salaries paid two inspectors, \$1,500 each per annum.....	3,000 00	
		21,300 00
For legal service, from special appropriation*		2,761 42
Total expenditures for all purposes.....	\$30,861 96	

*Amount special appropriation \$3,000 per annum.

Collections on Account of—

Interlocking fees	\$1,385 49	
Transcript of evidence and copies of papers	2,037 30	
Repayment of costs	11 60	
	<hr/>	3,434 39

Net expenditures in excess of collections..... \$27,427 57

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Formal Proceedings.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. 6. Schnull & Co. v. Vandalia Railroad Company.

Since our last report the injunction suit commenced by respondent to enjoin the enforcement of the Commission's order in the above cause, has been referred to Hon. Noble Butler, Special Master, and the evidence is being taken.

No. 23. Edward T. Slider v. Southern Railway Company.

Since our last report the Appellate Court has rendered a decision sustaining the order of the Commission entered in the above entitled cause. And the rates reduced and ordered by the Commission have been made effective.

No. 41. Bash Packing Company et al. v. Southern Railway Company et al.

Since our last report the Appellate Court has decided an appeal in the above cause, sustaining the Commission's order entered therein, and the reduced rates have been made effective.

Subsequently the Commission promulgated a general rule for securing refunds of excess freight charges collected under circumstances similar to those involved in this case. This rule is as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

RULE GOVERNING REFUNDING OF OVERCHARGES BY CARRIERS IN LITIGATED CASES.

Whenever any carrier has, pending litigation, collected freight charges in excess of those prescribed by the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and claim therefor is made by the person, or persons, entitled to a refund of the same, such claim, or claims, shall be evidenced by the claimant, (1) by the paid expense bills issued upon the shipment in question, if such are available to the claimant; (2) if not so available, then by a duly verified statement of the amount of such claims, accompanied by an itemized statement showing date, origin and destination of each shipment, name of consignee, article consigned, quantity, initials and numbers of each car, rates charged and lawful rates chargeable on each shipment, and the amount of each claim thereon. Such statement shall be accompanied by the original bills of lading, if such are available to the claimant, or by duplicates or copies thereof, if the originals cannot be obtained by him, provided such duplicates or copies are available to the claimant. If any expense bills, original bills of lading, or duplicates or copies of such bills of lading should not be available to the claimant, this fact shall be averred in the sworn statement above mentioned; and if duplicates or copies of the original

bills of lading are presented, each must be clearly identified by reference in the sworn statement aforesaid and their accuracy must be sworn to therein. (3) If neither of the foregoing methods is available to the claimant, he shall file with the carrier as complete a statement of his several claims, duly verified, as he is able to prepare. The carrier, within ten days after receipt of such claim so evidenced, shall either deliver to said claimant a written memorandum accepting said statement as correctly setting forth the amount due thereunder, or shall deliver to the claimant an itemized, written statement showing the date, origin and destination of each shipment referred to in such claim, name of consignee, quantity, initials and numbers of each car, rate charged on each shipment, amount of overcharge on each shipment, and all other facts necessary for the complete evidencing of such claims. Should the carrier delay both the delivery of said memorandum of acceptance and the furnishing of the evidence for more than ten days after receiving the claimant's statement last above mentioned, said claim shall be deemed presented at the time such statement is filed with the carrier by the claimant, and the penalties provided by law shall attach 30 days after such presentation, if payment of the claim is not sooner made.

Upon receipt by the claimant from the carrier of the evidence above mentioned, the claimant, if satisfied with the same, may file his acceptance thereof with the carrier and his claim shall be deemed presented from the date of such filing. If the carrier's statement is incorrect, the claimant shall file with the carrier a final, verified statement of claims, based upon the facts within his knowledge and the facts ascertained from the carrier's statement aforesaid, and such claim shall be deemed presented from the date of filing such final statement.

The carrier by whom such claim is owing shall pay the same in cash to the person or persons entitled to receive the same within thirty days after presentation to it of such claim.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION.

August 28, 1908.

No. 55. P. H. and F. M. Roots & Co. et al. v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company et al.

Since our last report suit has been begun in the Fayette Circuit Court by the respondents to set aside the order of the Commission. Summons has been issued and the matter is now pending. James W. Noel being employed as special counsel.

No. 56. Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company crossing Southern Indiana Railway Company at Midland, Indiana.

Since our last report this interlocking plant has been inspected by the Commission's inspector, approved by the Commission and the companies authorized to run the crossing without stopping from and after April 9, 1908.

No. 73. John D. Moore et al. v. Southern Indiana Railway Company.

Since our last report the above cause has been considered by the Commission and an order entered therein, requiring the respondent to file with the Commission a rate of 23.33 cents per ton on gravel in carload lots when coming off the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad at Elnora, Indiana.

No. 80. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad crossing Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company and Michigan Central Railroad Company at Dyer, Indiana.

Since our last report, this interlocking plant has been completed, inspected by the Commission's inspector and approved, the railroads being authorized to run the crossing without stopping from and after April 23, 1908.

No. 85. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company crossing Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Company at Moorefield, Indiana.

Petition and plans filed and approved. The plant was erected and approved November 24, 1908, and an order issued authorizing the running of the crossing without stopping, as provided by law.

No. 86. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company crossing the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the Vandalia Railroad at Plymouth, Indiana.

Since our last report this interlocking plant was put in operation pending inspection. It was subsequently inspected by the Commission's consulting engineer and approved. The railroads were authorized to run the crossing without stopping from and after July 7, 1908.

No. 95. Railroad Commission of Indiana v. Chicago & Erie Railroad Company, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company.

Since our last report suit has been begun by the Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company in the Wayne Circuit Court, contesting the order of the Commission respecting the expense of maintaining this plant. A demurrer to the complaint was sustained. An amended complaint has since been filed and the matter is still pending on demurrer to the amended complaint.

No. 116. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company crossing Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at junction with Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway west of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Since our last report the interlocking plant at this point has been approved, pending further inspection. Subsequently additional plans were filed, showing installation of derail and same were approved.

No. 124. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, reconstruction of Interlocking Plant at Colfax, Indiana.

Since our last report the Commission overruled objections to this plant, filed by the Vandalia Railroad, and the plant was approved.

No. 141. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, proposed system of signalling for tracks at Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis.

Since our last report this plant has been inspected and approved. An order was issued allowing the companies to run the crossing without stopping from and after June 4, 1908.

No. 146. S. P. Jennings v. Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

The Lake Erie & Western Railway has begun suit against the Commission in the Marion Superior Court to set aside an order in the above cause, requiring switch connection to be made for the petitioner. The Court decided that the switch should be put in at the cost of petitioner. The litigation was ended at the petitioner's request.

No. 147. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, depot at New Castle, Indiana.

This case is reported on page 87 of the Annual Report of the Railroad Commission of Indiana for 1907. Shortly after the case was first filed it was heard at New Castle, and we quote from the Report of 1907 as follows:

"After hearing the evidence consultation was held with the railroad officials and with some of the petitioners, and it was agreed that no formal order should be made for the present, but that the Commission should take the matter up and endeavor to secure an amicable adjustment thereof. The matter was taken up with Mr.

R. E. McCarty, general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines, and also was talked over informally with Mr. H. A. Boomer, general superintendent of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company. Both of these gentlemen express the opinion that the matter could be arranged and that a new station would be built at New Castle."

Mr. McCarty, the general superintendent of the Pennsylvania lines, stated to the Commission that plans for the construction of a depot at New Castle had been made and were in the hands of Division Superintendent Neff, who had the matter under consideration in connection with the Lake Erie & Western Railway officials. From the assurance given the Commission we had every reason to believe that a new depot would be built at New Castle before the close of 1908. The railroad officials, however, contend that financial conditions have made this impossible, though the Pennsylvania people say they are ready to proceed with their part of it, and that they are willing to build a separate depot. The people of New Castle, however, so far as we are advised, prefer a union depot to be built and used by the two railroads. The Commission is of the opinion that the promise of the railroad officials to construct a depot at New Castle were made in good faith and that it would be carried out as soon as financial conditions will warrant.

No. 149. Vandalia Railroad crossing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Brazil, Indiana.

Since our last report this interlocking plant has been examined and conditionally approved, and the companies authorized to run the crossing without stopping according to law, from and after September 17, 1908.

No. 154. Farmland Stone Company v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and the Union Traction Company.

Since our last report an action has been commenced by the Big Four Railway in the Superior Court of Marion County to set aside the Commission's order requiring the Big Four and Indiana Union Traction Company to interchange traffic at Winchester, Indiana. The case is now pending.

No. 164. Lafayette Gravel and Concrete Company v. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Since our last report the Monon Railway has begun an action to set aside the order of the Commission entered in the above cause.

The suit has been determined in the Tippecanoe Superior Court in favor of the Commission. The cause will be appealed by the Monon Railway.

No. 168. Commercial Club of Richmond v. Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

The Pan Handle Railroad has instituted a suit against the Commission to set aside its order entered in the above cause. The lower court sustained the decision of the Commission and on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment of the lower court in favor of the Commission has been affirmed.

No. 169. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway crossing Gary & Western Railway Company and Michigan Central Railroad Company at Ivanhoe, Indiana.

Since our last report this plant has been inspected and authority issued to place the same in temporary use from and after August 4, 1908. Blue prints of proposed changes were afterwards filed and approved by the commission.

No. 173. Application of St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company to cross the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway in the City of Angola, Indiana.

Since our last report an application for an extension of time, within which to complete the crossing in question was granted, completion to be made by December 31, 1908.

No. 174. Chicago & Erie Railroad crossing Vandalia Railroad at Newton, Indiana.

Plans filed and approved, subject to conditions. The plant was subsequently examined and approved, September 28, 1908.

No. 177. John Hess et al. v. Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, for depot at Lake Village.

This matter was originally filed with the Commission on September 10, 1907, and the opinion of the Commission appears in the Commission's 1907 report. An order was issued directing that the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company construct a depot, stock pens, and other facilities at Lake Village. Suit was brought by the respondent in the Lake Circuit Court to set aside the order of the Commission and a change of

venue was taken by the railroad to Porter County; later a conference was arranged between C. W. Hotchkiss, general manager of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad; H. D. Howe, general counsel of said road, and by certain citizens of Lake Village, and Mr. Will H. Isham, their attorney, and this conference was held in the office of the Chairman of the Commission, and in his presence, during the month of July, 1908. At this conference it was agreed between the representatives of the people of Lake Village and the representatives of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company that that part of the order of the Commission concerning stock pens should be abrogated and that the railroad would erect a suitable depot to be not less than 16x24; to have freight room and waiting room; that it would supply additional conveniences by constructing a platform. The railroad company would not agree to place an agent at Lake Village, but thought that an arrangement might be made by which they could have a person take charge of the ticket selling. They agreed to put in a telephone so that persons waiting for trains could ascertain from other stations whether or not trains were on time. This agreement has not yet been carried out. A building was moved from South Bend which is unsatisfactory to the people of Lake Village. The general manager of the Chicago, Indiana & Southern insists that when this building is placed in proper position, painted and completed, it would be substantially in compliance with his agreement with the people of Lake Village and their counsel, and so the matter stands at the time of making this report.

No. 178. Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad crossing Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad at Grasselli, Indiana.

Since our last report plans for changes in this plant have been filed, examined and approved by the Commission, subject to conditions.

No. 179. Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad crossing the Chicago & Indiana Air Line Railroad, the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad at East Chicago.

Since our last report an order has been made in this cause relieving the petitioner from obligation to connect with the Chicago & Indiana Air Line in the streets of East Chicago. Subsequently, the Commission approved the plant, subject to conditions.

No. 188. Calora Coal Company v. Southern Indiana Railway Company.

Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court of Vigo County to set aside the Commission's order in this cause. A cross-complaint was filed by the Commission and a restraining order granted, forbidding further disobedience of the Commission's order. The matter is now pending, a change of venue having been taken to the Vermillion Circuit Court.

No. 193. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, interlocker and signalling system at Carbon, Indiana.

Since our last report this plant has been inspected by the Commission's consulting engineer, approved and an order issued permitting its operation from and after June 4, 1908.

No. 195. Indianapolis & Louisville Railway crossing Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad at Clay City, Indiana.

Since our last report this plant has been completed, inspected by the Commission, and conditionally approved. An order has been entered permitting the crossing to be run without stopping, according to law, from and after June 27, 1908.

No. 197. Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company, petitioner, v. Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and Lake Erie & Western Railroad Companies, respondents.

The petitioner, the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company, filed a petition with the Commission asking that it be permitted to cross the respondents' lines at grade within the corporate limits of Bluffton, Indiana, and that the Commission prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such crossing should be made. The respondent companies objected to the crossing being made at grade, and while the case was pending before the Commission a suit was filed by the petitioner in the Wells Circuit Court to compel the respondents to permit the petitioner's line to cross its track in the said city of Bluffton. The respondent companies then filed a petition with the Railroad Commission of Indiana asking that no further steps be taken in the premises by this Commission while the case was pending in the Circuit Court, as it was unfair and inequitable to permit the petitioner, the Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company, to prosecute suits in two different forums at the same time and for the purpose of accomplishing the same result. The matter was taken up by the Commis-

sion and finally resulted in an amicable adjustment between the two companies. A contract showing the terms upon which said crossing was to be made and signed by the petitioner and the respondent, was filed in the office of the Railroad Commission and approved by this body and the case closed.

No. 198. Lafayette & Logansport Traction Company v. Vandalia Railroad Company and Wabash Railroad Company.

Since our last report amended plans for the construction of this interlocking plant have been filed; the plant has been constructed, inspected and conditionally approved by the Commission.

No. 205. Indiana Bridge Company v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company et al.

Since our last report the above cause has been heard and the petition dismissed. The opinion of the Commission was rendered by Commissioner Wood, and is as follows:

In this case counsel for petitioners claim that the power to make average or reciprocal demurrage rules is given in the first part of section 3 of the General Commission Act of 1907, page 458. We are unable to come to this conclusion. By virtue of this provision of the act we may adopt all necessary rules and regulations to govern car distribution and delivery, and demurrage rules and charges and for car service, but, so far as we can perceive, the words, "car distribution, delivery, demurrage rules and charges and car service," do not include the idea of reciprocal or average demurrage. Demurrage and other car service charges in the ordinary sense of the words, are charges in favor of the carrier or person owning the vessel or car and are not charges in favor of the shipper or consignee. If a new, additional and distinct right so far reaching as reciprocal demurrage had been intended, it would require clear and specific words and phrases and not the general expression of an old and well-known right and custom which had obtained heretofore, not to the persons claiming in this petition, but to other persons adversely interested.

Evidently, however, this provision of the statute is in *pari materia* with other parts of the same act, and other acts, and refers to them and will have to be construed with them. This provision, first part of section 3, consists of and is included in a general definition of the duties and powers of the Commission; the following provision in the same section is confined to the definition and exercise of the specific power invoked by the petition in this case. The first provision refers to the general duty and authority of the Commission as "*hereinafter provided*," to adopt all necessary rules and regulations for demurrage and car service. As hereinafter provided? Where? In subdivision f of the same section the matter of car service and demurrage rules and charges is "*hereinafter provided*" by the Assembly, and the specific duty and power of the Commission as to demurrage is differentiated from other powers and defined and declared to be that—

"(f) The Commission shall enforce, as hereinafter provided, reasonable and just rates of charges for each railroad company, subject hereto for the use or transportation of loaded or empty cars on its road; and may so enforce for each railroad, or for all railroads alike, reasonable rates for storing and handling of freight, and for the use of cars not loaded or unloaded within fifty-eight hours after notice of arrival and placement for service, not to include Sundays or legal holidays."

Now it will be noted that there are two distinct rights of different parties affirmed in this subdivision:

First. That the Commission shall enforce reasonable and just rates of charges not for the shipper, "but for each railroad company subject thereto," and this is obligatory on the Commission; it shall enforce these charges *for the railroad company*. We must construe these words in their obvious sense, and in view of the well-known condition of the scarcity of cars, and we must think that the General Assembly meant that its Railroad Commission should prescribe reasonable rates for the railroad companies in order to compel the loading or unloading of cars, in order to expedite the movement of cars for the benefit of other shippers and all shippers who needed them.

Second. But this subdivision did not stop here. It provided also most important rights for the shipper. No rate or charge can be made against the shipper until forty-eight hours of free time has elapsed, and even then this forty-eight hours' period shall not commence to run until notice of the arrival of the cars has been given and placement of the cars has been made. Now then, as the General Assembly has so clearly limited the power of the Commission on this subject by thus defining what rights of the carrier and shipper may be regulated by the Commission, the courts would set aside as being without authority any order made by us outside of these specific limitations of this part of the act.

To put it another way. We may enforce charges for railroad companies against shippers for failing to discharge cars after the statutory period, but where is any power given or where are the words in this specific definition of our powers on this subject to enforce a charge in favor of the shipper? Reciprocal or average demurrage, as it is sometimes called, is not provided at all. The shipper has certain rights, it is true.

- (1) To have notice of arrival of his car.
- (2) To have the car placed.
- (3) Forty-eight hours to load or unload.

But the closest scrutiny will extract nothing else in his favor, and certainly not a word or line to authorize this Commission to go inside of the free time against the shipper, or to go outside of the free time, with a reciprocal or average demurrage rule against the carrier by placing a charge on a single car to be paid or accounted for in favor of the shipper or averaged up in his favor, a matter absolutely foreign to the purposes of this part of the law. Suppose a single car was detained by the shipper, for instance, a high-class refrigerator or furniture car—very scarce and very much needed—imagine, further, an average rule made by us under this statute as the aim of right under which the shipper held this car five days in addition to the forty-eight hours of statutory time; it is not credible that any court

appealed to would not grant a mandate to enforce the release of the car after forty-eight hours, there not appearing the slightest recognition of the right claimed here of a charter or temporary ownership or right to use the car, except for forty-eight hours' time to load or unload after notice and placement of the car.

We are confirmed in these views by what has already taken place in this behalf. Before the organization of the Railroad Commission the Indiana Car Service Association had made certain rules of car service. In our formal hearing No. 48, Indiana Veneer and Lumber Co. and S. Bash & Co. v. the B. & O. R. R. Co. et al., we promulgated certain car service rules, from 1 to 9, inclusive, effective January 1, 1907, which we have been often informed have been of great service to the shippers of the State. Before these rules legal notice of arrival, with initials, charges, weights and number of cars, was not required; the bunching of cars, the fault of either transportation or switching, and weather conditions made no difference so far as the rules provided, in demurrage charges, and any concession from car service charges was the high and absolute prerogative of the car service manager, and affidavit could not be made removing the decision from him, and investing it in the railroad official with whom the shipper came in daily contact. In this case also the average or reciprocal plan was presented, and as to this we declared, First Annual Report, page 124:

"As to reciprocal demurrage, we have every reason to believe from the information at hand that the General Assembly intended to give the Commission power to establish reciprocal rules to prevent discrimination and delay. But the terms of the act in the light of the rules of statutory construction, render it so doubtful whether the Commission can make such rules that we feel it is best to relegate this matter to the General Assembly, now about to convene. If the representatives of the people of the State desire to pass such an act it would become effective long before an appeal from the decision of the Railroad Commission could be decided."

Before the last General Assembly convened we were informed that an effort would be made by influential shippers to provide for reciprocal or average demurrage in the State of Indiana. And as a matter of fact, House Bill 234, commonly known as the "Shippers' Bill," provided in section 5 partly as follows:

"If any car set for loading shall be properly loaded and proper shipping directions furnished, and the car thereby released for moving twenty-four hours or more before the free time expires, the carrier shall pay to the shipper one dollar (\$1) on account of such release. If any car set for unloading shall be unloaded and thereby released for moving twenty-four hours or more before the free time expires, the carrier shall pay the consignee one dollar (\$1) on account of such release."

"Cash settlements of any charges arising under this service shall be made at the end of each calendar month."

"Any carrier, shipper or consignee or any agent or employe of any carrier, shipper or consignee who shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars."

During the course of legislation the above provisions were stricken out of the "Shippers' Bill" by the General Assembly. And, therefore, the Assembly declined to provide an average system of demurrage quite similar to the plan proposed in the petition in this case. With this fact before us, and with only the warrant of a general doubtful enumeration of duties and powers followed by specific provision containing no affirmative grant or power of such regulation, would we not be asserting power, if we endeavored to do what was actually presented to the Assembly and denied by that body from whom all our powers are derived?

Referring again to what we said above, that no proper and legal conclusion can be reached without considering together all acts of the Assembly on the same subject, we find that even although the General Assembly had stricken out from the proposed bill the average plan claimed in the petition, it has expressed its will as to the limits of this kind of demurrage in this State under the sub-titles of "Reciprocal Demurrage, Freight Cars," in section 8, and "Reciprocal Demurrage, Coal Cars," in section 10 of the Shippers' Bill, pp. 438 and 439, Acts of 1907. Is there left for us any avenue of escape from the conclusion that the Assembly has made such provisions on this subject as it intended to obtain in this State, and having done so, has not confided to the Railroad Commission the power to enlarge its provisions in this regard?

It will be recalled that when this case came on for hearing the Commission presumed to make an order requiring the parties to meet and to make, if possible, a settlement of this matter. In making this order the commissioner in charge stated that average rules were in force in a great many states, particularly in the states of Michigan and Ohio, adjoining this State. We know, too, that some form of reciprocal or average demurrage existed in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Virginia. It was distinctly intimated that the Commission desired conciliatory effort and action between the parties with the hope that an agreement could be reached by which some form of average demurrage would be adopted to the satisfaction of both parties; so that on the one side this right so persistently claimed by the shippers might be granted by the carriers, there being no authority in the Commission to order it, and on the other side, it might be granted upon such condition as would not retard the movement of cars. We thought that the period of temporary depression in business would be a good time to try the effect of such rule and we purposely gave to the parties to this cause a considerable space of time within which we hoped they might get together and come to an agreement. Failing altogether in our effort in this regard, there is nothing left for us but to take the law as the General Assembly has enacted it and to keep within the limits of the authority delegated to us.

An order dismissing the petition will accordingly be entered.

February 20th, 1908.

This cause was taken up and considered by the Commission, and it is ordered that the same be dismissed.

No. 206. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway crossing Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

Since our last report the order previously issued in the above cause was modified, dispensing with distant signals and requiring markers indicating location of derail. Subsequently the plant was inspected and approved by the Commission.

No. 207. H. E. Jennings, doing business as Central States Cooper-age Company, v. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company et al.

Since our last report this cause has been heard by the Commission and an order entered, dismissing the petition. The opinion delivered by Commissioner McAdams, was as follows:

The petitioner charges in his petition that for fourteen years he has been and is now engaged in the business of manufacturing slack barrel coiled wooden hoops, and that his factory is located on the rails of the respondent, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, at New Castle, in Henry County, in this State. The petitioner charges that the hoops were made from what is commonly called "hoop timber," being elm slabs from 5 to 18 feet in length, and 1½ inches thick, and the width of the log from which the same are cut. That the slabs are usually cut in the rough, with the bark of the tree unremoved from the log, and contains all the knots, holes and other defects of the log from which cut. That the slabs are not planed or dressed, and are of no value except for the manufacture of hoops, and that the slabs do not resemble any other lumber or timber. That such slabs are the raw materials from which such hoops are manufactured, and that he procures the same over the lines of the following named railroads in this State, which are made respondents in such petition:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company;
 Central Indiana Railway Company;
 Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company;
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company;
 Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Company;
 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company;
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company;
 Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company;
 Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company;
 Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company;
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company;
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company;
 Southern Indiana Railway Company;
 Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company;
 Vandalia Railroad Company,
 Wabash Railroad Company.

The petitioner further charges that the respondents, since September 1, 1906, have been charging him for the shipment of such slabs from points of

origin in this State on their respective lines to New Castle, Indiana, the sixth class, or lumber, rate according to the official classification and rates in force on the line of the respondents in this State since that time. It is further charged that for fourteen years prior to such date the respondents had transported such materials on commodity rates, which were from 40 to 60 per cent. lower than the sixth class rates now applied by the respondents. That such former rates were reasonable, remunerative and fair to the respondents, and that the rates now applied are unreasonable, unjust, excessive and exorbitant, and are 40 per cent. higher than such rates fairly, reasonably and lawfully should be.

The petitioner charges further that the increased freight charges so add to his expenses of operation that he can no longer operate his plant at a reasonable profit, and that unless such rates are reduced he will be compelled to close his plant, resulting in great loss to himself and depriving his employes of steady and remunerative employment.

The respondents each and all deny these allegations of the petition, and the questions therefore presented by the issue thus formed, and to which the inquiry at the hearing was directed, are:

1. Is the product from which petitioner manufactures hoops improperly classified as lumber, and if not, are the lumber, or sixth class, rates applied to its movement excessive?
2. To what extent may or can the Commission go in establishing rates for the purpose of maintaining an industry in a prosperous condition?

Official Classification No. 31, p. 110, item 9, lumber, effective January 1, 1908, includes all lumber not otherwise specified in boards or pieces, and places it in the sixth class in carloads. The product used by the petitioner is variously designated in the evidence and in the tariffs examined as hoop timber, hoop lumber, hoop material, flitches, flitched-up lumber, elm lumber, cooperage stock, hoop belts and possibly other names. The fact that there are so many designations or trade names for the materials has been the cause for the dispute which has produced this inquiry. The evidence shows that the hoop timber, or whatever may be the correct name for the material, is taken to the mills on respondents' lines in the log and is there cut into hoops $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 feet long and the width of the log. Before cutting, one and sometimes two sides of the log are squared by removing a slab or slabs. About one-half of the materials are edged at the mill; that is, the bark and sap are removed by the saw before loading for shipment to petitioner. Otherwise slabs contain all the sap, the bark and imperfections of the log. There is a great waste in the cutting, the general average being that 9 pounds of log will produce but $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lumber. In cutting the mill man generally leaves a few inches uncut at the end of the log so that the whole may be more easily handled. These uncut parts break off readily as the boards or slabs are handled. The material is not planed or otherwise dressed, and is used solely for the manufacture of hoops. In the judgment of the Commission there is no material distinction between this product and other rough and undressed lumber which should differentiate it in determining its proper classification. It is true that it is of comparatively small value as compared with other more valuable woods, but in the judgment of the Commission rough,

unfinished woods of value in the form of rough, undressed lumber should not take a higher class on account of the value. We recently held in "Inquiry concerning rates on and classification of logs, and matters connected therewith," report of 1907, p. 58, that it was improper to exclude cherry and walnut logs, being woods of value, from the log scale rates and to carry such logs at higher rates, and the carriers, subject to that proceeding, have discontinued the practice. No transportation reason was assigned and none has suggested itself to the Commission why the petitioner's material should not fall in the class of lumber generally unless removed therefrom by exceptions to the classification, and we so hold.

It is claimed that the sawed materials shipped by petitioner are raw materials, from which his finished product is manufactured, and that for such reason the materials should take a lower rate. In a sense the fact is as contended, but the conclusion does not follow. The logs from the forest to the mill are carried on the log scale, which is generally 33 1-3 per cent. less than the lumber rate, and in the case above cited we held that the so-called milling in transit rate on logs should not be so applied as to compel the outbound lumber to move on the line delivering the logs, but that the log rate should be applied in the first instance on account of the nature of the shipment, it being crude material, and the loss incident to its manufacture. To now hold that the lumber is raw material would be applying the doctrine twice to the same commodity, and it could as well be extended to the shipment of the hoops because they are to be used in the manufacture of kegs and barrels. We do not think that rough lumber of any kind which is used in the trades, such as the manufacture of furniture, sewing machines, wooden ware, and other wooden articles of commerce, can be classed as raw materials in the sense that on that account it should be carried at preferential rates.

Prior to June 9, 1907, there was no law in this State requiring railroads to issue or publish tariffs, or file the same with anyone if published, when the traffic was moved between points in this State. Consequently we have not been able to obtain a complete file of rates in effect during the time covered by petition and the evidence adduced at the hearing. It appears quite clearly that the principal shipments of the material in question to petitioner in recent years have been over the Big Four, L. E. & W. and Pan Handle lines. As to the rates on these lines, it appears that the Pan Handle, prior to January 1, 1900, carried hoop timber in its log tariffs; that is, log tariffs were then reissued and hoop timber omitted, and from thenceforward to this time this material, under the tariffs of that company since in force, should have been carried as lumber and on the sixth class. On account of the erroneous interpretation of this company's local agent at various points on the line, this material was billed to New Castle at the log rate, but that rate was not applied to shipments to other points. Under this misapplication of the tariff many of the shipments moved which are now brought forward by petitioner as evidence in this proceeding. After the company became aware of this application of the tariffs instructions were issued forbidding it, and since then the traffic has moved as lumber and on the sixth class. The Big Four and the L. E. & W. have always carried this product at lumber, or sixth class, rates until in June and July, 1905, when it was learned what the Pan Handle was

doing, as above stated; that is, carrying this product at the log rate, whereupon these companies issued commodity rates carrying the log scale for the purpose of meeting the rates practiced by the Pan Handle. The rates so issued were not applied at other like points on their lines, but solely to New Castle. These rates continued until the Pan Handle altered its practice, whereupon the Big Four withdrew its commodity rates on August 15, 1906, and the Lake Erie & Western withdrew its commodity rates on January 24, 1907, and since then the traffic has moved on these lines on the class basis. Many of the respondents have never had other than class rates in effect to New Castle upon which this traffic could have moved. The Vandalia and G. R. & I. for a while had commodity rates and proportional rates, but they returned to the class basis about the same time as the other lines.

It may be suggested as a general proposition that in all intrastate shipments the lumber traffic now moves on sixth class. The exceptions are generally explained by the fact that the lines which carry commodity rates are compelled so to do to meet the short-line class rates of other companies or not participate in the traffic. The rates on lumber throughout the State are not uniform, but vary in the same degree with class rates on the various lines and systems throughout the State. It cannot be said that there is any serious complaint against the class basis for the movement of lumber in carloads. The movement is extensive, important and general, and any disturbance of the rates applied to any point in the State where there is a considerable movement would result in a widespread and constantly increasing disturbance of rate conditions on this article throughout the State. Such a result should not be produced without an opportunity for all the carriers to be first heard, and then only after a full and thorough examination and investigation of the question of the reasonableness of present rates. There was no such inquiry in this case. The contention here was for a return to the commodity rates in effect on only two of the respondent lines parties to this proceeding, and then only for a limited time. The conditions are not now opportune for such an inquiry as should be held before entering upon a revision of the lumber rates, and we conclude, for the reasons stated, that the lumber rates now applied should not be disturbed in this proceeding.

The effect of present rates on the business of petitioner and our powers and duties with reference thereto invite our attention, and as an introduction to that subject we submit the following facts appearing in the evidence:

OPERATING STATISTICS.

(Only 11 months in 1907.)

<i>Item.</i>	<i>1906.</i>	<i>1907.</i>
Total hoops manufactured.....	9,459,323	9,676,512
Feet of timber used.....	2,619,612	2,173,756
Cost of timber used (including freight).....	\$46,798 00	\$53,480 00
Cost of labor	17,760 00	16,454 00
Average hoops per M feet lumber.....	3,610	4,451
Average cost timber on yard per M feet.....	\$17 86	\$24 69
Average cost labor per M feet.....	6 78	7 57

<i>Item.</i>	<i>1906.</i>	<i>1907.</i>
Freight paid on timber.....	4,274 25	7,954 93
Average cost per car hoop lumber.....	25 79	39 50
Net receipts for hoops sold.....	68,542 90	70,746 61
Expenses for labor and materials only.....	64,559 10	69,935 50
Gain per year (ex. selling, taxes and insurance not counted)	3,983 80	811 11
Average price hoops per M.....	7 24	7 31
Lumber received, all lines (cars)	49	54
Logs received, all lines (cars).....	41	46

The results shown by these statistics are not encouraging matters for the contemplation of petitioner when he considers his investment of \$40,000 in plant and equipment, to say nothing of taxes, insurance and expenses of selling the product, none of which are taken into consideration in the calculations. It is claimed in the petition, was restated at the hearing and is advanced in argument that the increased freight rates are responsible for the different results obtained from the two years' operations; therefore we shall examine this data to determine whether this contention is correct, or whether other causes also contributed to these results.

An exact comparison of the operations of 1907 with the operations of 1906 cannot be made without great detailed calculation not necessary for present purposes. This is true for the reason that petitioner used 445.8 thousand feet less timber in the eleven months of 1907 than he used during the year of 1906, and on account of the difference in the efficiency of materials used and labor employed in the latter year; however, the following conclusions drawn from the data given fairly illustrate conditions:

OPERATIONS 1907.

(Basis timber used.)

Dr.

To increased cost of materials, including freight, over cost like amount materials in 1906, being \$6.83 per M feet for 2,173.7 M feet used:	\$14,864 37
To increased cost labor over 1906 per M feet of materials used, 79 cents, total for 2,173.7 M feet	1,717 22
Total for 11 months.....	\$16,563 59
Add one-eleventh to complete year.....	1,505 78
Total comparative losses over 1906.....	\$18,069 37

OPERATIONS 1907.

(Basis timber used.)

Cr.

By increased efficiency of timber used in 1907 over 1906, being 841 hoops per M feet used, or 1,828.081 for 2,173.7 M feet, at \$7.31 per M.....	\$13,362 68
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Or.

By increased selling price hoops per M in 1907 over 1906, being 7 cents on balance 7,848.5 M.....	549 39
Total for 11 months.....	\$13,912 07
Add one-eleventh to complete year.....	1,264 73
Total comparative gains over 1906.....	\$15,176 80
By excess losses over gains from operation.....	2,892 57
	<u>\$18,069 37</u>

It will be observed from the above data and analysis that operating conditions in 1907 were greatly different from those of 1906. For eleven months in 1907 the freight alone exceeded the like expenses for the year 1906 by \$3,680.58. For the same period the cost of timber used exceeded the cost of a like amount used in 1906 by \$11,165.79, and the cost of labor for the same period for handling a like amount of materials increased \$1,717.22 over the cost of such labor in 1906. The cost of materials, with freight added, exceeded the cost of such materials in 1906 by more than 38 per cent. However, we see by the credit side of this analysis that the greater efficiency of the materials procured and labor employed resulted in an increased income on account of such efficiency in the sum of \$13,362.68, or \$479.67 in excess of the increased cost of labor and the increased cost of materials, less freight.

This is a forceful illustration of one of the controlling conditions in the process of manufacturing. The result is controlled absolutely by the cost of materials and labor on the debit side of the account, and their efficiency and the efficiency of the labor employed on the credit side of the account. The final result obtained by the analysis is \$280.12 less than the difference between the profits for the two years, and this is accounted for, as suggested by the difference in the amount of materials used and their efficiency.

There is no explanation in the evidence as to the reason for the increased cost of materials other than that the supply constantly grows less and the source of supply is constantly moving further and further away from the factory, causing increased freight charges. It appears from the evidence that the petitioner each year used more cars of logs than cars of lumber. He has a mill where he can cut the logs. When the supply of timber was greater in the vicinity he operated the mill; now the supply of logs is so limited that sufficient quantities cannot be procured to keep the mill going. This is true for the reason that the logs are cut by mills located in the vicinity of the stumpage. The market for hoops is one of constant and tenacious competition. The business is conducted on close margins. The mills located in the vicinity of timber supply where they can handle logs at their own mills have an advantage in the cost of production. Eventually mills long distances removed from the timber supply must yield the market to those more favorably located or remove to the source of supply. That condition has not yet arrived in this State, but is approaching. As many of the views here expressed were suggested by

the hearing, the Commission since then, on its own account and at the cost of considerable time and labor, has investigated throughout a large portion of the State the conditions obtaining as to the manner of operation of like plants, and the success attending operations. The almost universal judgment of operators is that where there is a saw mill in connection with the hoop plant, and the logs are hauled in and cut or shipped for short distances, that the business may be and is conducted with reasonable profit, and that it cannot be so conducted where the logs must be shipped long distances, or where there is no mill and the lumber is purchased and shipped long distances. One mill in the same general locality as petitioner has recently retired from the hoop business on account of the scarcity of material. The petitioner ships his materials from 100 to 150 miles.

These suggestions lead us to the conclusions that the petitioner's business is affected largely by his location and manner of operation. He should use more logs if he remains where he is, and if he continues long in the business he will be compelled to locate nearer the source of his material supply. These are conditions beyond the authority and power of the Commission to correct. It cannot change the geography of the country or replace in the vicinity of the factory by rate regulation a supply of materials which consumption has there exhausted.

This principle has long been recognized in the transportation law, and as pertinent thereto we submit the following quotation from *Squire & Company v. Michigan Central R. R.*, 3d I. C. C., 522:

"Another consideration which was urged was that there are commercial or rather public considerations, outside of those facts which go to determine a fair rate in itself for the carrier, which should control in making the relative rates, namely that there is a large amount of capital invested by the complainants and other eastern slaughterers which does now and has for many years given employment to a vast number of men in what has been regarded as a stable business, and in it they are practically fixtures in a business point of view. That those men should be disturbed in their calling by changed conditions in the business in which they are engaged, or arising out of the growth and development of the country, is a misfortune and very likely may result in hardship. But in one of the first cases brought before the Commission for adjudication (In *Re Iowa Barb-Steel Wire Company*, 1 Inters. Com. Rep. 605, 1 I. C. C. Rep. 17) the same question was raised, and it was there held that the Commission had not been given a general dispensing power to relieve hardships of this sort. It has also been repeatedly stated that it is not the province of the Commission, by a fixing of rates, to overcome the advantages which one producer or dealer may derive from his geographical location."

The doctrine above announced was reaffirmed in an opinion by Knapp, Chairman, on March 16, 1908, in the case of *S. S. Quimby et al. v. the Maine Central Railroad*, in which the chairman used the following language: "It is evident that the disadvantage under which complainants labor is primarily due to their unfavorable location, and it has been repeatedly held that it is not the province of the Commission to overcome disadvantages of this nature by adjustment of transportation charges."

Other like industries in the State never enjoyed the favorable rates recently extended to the petitioner, and which he now seeks to have restored. There has been no change in conditions at their locations, yet they generally report fair profits. Their manner of operation is essentially different. They do not complain of freight rates. Many of them are nearer the timber supply.

The Commission has given this cause long consideration, careful examination and re-examination. It has pursued the investigation far beyond the point where it was dropped by petitioner and the respondents. And instead of the impressions developed at the hearing being changed or modified, the additional investigation and re-examination have forced the conclusion upon the Commission that the petition in this cause will have to be dismissed, and an order will be entered accordingly.

May 26, 1908.

This cause having been heretofore heard and taken under advisement, and the Commission, after considering the briefs and being fully advised, now files its findings and conclusions herein as follows: (Insert.)

Therefore, it is now ordered that the petition in this cause be and the same is now dismissed.

No. 209. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company et al.
v. Southern Indiana Railway Company, interlocker at Dana,
Indiana.

Since our last report plans were filed by the Southern Indiana Railway and disapproved by the Commission. New plans were thereupon submitted and approved. The plant was ordered constructed and its construction, maintenance and operation were awarded to the Southern Indiana Railway, at the latter's expense.

No. 211. Southern Indiana Railway Company v. Baltimore & Ohio
Southwestern Railroad Company.

Since our last report the petition in the above entitled cause was dismissed on application of the petitioner.

No. 213. Jules P. Bessire v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.
Louis Railway Company et al.

Since our last report the above cause was heard by the Commission and a final order entered, denying the prayer of the petition to change the classification of petitioner's paste products. Report of Commissioner Dowling and the order entered therein are as follows:

This was a petition filed by Jules P. Bessire & Company against the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Company and other carriers, seeking a change in the classification of their paste products, manufactured by the petitioners, and which are now in the third class.

Upon the hearing of this cause it appeared that one of these products is a wet paste, composed of 71.0 water and 31.10 low grade flour, with some chemicals added as preservatives. The total cost of production is \$1.10 per package of 235 pounds, and it sells for \$1.50 per package. It is shipped in new barrels, into which it has been poured while soft, and the same are made tight to prevent leakage. The manufacturer testified that the paste requires no special care in handling during shipment, but may with safety be placed near oil or any other article. It can be exposed to the air for thirty days without spoiling; but it was shown that if it froze it "would do it no good," though it would not thereby be ruined. The testimony indicated that there were instructions upon the barrels directing that the latter should be kept in a dry, cool place; but one of the petitioners stated that these directions were for the benefit of the customer and not for the railroad.

The other product is a dry paste designated as "stick stay." It is made of dry corn flour, mixed with chemicals. It costs \$6.00 per barrel, or 3 cents per pound, and sells for \$8.00 per barrel, or 4 cents per pound. It is shipped in stout linen bags, ranging from 5 to 10 pounds, and in barrels of 200 pounds. This product is without competition in western territory.

In general, the testimony tended to show that these pastes are used in decorative works and by carriage factories and canning factories and generally as adhesives. Unless they can be sold as cheaply as paperhangers and others can make flour paste for themselves, the market is restricted. The present freight rate has this effect. Petitioners could secure the paperhangers' business if the rates were lower. Their purpose in instituting this proceeding was stated by one of them to do the development of new business and shipment of more goods.

During the first six months of 1908 petitioners' shipments within the State of Indiana fell off some 48,000 pounds from the corresponding months of 1907; and for the same period their interstate shipments declined about 98,000 pounds from their interstate trade for the first half of 1907. Nevertheless, the business was operated at a profit, though it was less profitable than in 1907. During 1907 and 1908 the petitioners shipped in competition with manufacturers of paste located at Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Dayton, Cincinnati and Detroit; though no competition seems to have arisen from any similar establishment located in Indiana.

Petitioners' shipments range from 1 to 10 barrels and the largest consist of 25 barrels.

Upon behalf of the respondents it was stated that the Official Classification Committee declined to reduce the class which these pastes were assigned for the reasons, (1) that the same were brought in line with laundry paste, which takes the third class; (2) the wet paste is liable to souring and freezing and so requires greater care in shipment. The committee deprecated any comparison between these products and flour, glue or milk, and because of differences in their respective character and use.

By reference to the Official Classification it will be seen that flour paste in package, L. C. L. takes the third class, as do also carpet-cleaning paste and laundry paste in wood; while sizing in kegs or barrels takes a rate 2 per cent. less than third class. In the western classification flour

paste, wall-cleaning paste and size take the same class, viz., fourth, and in Southern Classification flour paste and sizing take sixth class. In Illinois Classification flour paste takes fourth class, in L. C. L. quantities, carpet-cleaning paste is classed as fifth, sizing as fourth and laundry paste as third.

These comparisons are not instructive because of the recognized differences in the schemes of classification adopted in the territories indicated, and for the reason that the articles compared are only remotely analogous to the petitioners' products. So far as the net paste is concerned, there is no glaring inequality in classifying it with other pastes, such as laundry or carpet-cleaning compounds. It is impossible to rate articles according to minute differences in character; and the most that can be reasonably demanded of carriers is that their classifications show no clear injustice. The net paste manufactured by the petitioners might fairly be classed lower than third class; it is easily handled, does not seem to be especially liable to injury from exposure to heat or cold; is of heavy weight and low value; and is used for a purpose analogous to that of sizing. Its basis is flour, which takes a fifth or sixth class rating. The trade conditions are such that unless the classification is low the patronage of paperhangers is lost.

On the other hand, the quantity carried by the railroads is comparatively small; there is some element of risk attaching by reason of the fact that freezing will do it no good, and dampness and heat will necessarily affect it. Other pastes are given the third class; and flour, which receives a low classification, does so because of its enormous consumption and its character as a necessary of life.

In the light of these considerations the Commission cannot say the present classification of either the wet or dry paste is unreasonable. Were we making an original rating we might feel justified in placing them below third class; but the carrier possesses a discretion in the matter; for, as said in *Planters' Compress Co. v. C., C., & St. L. Ry.*, 11 I. C. C. Rep. 382, 409: "It seems plain that a distinction should be drawn between the legal obligation of carriers and the discretion which they may rightfully exercise. We do not doubt that it would be lawful for these defendants and other carriers to establish carload and less than carload rates on cotton, with a reasonable difference between the two rates and a reasonable minimum which would secure to shippers the lower carload rates; but it does not follow that they are bound to do so, much less that they can be required to establish a differential based upon an unusual carload minimum."

In a leading text it is said: "In the discussion of classification it is to be noticed that the question is not what classification the judges would make if they were acting as a committee to frame a schedule; the question is rather whether the classification adopted by the carrier can be justified. In the cases in which classification is discussed, therefore, the court has to determine not whether it could imagine a better classification, but whether it should overthrow the adopted classification as clearly unreasonable." (Beale and Wyman on R. R. Regulation, section 566.)

Our conclusion therefore is, that there are not such elements of flagrant inequality in the existing classification of these articles as call for the interference of the Commission; especially as it appears that the

present freight rate does not prevent the petitioners from operating their business at a profit, and that its main adverse effect is upon the trade with paperhangers, who constitute but one of several classes of petitioners' patrons.

The petition should be overruled, and an order to that effect *will accordingly be entered.*

ORDER.

Come now the petitioners and the respondents by their respective counsel, and the matter coming on for hearing, evidence being heard and arguments made therein, the Commission now takes the matter under advisement.

And the Commission being fully advised, now finds that the classification of the petitioners' paste products as third class is not unjust or unreasonable and the same should not at this time be ordered changed.

The petition is accordingly dismissed.

No. 215. The Wabash Sand and Gravel Company, petitioners, v.
The Southern Indiana Railway Company, respondent.

The Wabash Sand and Gravel Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, filed a petition with the Railroad Commission of Indiana, alleging that the respondent company had caused to be published a switching tariff of three dollars (\$3) per car for switching cars from points on respondent's rails from the Wabash river on the south of Terre Haute to the Wabash river on the north of Terre Haute to their connections with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Vandalia Railroad, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and Evansville & Terre Haute Traction line; that the Southern Indiana Railway Company had also caused to be published a tariff of fifteen cents (15c) per net ton on all shipments made from petitioner's gravel pit to above mentioned connections, which rate the petitioners alleged was arbitrary, unjust and discriminating. The petitioners further alleged that under the tariff exacted by the respondent, petitioners had been forced to fill part of its contract at a loss; that by reason of said discrimination petitioner had lost business and had been forced to purchase between 500 and 1,000 cars of gravel per year from other places to fill its orders. Petitioners asked that the Railroad Commission of Indiana compel the respondent company to apply the published and usual switching charge of three dollars (\$3) per car on shipments made from petitioner's gravel pit to all railroad connections at Terre Haute, Indiana, and for all proper and equitable relief. This case was set for hearing at the rooms of the Commission January 21, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., the petitioner and respondent being presented both in person and by counsel. It was concluded to try the Commis-

sion's usual plan of adjustment without a formal hearing, and a conference was held between the Chairman of the Commission and the parties in interest, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the matter, the respondent granting a rate of ten cents (10c) per net ton from Wabash Sand and Gravel Company's pit to connections in Terre Haute, Indiana, when destined to points beyond on connecting lines.

No. 216. Ex parte Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company.

Since our last report the final order issued in the above cause was modified by requiring the relocation of the petitioner's telegraph office at Pine and a change of its rules, by providing that train order semaphores shall stand normally at danger.

No. 217. Ex parte, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company.

Since our last report the final order entered in the above cause has been modified by requiring train order semaphores to stand normally at danger.

No. 218. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, appeal from order of Board of Trustees of Roachdale, Indiana.

Since our last report the above cause has been considered, the appeal sustained and the town ordinance held invalid. Subsequently representatives of the railroad and of the town met with the Commission and agreed upon the installation of certain signals. These being approved by the Commission, the cause was dismissed. The opinion and order entered herein were as follows:

OPINION AND ORDER OF COMMISSION.

The town of Roachdale, Indiana, through its town board, having passed an ordinance requiring the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company to maintain gates or warning signals at certain street crossings in said town, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company appealed from said ordinance, assigning as grounds for such appeal, (1) that conditions did not justify the protection required by the ordinance; (2) that the ordinance was so uncertain and indefinite as to be void; (3) that the ordinance was passed by said board of town trustees without authority of law, and in its passage the said board exceeded the powers and authority conferred upon it by law in such matters; (4) that an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 1, 1907, clause 14, which authorizes town boards to require bells or watchmen in certain cases, violates article 14 of the Constitution of the United States.

This case being assigned to the chairman of the Commission for hearing, the same was heard at the town of Roachdale on January 4, 1908, and report made to the Commission.

The Commission, after considering the grounds of appeal, overrules and disapproves said ordinance for the reason that the town board of Roachdale exceeded its authority in the passage of the same by fixing a penalty in excess of the penalty provided for in the statute.

It is therefore ordered that the appeal be sustained and the ordinance overruled.

No. 220. Louisville & Northern Railway and Lighting crossing Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad at Watson, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocking device at Watson, Indiana. The plans submitted by the interested roads were referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, and upon his report coming in the plans were approved.

No. 221. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway crossing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway at Coal Bluff, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocker at Coal Bluff. Plans were submitted by the interested roads, referred to the Commission's consulting engineer and the plant was disapproved by the Commission. Subsequently this order was set aside, the matter reconsidered and the plant approved, subject to conditions stated in the final order.

No. 222. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway crossing Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at McCool, Indiana.

Application for approval of interlocker at McCool. Plans filed by the interested roads were referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, and upon his report coming in the plans were approved.

No. 223. Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company v. Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Application for approval of an interlocker. The petition and plans were filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer.

No. 224. Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company v. Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway Company.

Petition for approval of an interlocker. Petition and plans filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer.

No. 225. Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction crossing Wabash Railroad Company east of La Gro, Indiana.

Application for approval of interlocker near La Gro, Indiana. Plans were filed and referred to the Commission's Consulting engineer. Upon his report being submitted the plans were conditionally approved. The plant has since been completed, inspected and approved, and the roads permitted to run the crossing without stopping, according to law, from and after July 29, 1908.

No. 226. The Town of Hagerstown v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Petition filed by the town of Hagerstown to secure better passenger service. The matter has been adjusted, the railroad company agreeing to stop its west bound train No. 19 at Hagerstown. The cause is to be dismissed when the terms of the agreement have been complied with.

No. 227. Lafayette Gravel and Concrete Company v. Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, and seven other railroads.

Petition filed by the Lafayette Gravel and Concrete Company to secure the establishment of reasonable rates on gravel and concrete products from Lafayette to points on the respondent railroads. The cause having been heard, an order establishing rates was issued, which will be found, *infra*, at page 60. This order was subsequently modified by permitting the grouping of points within the Lafayette gravel district within a radius of not over five miles from the principal freight stations of the respective roads in the city of Lafayette. This modification will be found *infra*, at page 62.

The opinion in this cause was delivered by McAdams, Commissioner, and was as follows:

These cases are so very much related that they were heard at the same time and will be disposed of in one finding.

The first cause involves rates on gravel and concrete products from Lafayette, Indiana, to Frankfort, Indiana, via the Monon to Linden, and thence over the Clover Leaf to Frankfort.

The second cause involved rates on gravel and concrete products from Lafayette, Indiana, over the Monon to Crawfordsville Junction and thence over the Vandalia to Flora and Bringham.

The third cause involves rates on gravel and concrete products from Lafayette, Indiana, to all local points on the Monon, Big Four, Lake Erie & Western and Wabash railroads, and to points on the lines of the Erie,

Nickel Plate, Pan Handle and C., C. & L., which are reached through junctions with the other lines leading from Lafayette.

There has been no evidence which would justify the Commission in considering the rates involved in these cases other than the rates on gravel. It also appeared at the hearing that the petitioner had not consulted with the carriers as to rates on building blocks and concrete drain tile before instituting this proceeding. While it is not necessary to do so, however, we think the carriers should be given an opportunity to establish rates before instituting proceedings before the Commission to require the establishment of rates. Therefore, that part of these petitions which involves rates on concrete products will be held for further consideration, if occasion shall require, after the carriers have been given an opportunity to satisfy the petitioner's demands.

Since the filing of the first two cases the Commission concluded an inquiry, under section 7 of the amended act creating the Commission, concerning rates on road and street materials, and recommended to the carriers of the State the establishment of a scale of maximum local and joint rates on such materials. (Annual Report of 1907, p. 71.) The carriers did not observe the suggestions of the Commission. After several conferences with the carriers' representatives, resulting in a failure to agree upon any adjustment of existing differences as to such rates, the Commission has taken up informally the separate complaints of shippers desiring such rates, and after several weeks' effort we have succeeded in obtaining but a few quotations, and some of these concern satisfactory rates already in effect, the others being rates that will not move the traffic. This effort has been made at the request of the carriers, they promising to act quickly and put in rates that will move these materials. The result of these efforts to accomplish something along the lines suggested again forcibly illustrates the importance of having a maximum scale of rates to control this traffic. Therefore, in these cases the Commission has departed from its recommendations. Our original action was a local scale of 60 per cent. of the C. F. A. sand and gravel scale and a joint scale of 20 per cent. in excess of the local scale for distances of 50 miles or less. The schedule now ordered in these cases is constructed upon a basis approximating 75 per cent. of the C. F. A. sand and gravel scale for distances of 100 miles and less, and a less percentage for distances exceeding 100 miles, and the joint scale is 140 per centum of the local scale so ordered, these rates to be applied to the movement of sand, gravel and crushed stone when used for the improvement or repair of county or township roads and to the movement of spalls, or quarry scrap, rough stone or cinders when used for filling purposes only on county or township roads. The order thus made, as to the local scale, is an increase of 25 per centum over the former proposal, and is yet 25 per centum below the C. F. A. scale. This order as to joint rates is an increase of more than 40 per cent. for the short distances over the former scale proposed by the Commission, and for the purposes intended there can be no reasonable excuse why the rates should not be applied where there are now no effective rates or where higher rates are now effective.

The local scale ordered exceeds some of the local rates out of Lafayette, especially on the Lake Erie & Western, and is less than the local rates on the Monon and Big Four, but is higher than rates for like dis-

tances from other points on the Big Four. The order in cause No. 227 will be based on these scales with the proviso that where present effective rates are lower than the scale such rates shall prevail and control the establishment of intermediate rates where none now exist.

In No. 165 the mileage is: Lafayette to Linden over the Monon, 22 miles; Linden to Frankfort on the Clover Leaf, 17 miles; total, 39 miles. On the scale now proposed by the Commission this joint rate should be 52.5 cents per ton for road building and repair. The petitioner's complaint in this cause is that the Clover Leaf has a local rate of 30 cents per ton from Silverwood to Frankfort, a distance of 57 miles, and claims that a joint rate should be upon the same basis Lafayette to Frankfort. This claim cannot be conceded or sustained. The direct route Lafayette to Frankfort is via the Lake Erie & Western, distance 24 miles, and the local scale proposed by the Commission would make this rate 35.5 per ton for road purposes; however, as that company now has effective rates on gravel from Lafayette to points beyond Frankfort of 35 cents per ton, it will probably publish rates to Frankfort of 30 cents per ton. Such a rate, plus the switching charge from the petitioner's pit to the Lake Erie & Western rails, will be a more favorable rate than via Linden; however, we will make an order as before indicated, although we can see but little policy in seeking a rate over two lines and an excessive mileage.

In No. 166 the petitioner seeks a rate via the Monon to Crawfordsville Junction, 28 miles, and thence via the Vandalia to Brighthurst and Flora, 44 miles; total, 72 miles. Under the scale now proposed by the Commission this rate would be 68 cents per ton for road purposes. If the scale now ordered by the Commission is adopted by all the carriers the proper routing, Lafayette to Flora and Brighthurst, would be via the Wabash and Clymers, total distance 44 miles, or via Frankfort and the Lake Erie & Western, distance 42 miles. The scale ordered by the Commission, if applied via Clymers, would be 57.5 cents per ton, and the same would apply via Frankfort, both being 10.5 cents per ton less than over the routing proposed in this cause. It would have been better policy and would have secured better results to have dismissed this cause and have made the Vandalia a party to cause No. 227; however, an order will be issued fixing a rate via Crawfordsville Junction, but it seems to be a useless thing to do in view of the shorter routing, but we have no other way of disposing of the application.

There has been no evidence as to proper rates on gravel for other than road building purposes. Therefore, the consideration of these cases, upon the subject of rates on gravel for commercial purposes or purposes other than road improvement and repair, will be postponed until such time as it may be necessary to consider that question.

Hunt, Chairman, not participating.

ORDER.

The evidence in this cause having been heard and the Commission having considered same, now determines said cause as follows:

It is therefore ordered by the Commission, That each of said respondents be and they are now required, in all cases where their present rates

exceed the same, to issue, publish and file with the Commission not later than March 30, 1908, local and joint rates on gravel in carload lots from Lafayette, Indiana, to all stations on their respective lines in Indiana, which said rates shall not be in excess of the following schedules:

Distance in Miles.		Local Rates.	Joint Rates.
5 miles and under	.....	25	40
10 miles and over	5.....	30	43
15 miles and over	10.....	33.5	47
20 miles and over	15.....	33.5	47
25 miles and over	20.....	33.5	47
30 miles and over	25.....	37.5	52.5
35 miles and over	30.....	37.5	52.5
40 miles and over	35.....	37.5	52.5
45 miles and over	40.....	41	57.5
50 miles and over	45.....	41	57.5
60 miles and over	50.....	41	57.5
65 miles and over	60.....	48.5	68
70 miles and over	65.....	48.5	68
75 miles and over	70.....	48.5	68
80 miles and over	75.....	56	78
90 miles and over	80.....	56	78
100 miles and over	90.....	56	78
125 miles and over	100.....	62.5	87.5
150 miles and over	125.....	65	91
175 miles and over	150.....	70	98
200 miles and over	175.....	70	98
225 miles and over	200.....	75	1 05
250 miles and over	225.....	75	1 05

Rates in cents per net ton. Minimum carload in accordance with official classification or exceptions thereto as promulgated, published and filed by the line initiating shipments.

It is further ordered, That in all cases where present effective rates on gravel in carloads on the respondents' lines from Lafayette, Indiana, are less than the foregoing schedule prescribed by the Commission that then and in such cases such rates shall remain effective, and in all such cases the respondent having such lesser rates in effect on its line shall treat such present effective rates as the maximum in the establishment of other rates to points intermediate between Lafayette, Indiana, and the points where such lower rates are now effective, so as to comply with the laws of this State forbidding the charging of more for the short haul than the long haul over the same line in the same direction.

It is further ordered, That such respondents shall apply such tariffs to the movement of gravel in carloads in local and joint shipments from Lafayette, Indiana, to points on their respective lines for two years next after March 30, 1907, when the gravel so moved is for use in the construction, improvement or repair of county or township roads.

It is further ordered, That any tariff filed by the respondents in this cause in accordance with this order of the Commission shall become effective upon the same being filed without previous notice to the Commission.

It is further ordered, That any joint tariff filed by either of the respondents herein which shall initiate shipments from Lafayette, Indiana, destined to points on connecting lines of the parties hereto shall become effective upon being filed by the initiating carrier without concurrence therein by the participating line, such concurrence being controlled by the general authority filed with the Commission by such connecting lines authorizing the issuance of joint tariffs.

It is further ordered, That the secretary of the Commission shall send to each of the respondents in this cause a duly certified copy of this order of the Commission under his name as such secretary and attested by the seal of the Commission, and that the same be delivered to each of such respondents by depositing the same in the United States postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, in a duly stamped and addressed envelope directed to some officer or agent of each of said respondents resident in this State.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER.

This cause coming on for hearing upon the question whether the original order entered herein should be modified, the evidence being heard and the Commission, having considered the same, now determines as follows:

It is ordered by the Commission, That the following shall be added to the order originally made herein:

"The rates fixed by this order on gravel in carload lots from Lafayette, Indiana, to all stations on the respective lines of the respondents in Indiana shall not operate to prevent said railroads respectively from grouping, as to local rates, all points within the Lafayette gravel district situated within a radius of not to exceed five miles from the principal freight station in said city of Lafayette belonging to each of said railroads respectively so as to secure a substantial equality in local rates to all shippers of gravel located within the limits aforesaid."

It is further ordered, That the secretary of the Commission shall send to the petitioner and to each of the respondents in this cause a duly certified copy of this amendatory order under his name as such secretary, and asserted by the seal of the Commission, and that the same be delivered to said petitioner and to each of such respondents by depositing the same in the United States postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, in a duly stamped and addressed envelope directed to some office or agent of each of said parties resident in this State.

No. 228. Judson Harmon, receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, v. The Town of Roachdale, Indiana.

On February 17, 1907, Judson Harmon, receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, filed with the Commission his appeal from an ordinance of the Town Board of Trustees of Roachdale, Indiana, passed February 4, 1908, requiring the maintenance of a flagman at the crossing of Indiana street and said receiver's tracks in said town of Roachdale, Indiana, and petitioning the Railroad Commission to relieve said receiver from a

compliance with said ordinance. After hearing, the Commission entered an order denying the appeal and affirming the ordinance of the board of trustees of the town of Roachdale, Indiana, requiring said receiver to submit a satisfactory plan for the protection of said crossing within thirty days and allowing said receiver to file a petition for rehearing, to the end that the ordinance in question might be annulled and an order made by said town board in accordance with said plans when satisfactory to said board and approved by the Commission. The receiver filed a petition for rehearing on the 27th day of March, 1907, which was overruled by the Commission. The receiver has since complied with the original order of the Commission and installed proper bell and signals at the crossing.

The order entered in the above cause reads as follows:

ORDER.

The Town Board of the town of Roachdale, Indiana, having passed an ordinance requiring Judson Harmon, receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to maintain a flagman at the crossing of Indiana street and said receiver's tracks in the town of Roachdale, the said Judson Harmon, receiver, appealed to the Railroad Commission to overrule said ordinance. The case having been heard and investigated by the Commission and the chairman of the Commission having visited the site where said ordinance requires said receiver to keep a flagman, and it appearing from the investigation so made that the said crossing is in need of and requires protection, it is, therefore, ordered, That the resolutions and ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the town of Roachdale, Indiana, from which this appeal is taken, be and the same is hereby affirmed.

It is further ordered, That in the event that the said Judson Harmon, receiver, shall make and submit plans for the protection of the said crossing within the next thirty days, which shall be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the town of Roachdale, and to the Railroad Commission of Indiana, looking to the proper protection of this crossing by other means than by a flagman, and shall proceed as soon as possible to install and maintain such protection; that said Judson Harmon, receiver, may apply to the Commission for a rehearing of this case to the end that a rehearing may be had, the order of said Board of Trustees annulled and the matter remanded to said Board of Trustees of the town of Roachdale, that said board may make an order in accordance with said plans so to be submitted as before stated by the said Judson Harmon, receiver of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

Entered March 7, 1908.

ORDER IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FOR REHEARING.

The Town Board of Roachdale, Indiana, having passed an ordinance requiring Judson Harmon, receiver of the C., H. & D. Ry. Co., to keep and maintain a flagman at the crossing of said receiver's track and Indi-

ana street, in the town of Roachdale, Indiana, and the said Judson Harmon having appealed from the ordinance so passed to the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and a member of the Commission having visited the site as required by statute, and finding that such protection was necessary, the Commission affirmed said ordinance. Whereupon, the said receiver filed his petition for a rehearing of said cause with the Railroad Commission, assigning as a reason for such rehearing that more adequate and desirable protection could be secured at less expense by said receiver by installing what is known as a crossing bell at said highway crossing instead of maintaining a flagman, alleging further that said crossing bell could be installed and maintained in such a manner that the station operator could stop the bell from ringing while any train stopped at the station and start it to ringing again as soon as such train started, and the Commission having heard statement of counsel and of engineers of the C., H. & D. Ry., representing said receiver, and having heard statement of a member of the Town Board of Roachdale and of the town clerk and attorney of said town, now finds that the protection offered by said receiver is not as satisfactory as the protection afforded by the services of a flagman, said petition for a rehearing is, therefore, overruled and refused.

No. 229. Noah T. Keasey et al. v. T. H., I. & E. Traction Co.

Petition for reduction of passenger fares heard at Brazil, and taken under advisement. Subsequently the same was considered and dismissed with the following recommendations:

"This cause having heretofore been heard and taken under advisement by the Commission, and the Commission having considered the same, and being advised in the premises that the respondent has acted within its legal rights in the establishment and enforcement of the passenger rates herein complained of, and that the same do not constitute unlawful discrimination, and that the rates cannot properly be changed by the Commission.

"It is therefore ordered, That this cause be and the same is now dismissed, but in the dismissal hereof it is recommended to the respondent that arrangements be made at once to provide a round-trip ticket from Seeleyville, Indiana, to Brazil, Indiana, at the rate of 25 cents, thus enabling its patrons at Seeleyville desiring to visit Brazil to accomplish the round trip for 5 cents less than under existing rates."

No. 230. Ex parte, Angola Railway and Power Company.

Petition for an extension of time within which to equip cars with air brakes as required by the law of Indiana. The prayer of the petition was granted. The Commission subsequently reconsidered the matter and denied the petition. The order entered herein was as follows:

"Comes now the petitioner and files its petition herein asking an extension of time within which to equip its cars with air brakes, as required by the laws of this State, and said petition reads as follows:

"The Commission having considered such petition and having, on April 25, 1907, granted to the petitioner an extension of time until May 1, 1908, within which to equip its cars with air brakes, as required by law, and the Commission being without authority to grant such an extension save for reasons which reasonably prevent a compliance with the law, and no such reason now being apparent, the petition should be and is therefore denied."

No. 231. G. Herman and other citizens of Pierceville, Indiana, v. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company.

Petition by the citizens of Pierceville asking that the respondent be required to erect and maintain a suitable depot building at said town. The cause was continued for the reason that the railroad company agreed to erect the depot.

No. 232. Vandalia Railroad (Vincennes Division) crossing Indianapolis Southern Railroad at Switz City.

Application for approval of an interlocker at Switz City. The petition was filed and plans referred to the Commission's consulting engineer. On his report being submitted the plans were approved.

No. 233. Kinsey Brothers v. Chicago & Erie Railroad Company and the Vandalia Railroad Company.

This was a petition asking for a reduction in freight rates on grain to and from certain points on the lines of the respondents. The cause having been heard, the matter was adjusted in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and the respondents were permitted to file a tariff naming the rate and making same effective from date of filing with the Commission.

No. 234. In re Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, and Judson Harmon, receiver, application to be relieved from constructing interchange track at Connersville, Indiana.

This was a petition wherein the petitioners sought to be relieved from the duty of constructing an interchange track at Connersville. After due consideration the prayer of the petition was denied. The order denying the same reads as follows:

"The petitioners in this cause having filed their petition on March 19, 1908, to be relieved of the duty of constructing an interchange track between their rails and the rails of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company at Connersville, Indiana, and having subsequently indicated to the Commission that they did not desire to introduce

any testimony concerning such petition, but submitted the same to the Commission for action upon evidence heretofore heard concerning such subject, therefore the Commission now takes such petition up for consideration, and after being advised in the premises does now deny such petition.

"It is therefore considered and ordered by the Commission, That the petition filed in this cause be and the same is now denied."

No. 235. M. C. Andrews et al. v. Wabash Railroad Company.

This was a petition filed by M. C. Andrews and others asking that the respondent be required to furnish better train service at Williamsport, Indiana. The matter was considered at a conference between representatives of the Commission and the respective parties, and a satisfactory adjustment was agreed upon. An order was entered, suspending further action upon the petition, and reading as follows:

"In this cause the Commission invited J. C. Sullivan, superintendent of the respondent, to meet Commissioner McAdams at the Lahr House, Lafayette, Indiana, on the 20th inst., at 8 p. m., for the purpose of considering the matters embraced in the petition. This conference took place and was attended by Commissioner McAdams, J. C. Sullivan, superintendent Wabash Railroad; W. V. Stuart, attorney Wabash, and Thomas Follen, D. P. A. Wabash Railroad. After reading the petition and correspondence and discussing the matter thoroughly, it was agreed by the superintendent that an order should be entered requiring east-bound train No. 28, passing Williamsport at 6:57 a. m., and west-bound train No. 9, passing Williamsport at 8:50 a. m., to make regular stops until such time as the present schedule shall be changed to furnish other facilities. This arrangement being satisfactory to the Commission and to the complainants, it is now ordered that further action upon the petition herein be held in suspense."

No. 236. In re Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company; application under long and short haul clause of the statute.

This was an application under the long and short haul clause of the statute. Notice was sent for publication in the Washington Herald. Subsequently the petition was withdrawn by the railroad.

No. 237. Leonard Evans et al. v. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

On April 4, 1907, Leonard Evans and other citizens of Perry township, Lawrence County, Indiana, filed their petition for the construction and maintenance of a suitable depot and better train service by the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, in the town of Springville, ten miles northwest of Bedford. The petitioners alleged that the present depot was one that was aban-

done by the town of Springville many years previous; that the same was in a dilapidated and unsanitary condition; that but one train passed through said town each day. The Commission held a hearing at Springville, at which the officers of the respondent railroad company were present. The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company, at the conclusion of the hearing, agreed to take such steps as were necessary to remedy the objectionable conditions at the depot and since that time the improvements suggested by the Commission have been made. The Commission entered no order as to the train service complained of, for the reason that Springville is located upon a branch of the railroad which is incapable of earning operating expenses.

No. 239. E. H. Hill et al. v. Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, for passenger depot at Deedsville, Indiana.

On January 16, 1908, E. H. Hill and a number of other citizens of the town of Deedsville, Miami County, Indiana, filed a petition with the Commission asking that the matter of better depot facilities and train service be taken up with the officials of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, to the end that there might be erected at that place a suitable station for the comfort and accommodation of the patrons of the road. The facts developed in this case show that there was no passenger station at Deedsville and that the only structure for the accommodation of freight was a box car which was used for storage purposes. This case was first entered in the A. R. record No. 290, and was afterwards transferred to the regular docket No. 239. By direction of the Commission the chief inspector visited Deedsville, and his report disclosed the fact that Deedsville was a station where considerable business, both passenger and freight, was transacted; that it was one of the best local stations between Peru and Rochester. After our inspector's report was filed an effort was made to set the matter down for hearing, but the efforts of the Commission to settle the matter amicably was also continued and resulted successfully. On July 2, 1908, the Commission was advised by I. F. Leffel, a representative of the citizens of Deedsville, that the railroad company had arranged passenger and freight facilities that were fairly satisfactory to the petitioners and other citizens of Deedsville and vicinity; that said company had done more work at Deedsville since the matter had been taken up with the Commission than had been done in more than a third of a century before; that the old freight car that had served as a depot had been placed on a foundation with another car 9x30 feet; had been worked over and made to look like a house; had been properly

equipped, lighted, ventilated and heated, well painted outside and varnished inside; furnished with ample seating capacity; that the company had also graded around these buildings; had hauled several carloads of cinders and placed around the station so that it was not muddy; that the baggage car was to be placed in which to house the baggage of the traveling public. Mr. Leffel advises that the people of Deedsville and vicinity regard this as a great improvement in the way of convenience and comfort and that they were disposed to be satisfied and would ask for nothing further at present, as the "conveniences furnished by the company were comfortable, though the style of architecture was hardly up to date." He also advises that the company had made this station a regular stop for all day trains. Mr. Leffel closes his communication by thanking the Commission on behalf of the citizens of Deedsville and vicinity for its assistance in giving to them proper depot and train facilities.

No. 240. J. A. Pierson v. Vandalia Railroad Company.

This was a petition for a switch connection to be furnished by the Vandalia Railroad. The cause having been considered, and the parties submitting propositions, the cause was continued, awaiting the acceptance by the petitioner of the respondent's proposal to put in the switch on payment of \$175, to be refunded if business reached 100 cars per year.

No. 241. John A. Crask et al. v. Wabash Railroad Company.

This was a petition filed by the citizens of West Lebanon, asking for better passenger train service. The matter was heard at West Lebanon. The respondent having complied with the latter, said cause was entered on the docket as adjusted. The report and recommendations by Commissioner McAdams were as follows:

The original petition in this case was filed by citizens of West Lebanon and vicinity in Warren County against the Wabash Railroad Company, complaining of the passenger train facilities furnished by that company at that place. After the hearing was commenced citizens of Independence and vicinity, in the same county, whose railroad station is Riverside, on the line of the respondent, also filed a petition complaining of the same service at that point. This petition has been entered in the original case and they will be considered and determined as one. The situation involved in these complaints applies at all the stations on the line of the respondent in this State west of Lafayette excepting Attica and Williamsport, where the service is now satisfactory. Although no formal complaint has been filed as to the other stations, it is but fair to the company for the Commission to consider the complaints with reference to all these stations, namely, Shadeland, Wea, Westpoint, Riverside, West Lebanon, Marshfield, Johnsonville and State Line, as the complaint will most likely

recur as to each point until some adjustment has been made, or until the Commission at least shall have expressed its views. It is better to make an end of the investigation at once than to consider it by piecemeal.

The population of these various communities and the schedule of the company as to its passenger trains at such points and at Attica and Williamsport are as follows:

WEST BOUND.

PLACE.	Population, 1900.	Miles.	No. 3.	No. 9.	No. 77 Frt.	No. 51.	No. 1.	No. 5.
				A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Shadeland.....	52	228	A. M.	.....	F6:48	F11:55	.....	.....
Wea.....	11	225	.....	.....	F6:55	F12:00	.....	.....
						P. M.		
West Point.....	287	223	.....	.....	7:21	12:05	.....	F8:09
Riverside.....	250	216	.....	.....	8:00	12:16	.....	.....
Attica.....	3,005	211	12:39	8:43	8:43	12:26	3:45	8:23
Williamsport....	1,245	208	F12:47	8:50	9:30	12:35	.....	F8:30
West Lebanon...	688	203	F12:58	.....	10:10	12:45	.....	.....
Marshfield.....	256	199	.....	.....	10:25	12:51	.....	.....
Johnsonville....	71	197	.....	.....	F10:32	F12:55	.....	.....
State Line.....	174	194	.....	.....	11:00	1:05	.....	.....

EAST BOUND.

PLACE.	Population, 1900.	Miles.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 76 Frt.	No. 6.	No. 4.	No. 50.
			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
State Line.....	174	194	.....	.....	1:28	1:28	.....	7:45
Johnsonville....	71	197	.....	.....	F1:42	F1:32	.....	7:50
Marshfield.....	256	199	.....	.....	1:55	1:37	.....	7:55
West Lebanon...	688	203	.....	.....	2:45	1:45	.....	8:03
Williamsport....	1,245	208	.....	6:57	3:20	1:54	.....	8:12
Attica.....	3,005	211	2:05	7:03	3:45	2:02	1:46	8:23
Riverside.....	250	216	.....	.....	F4:05	2:11	.....	8:35
West Point.....	287	223	.....	.....	4:25	2:24	.....	8:50
Wea.....	11	225	.....	.....	F4:30	F2:27	.....	F8:58
Shadeland.....	52	228	.....	.....	F4:36	F2:31	.....	F9:02

F Stops on signal. All trains daily except Nos. 50, 51, 76 and 77, which do not run on Sunday.

These stations are all surrounded by thickly settled agricultural communities, and the population has generally materially increased from that shown in the above tabulation. The adjacent country for many miles on all sides of these several stations is wholly dependent upon the respondent for railway facilities, including mail, freight and express, as well as for passenger travel.

The train schedule exhibited above went into effect March 15th last. Prior to that date for several months the company had in effect a schedule which rendered satisfactory service over all this territory. The marked difference between that and the present schedule is that No. 51 left Lafayette at 6 a. m. and furnished west-bound accommodations in the morning over the entire territory, also that the company then operated Nos. 52 and 53 between Lafayette, Indiana, and Litchfield, Illinois, which last mentioned trains were abandoned at the time the present schedule was put into effect. No. 53, under the old schedule, left Lafayette west bound at 11:45 a. m., being the present leaving time of No. 51, and performed service west bound in the afternoon, while No. 52 passed Danville, Illinois, at 11:58 a. m., and performed service east bound during the afternoon. These two trains so abandoned were locals and stopped at all stations. Another material change is that No. 6 east bound under the old schedule was a morning train and stopped at all stations, furnishing facilities east bound, which were satisfactory to everyone. Now it is an afternoon train and replaces No. 52, which has been abandoned as stated.

The reason assigned by the manager for so materially altering these facilities was to reduce the expenses of operation, and to conserve the revenues of the company, which are being very largely depleted on account of the great shrinkage in operating revenue, while there has been no corresponding shrinkage in the operating expenses. The reason so assigned is a good one and one which the Commission finds to be a justification for some change over the territory involved. However, the question is whether the best method has been pursued and to what extent the public service may be disorganized, if not disregarded, to accomplish the purpose in view. These trains are all interstate, and for that reason the Commission can make no order in this case other than as indicated in a like case recently determined by the Commission, involving the passenger service of the B. & O. S. W. Railway between North Vernon, Indiana, and Louisville, Kentucky, where the Commission went very fully into the legal questions involved, and for our views on such questions reference is now made to that proceeding.

Fish v. B. & O. S. W. Ry., Report 1907, p. 176.

The principal towns on this line in the vicinity of the territory involved are Lafayette, Indiana, on the east, and Danville, Illinois, on the west, distant from each other approximately 50 miles. These are both flourishing cities and recognized trade centers throughout the country within 25 miles in all directions from their respective locations, having each a population of from 25,000 to 35,000. Williamsport, the county seat of Warren County, is midway between these cities. Lafayette is the county seat of Tippecanoe County, and is distant 10 miles from West-point, the most westerly station on the line in that county.

It will be observed that by the present schedule it is not possible for

citizens along this line to travel eastward to Williamsport, the county seat of Warren County; to Attica, a good city on the line, or to Lafayette, the county seat of Tippecanoe County, until in the afternoon on No. 6, which enters the State east bound at 1:28 p. m. There is also a local freight east bound, No. 76, but it enters the State at the same time, but of course does no passenger business, following No. 6. This statement does not apply to Williamsport and Attica, from which places traffic may go eastward on No. 28 in the morning. After arrival at any of these points on No. 6 the return trip cannot be made until the next day, excepting to Westpoint, Attica, Williamsport and West Lebanon. It will be observed that No. 5, a fast train, stops on flag at Westpoint, a village of 287 people, and does not stop at West Lebanon, which is now a town of some 800 people, while No. 3, which is not as high a class train, stops at West Lebanon at 12:58 in the morning on flag, but does not stop at Westpoint.

The service west bound, it will be observed, is almost as bad as that east bound, excepting the stops at Attica and Williamsport. The first regular passenger train west bound does not leave Lafayette until almost noon. It is true there is a local freight train carrying passengers which leaves, west bound, early in the morning, but these trains are so uniformly off their schedule as to be very unsatisfactory and unreliable. The return trip eastward may be made on No. 50, which is satisfactory.

From most of these stations it appears one cannot get to the larger cities during the forenoon, nor can the citizens attend court nor transact other public business at the county seats in a reasonable manner without going the day before or remaining until the day after the business is dispatched. This condition should not exist if it can be reasonably avoided. Such service is not according to the legal requirements due from the company. The Wabash Company is unfortunate in the present situation. A traction company parallels its line through this State from the east to Lafayette, and over that portion of its line it does but a very light local business: hence, it is not justified in maintaining a local service for the entire line across the State, and has consequently, from time to time, withdrawn some of its local trains. The result is that conditions appear between Lafayette and Danville differing from those produced along the territory served by the traction line. What has added to the convenience of the people along the traction line has resulted in greater discomfort to those not so served. It is the duty of the company to render a reasonable service in so far as it reasonably can. Its revenues are now unsatisfactory, but we trust the condition is only a temporary one, and that the company will soon be restored to its normal position financially and will then be able to perform a service better than that which we now propose. The officers of this company realize the unsatisfactory conditions as they now exist, and manifest a willingness to correct them if a feasible plan can be suggested. The company, however, objects to further material interference with the schedules of their through trains, and insist that this cannot be done without to a very large extent interfering with the purpose of such trains, namely, through traffic between distant points. It may be safely suggested that when the time of these trains is not kept travel and the mails go to other competing lines.

The Commission does not desire now to make a formal order in this

case, but will give the company ten days within which to improve the service in some manner satisfactory to the Commission, and on failure so to do the Commission will make an order such as to it shall seem best.

As a possible help to the company the Commission suggests that No. 51 be scheduled to leave Lafayette at 6:30 a. m., west bound, and that No. 50, east bound, be scheduled to arrive at Lafayette at 7:30 p. m. This will furnish morning accommodations west, and will also enable passengers from the west to arrive in Lafayette in time for Saturday evening trade at the stores, or to attend theaters or other public meetings.

The local freight train should be reversed, and train No. 76, east bound, should leave Tilton at 6:30 a. m., and No. 77, west bound, should leave Lafayette at 1:30 p. m. These trains should be equipped with passenger coaches to furnish accommodations for such traffic as shall use them, and the train east bound, No. 76, should not be required to do any switching service at local points, which will interfere with its maintaining its schedule. If the company changes No. 51 as suggested, then the flag stop of No. 9 at Williamsport at 8:50 a. m. may reasonably be withdrawn, provided the mail is handled on No. 51 in pouches, and as this would relieve the company of one of the present flag stops of one of its fastest trains, we suggest that it is not unfair to require No. 28 to stop at West Lebanon for passengers for Lafayette, or beyond, and to stop No. 5 at West Lebanon to let off passengers from Lafayette, or beyond. If persons in the vicinity of West Lebanon desired to go to Indianapolis and return the same day, which is not an unreasonable desire, it would be impossible unless there should be an early east-bound service from that point. Under this schedule, as proposed, No. 51, west bound, should carry express so as to serve the stations along the line at least with perishables, such as must move daily either from Lafayette or Danville.

We have thought that the use of a motor car, capable of handling 50 to 75 people and light baggage and express, was the solution of the troubles under investigation, but the company claims that its investigations prohibit the venture at this time. We are not disposed to abide this conclusion as final, and suggest further investigation and actual experiment along that line. In the personal judgment of the writer the time is not far distant when such traffic as is now under investigation will be safely, expeditiously and satisfactorily handled by motor cars running at frequent intervals and operated at less expense than the company now sustains in maintaining its local service through this country.

ORDER.

"The respondent in this cause having complied with all the recommendations of the Commission made in its opinion heretofore filed in this cause, excepting to stop No. 5, west bound, at West Lebanon.

"Therefore, it is now ordered by the Commission, That this proceeding be and is now entered upon the docket as adjusted to the approval of the Commission on the condition, however, that all changes suggested by the Commission were made effective on May 24, 1908, excepting the stop of No. 28, east bound, at West Lebanon, Indiana, to handle Lafayette passengers, is to become effective June 1, 1908."

No. 242. Fauvre Coal Company v. The Wabash Railroad Company, the Vandalia Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by the Fauvre Coal Company, asking for the establishment of a reasonable joint rate on coal from the Macksville district, Indiana, to Aetna, Indiana; or that the Wabash Railroad be required to establish and maintain a reasonable switching rate from Gary, Indiana, to Aetna, Indiana.

The cause having been heard, an order was issued, establishing a joint rate on bituminous coal in carload lots of 90 cents per ton. This order was as follows:

"The Commission having heard the evidence in this cause, and being fully advised in the premises, finds that there is no joint rate in effect on bituminous coal in carloads from petitioner's mines in the Macksville district on the Vandalia Railroad, in Indiana, to Aetna, on the line of the Wabash Railroad, in Lake county, Indiana, and that it is practicable to establish a joint route over the lines of said two railroad companies via their junction at Lakeville, Indiana, and that a reasonable rate on the movement of bituminous coal in carloads over such joint route is 90 cents per ton."

"It is therefore ordered by the Commission, That the Vandalia Railroad Company and the Wabash Railroad Company shall issue, publish according to law and file with this Commission a joint rate on bituminous coal in carloads from mines located on the St. Louis Division of the Vandalia Railroad Company in the Maxville district, in Indiana, to Aetna, Indiana, located on the line of the Wabash Railroad, and that the traffic move via the Vandalia Railroad to its junction with the Wabash Railroad at Lakeville, Indiana, and thence over the Wabash Railroad to destination at the minimum carload weight of 36,000 pounds.

"It is further ordered by the Commission, That said Vandalia Railroad Company and Wabash Railroad Company shall apply such rate to the movement of coal in carloads from mines in the Maxville district over the route above named for two years next after June 1, 1908, unless this order shall be sooner modified by the Commission."

No. 243. Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association v. Southern Indiana Railway Company, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Petition by the Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association asking for the establishment of a just and reasonable rate on coal from points on the Southern Indiana Railway to points on and reached by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Intervening petitions were filed by the United Fourth Vein Coal Company, Green Valley Coal Company, and Big Vein Coal Company. The matter being heard and considered, the following opinion was delivered by McAdams, Commissioner:

OPINION.

"This proceeding concerns joint rates on bituminous coal from mines on the Southern Indiana Railway via Terre Haute, Indiana, and the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway to all points east of Terre Haute, to and including Indianapolis, and to approximately all Big Four points in the territory commonly known as the Gas Belt. The subject of rates on coal to the Gas Belt territory from Indiana coal fields was under consideration by this Commission early in its existence and the subject was then thoroughly considered, and reference is now made to those proceedings in connection with this hearing. (Report of 1906, p. 157.) We now confirm what was determined in that hearing, and we now reaffirm the principles there announced so far as they are applicable in this proceeding.

"The rates then in effect on the lines of the respondents to the territory in question in this case continued until April 13, 1908, when they were withdrawn by the Southern Indiana Railway pursuant to notice filed with the Commission on March 31st last.

"The rates in effect were 50 cents per ton to all points east of Terre Haute, including Indianapolis, for all purposes. The effective rates to all the other points, with but few exceptions, were, for manufacturing purposes, 60 cents, steaming purposes, 75 cents, and domestic purposes, 90 cents per ton in carloads.

"Other effective like rates from the coal fields of Indiana have been published and applied to the same general territory and at many common points by the E. & T. H. and Big Four lines; by the Big Four line from its local mines; by the Vincennes division of the Vandalia to Indianapolis, and by that line and the Lake Erie & Western and Pan Handle to points beyond Indianapolis, and by the St. Louis division of the Vandalia to Indianapolis and the territory west thereof to Terre Haute. Some traffic has also moved over the Central Indiana from its connections at Brazil, and subsequent to the original hearing by the Commission as to coal rates to the Gas Belt the Indianapolis Southern has commenced operation and is now engaging in this traffic. There is no disposition on the part of any of the other carriers to disturb the rates as they have been applied for several years. They are all willing that they shall remain as now established, excepting the Southern Indiana, which was the moving spirit in canceling the rates now in question. The Big Four line manifested a willingness to continue the service, and it is fair to the Southern Indiana, however, to state that the Commission's information is that it withdrew the rates on account of its failure to longer agree with the Big Four as to the division of the joint revenues.

"There are more than 30 mines on the line of the Southern Indiana Railway, representing an investment of several million dollars. They produced last year about 1,800,000 tons of coal, and a very large per cent. of this tonnage moves to the points in question in this case. After this proceeding, which seeks the establishment of reasonable joint rates to these points, the Southern Indiana published a new tariff to all the points in question, showing an increase of 5 cents per ton over the old scale. It was the unanimous judgment of the coal operators and the coal consumers that coal could not be successfully marketed off the Southern Indiana in the

territory in question against the differential of 5 cents per ton, and that contracts could not be made on the basis of the proposed increased rates, and as a consequence the customers of the mines located on the Southern Indiana Railway would be driven from these markets and their competitors in the same field would obtain their business.

"These facts are all self-evident and the result one sure to follow the rules of competition and cost of production and delivery to point of consumption.

"While any one of these coal-producing lines maintains the present scale of rates in effect to these competitive points, all the other lines must do so or the mines on their line will not share in the business.

"That a rate voluntarily established and long maintained is presumed to be reasonable and remunerative under like conditions is a principle so well established as to forbid citation of authority.

"In the case of Cardiff Coal Company vs. C., M. & St. P. Railway, the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 6th last announced this principle, which is very apposite:

"It may be laid down as a general rule admitting of no qualification that a manufacturer or merchant who has traffic to move and is ready to pay a reasonable rate for the service has the right to have it moved and to have reasonable rates established for the movement, regardless of the fact that the revenues of the carrier may be reduced by reason of his competition with other shippers in the distant markets, and under all ordinary conditions he has the right also to have the benefit of through routes and reasonable joint rates to such distant markets if no reasonable or satisfactory through rate already exists."

"At the conclusion of the hearing of this cause the Commission, on account of the great public necessity therefor, determined the case at once and ordered the prior rates to be re-established, and they are now effective, and we now file this brief expression of some of the reasons which prompted us to take that action."

An application to modify the final order in the above cause was filed, and hearing thereon postponed indefinitely. The final order entered in this cause was as follows:

ORDER.

Come now the petitioners and the intervening petitioners by J. E. McCullough, their attorney, and the Southern Indiana Railway Company comes by Carl Wood, its attorney, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company comes by L. J. Hackney, its general counsel, and the Southern Indiana Railway Company now files its special appearance herein and motion to dismiss the petition, which special appearance and motion reads as follows (insert), and the Commission, after being advised in the premises, does not overrule such motion, and said respondent excepts, and said respondent now enters its special appearance and files its motion herein to make the petition more specific, which said motion reads as follows: (insert) and the Commission, after being advised in the premises, does not overrule such motion, and said respondent excepts, and this cause is now submitted to the Commission for hearing, and after the

hearing the evidence adduced and being fully advised in the premises, the Commission now finds:

That the allegations of the petition and the intervening petition are substantially true as therein stated, and that the respondents herein at the time of the filing of the petition herein, and at the time of the filing of the intervening petition herein, and at this time did not have and do not now have in effect on their lines of railroad just and reasonable joint rates of freight on bituminous coal in carload lots from mines located on the line of the Southern Indiana Railway Company in Indiana, to points located on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company in Indiana and named in the petitions in this case. And the Commission further finds that at the time said petition was filed, and at this time the intervening petition was filed, and at this time the said respondents did not have and do not now have in effect any joint rates on bituminous coal in carload lots from such mines to the points named in the petition herein. And the Commission finds that great public necessity exists for the establishment of joint rates on bituminous coal in carload lots from the mines on the line of the Southern Indiana Railway Company in Indiana to the points in Indiana named in the petitions in this cause. And the Commission further finds that the rates set forth in the tabulation next following in this order and decree are just and reasonable joint rates for the movement of bituminous coal in carload lots from mines on the line of the Southern Indiana Railway Company in Indiana to the points named in the petition herein. And the Commission further finds that at certain of the points named in such tabulation there should be a difference in rates, namely, rates on coal for domestic consumption, which will be found in the third column of such tabulation, and rates on coal for steaming purposes, which are found in the second column of such tabulation, and rates on coal for manufacturing purposes, which will be found in the first column of such tabulation, and such tabulation of just and reasonable joint rates is as follows:

JOINT RATES ON BITUMINOUS COAL C. L. FROM MINES IN INDIANA ON THE SOUTHERN INDIANA RAILWAY TO POINTS ON THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY IN INDIANA.

To	Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
Avon .....	..	\$0 50	\$0 50
Alexandria	\$0 60	75	90
Alfont .....	..	75	90
Alliance .....	..	75	90
Anderson	60	75	90
Brightwood .....	..	60	60
Carthage	60	75	90
Chesterfield .....	..	75	90
Daleville	60	75	90
Danville .....	..	50	50
Delmar .....	..	50	50
East Yards .....	..	70	80
Emporia .....	..	75	90

To	Column 1.	Column 2.	Column 3.
Fairmount	60	75	90
Farmers .....	..	90	90
Farmland	60	75	90
Fortville	60	75	90
Fox's .....	..	75	90
Gale .....	..	50	50
Gravel Pit .....	..	75	90
Greencastle .....	..	50	50
Hadley .....	..	50	50
Henderson .....	..	90	90
Hunters .....	..	75	90
Indianapolis .....	..	50	50
Ingalls	60	75	90
Jonesboro	60	75	90
Junction .....	..	60	60
Kennard	60	75	1 05
Knightstown	60	75	90
Lafayette .....	..	65	65
Lawrence .....	..	75	90
Lena .....	..	50	50
Linwood .....	..	75	90
McCords .....	..	75	90
Marion	60	75	90
Markleville	60	75	90
Maxwell	60	75	90
Mohawk .....	..	75	90
Mt. Comfort .....	..	75	90
Muncie	60	75	90
Newcastle	60	75	1 05
Oaklandon .....	..	75	90
Okalla .....	..	50	50
Otis .....	..	75	90
Parker City	60	75	90
Pendleton	60	75	90
Reno .....	..	50	50
Rushville	60	90	90
St. Mary's .....	..	50	50
Sandford .....	..	50	50
Selma	60	75	90
Shirley	60	75	90
Summitville	60	75	90
Sunnyside .....	..	50	50
West Side .....	..	50	50
Wilkinson	60	75	90
Willow Branch .....	..	75	90
Winchester	60	75	90
Yorktown	60	75	90

Rates in cents per net ton.

It is therefore ordered by the Commission, That the said respondents shall issue, publish and file with the Commission a joint tariff on bituminous coal in carload lots from mines on the line of the Southern Indiana Railway Company in Indiana to the points named in the tabulation next preceding in this order, and that the rates so to be issued, published and filed shall be the rates set forth in such preceding tabulation, and the said respondents shall apply the rates named in the first column of such tabulation to the movement of coal to be used in manufacturing purposes; and they shall apply the rates named in column two of such tabulation to the movement of coal which is used for steaming purposes; and they shall apply the rates named in the third column of such tabulation to the movement of coal to be used for domestic consumption.

It is further ordered by the Commission, That said respondents issue, publish and file tariffs with the Commission naming the rates so last above ordered on or before May 5, 1908, and that the respondents apply such rates to the movement of bituminous coal in carload lots on the terms and in the manner above indicated for two years next after May 5, 1908, and that the minimum carload weight for the movement of such coal shall be that indicated in the Southern Indiana Railway Company's G. F. O. No. 4-A, I. R. C. No. 159, issued December 15, 1906, effective January 17, 1907, now on file with the Commission as required by law, and to which reference is hereby made.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission be and he is now directed to forward duly certified copies of this order under his signature as such and attested by the seal of the Commission to H. F. Houghton, general superintendent of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and to M. E. Sebre, superintendent of the Southern Indiana Railway Company at Terre Haute, Indiana, and he is directed to forward the same by special delivery in the United States mail, as required by law.

No. 244. Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, v. The Gary & Interurban Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by the Pennsylvania Company, concerning a crossing of its line with that of the respondent, in Lake County, near the city of Gary, Indiana. Subsequently the petitioner filed a petition for dismissal, and the same was considered and the cause ordered dismissed.

No. 245. S. Hose & Son v. The Wabash Railroad Company.

This was a petition for an order requiring the respondent to perform switching service for petitioners, at Attica, Indiana. Subsequently it appearing that the Wabash Railroad had complied with the petitioner's request for service, the cause was entered as adjusted and finally disposed of.

No. 247. Southern Indiana Railway Company; application to maintain rates under long and short haul clause of the statute, on sand and gravel from Ft. Harrison to Sullivan, Ind.

After publication of notice in the Terre Haute Star, the cause was heard and an order entered permitting the petitioner to charge 24 cents per ton for hauling sand and gravel from Ft. Harrison, Indiana, to Sullivan, Indiana.

No. 248. Charles B. Curtis et al. v. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Charles B. Curtis and forty-five other citizens of the village of Queensville, Indiana, and vicinity filed a petition with the Commission alleging that the respondent, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, had no agent in charge of the freight and passenger business at the village of Queensville, that it maintained no station and waiting room for the accommodation of passengers; that it would not receive freight from parties along its line for said point unless the same was paid in advance; that parties shipping from said point were obliged to travel a distance of four miles to North Vernon in order to bill out freight; that the respondent company maintained no depot for the storage of freight and unless consignees were present when freight arrived, the same would be exposed to the elements; that passengers from said point were deprived of the benefits of reduced rates from time to time granted by said company to all other points on said road. This matter was originally made an A. R. number, but was transferred to the regular docket, No. 248, and was heard at the village of Queensville, Indiana, by the Chairman of the Commission, on May 8, 1908. Mr. H. C. Meloy, attorney, representing the petitioners, and A. D. Conner, extra agent, representing the railroad company. There is some doubt in this case as to whether Queensville has one hundred inhabitants within a radius to bring it under the provision of the law concerning the duty of steam railroads to maintain depots. The evidence shows that the population, by actual count, was 115, but in order to make this population it required a radius of some three-quarters of a mile. Evidence further shows that there is a store located near the track of the respondent company and that passengers used this store as a waiting room and that the proprietor of the store occasionally took care of small lots of freight; evidence also disclosed the fact that the dissatisfaction with the accommodations were largely due to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company hav-

ing removed its telephone at North Vernon on account of some difficulty with the telephone people. The figures presented show that in the matter of freight during the year of 1906, \$2,146 was collected on freight both inbound and outbound at this place, and that during the year 1907, \$2,192 was collected; that of these amounts, during the year 1906, \$2,007 was collected on carload freight; during the year 1907, \$2,033 on carload freight, leaving less than \$200 on merchandise or L. C. L. shipments. The evidence also shows that the total passenger income per annum at the village of Queensville would not exceed \$200. In view of these facts the Commission concluded that it would not be justified in ordering a depot or the maintenance of an agent at Queensville and all it was able to accomplish in the premises was to secure the reinstallation of a telephone in the office of the railroad company at North Vernon, so that the persons who desire to make shipments from Queensville may bill such shipments by telephone.

No. 250. Winona Interurban Railway Company, petitioner, v. C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, respondent.

HUNT, Chairman:

In this case the petitioner, the Winona Interurban Railway Company, alleges that the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company has entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania Company, operating the P., F. W. & C. Railroad, that it will not deliver any cars to the petitioner to be switched to consignees on the line of said Winona Interurban Railway, that the said C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company has a connection with the petitioner at Warsaw, Indiana, and that the firm of Spencer, Hogan & Company, which is located on the line of said petitioner in the said city of Warsaw and not on the line of the said C., C., C. & St. L. Railway, desires to have all carload shipments consigned to it delivered to said Winona Interurban Railway; that the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company has been delivering the same, but that it refuses to continue to do so, thus causing unnecessary delay and expense in the delivery of carload freight to Spencer, Hogan & Company. The petitioner, therefore, prays the Railroad Commission to require the said C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company to deliver such carload shipments to the Winona Interurban Railway to be switched to the wholesale house of said Spencer, Hogan & Company, located on its tracks. The C., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company deny that they have entered into any agreement on this subject, and the evidence does not disclose such agreement, but it does show that the action of the two companies was taken simultaneously, and that both companies have refused and do now refuse to deliver freight to the Winona Interurban Railway Company to be delivered to Spencer, Hogan & Company, or for any other parties. The evidence further shows that there is a physical connection between the petitioner's track and the respondent's track at Warsaw, Indiana; that some traffic, amounting to about four carloads,

have been delivered by said respondent to the petitioner for said Spencer, Hogan & Company, and that a great many carloads of coal and other material have been delivered by the said C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company to said Winona Interurban Railway Company for the use of the petitioner. The agent of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company at Warsaw testified that he had been instructed by his division freight agent to cease delivering freight in carload lots to said petitioner for said Spencer, Hogan & Company, and that in refusing to make further deliveries to said firm he was acting upon the instructions of his superior officers. The Commission is of the opinion that from a physical standpoint an interchange of carload traffic between the steam and interurban railroads at Warsaw, Indiana, is entirely feasible. Such interchange has been made without damage to the track or equipments of either the petitioner or the respondent, and loaded cars, weighing as much as 100,000 pounds, have passed safely over the tracks of the Winona Interurban Railroad, loaded with material for the use of that railroad. It is true that Mr. McKim, superintendent of the Western division of the Pennsylvania Lines, testifies that there are certain sharp curves along the petitioner's line in the said city of Warsaw over which the freight cars of the Pennsylvania Company cannot pass in safety. These are stated to be from 12 to 20 degrees in curvature. Mr. McKim, however, further testifies that curves 30 degrees are safe for freight cars to be operated over in switching service, and from other information gleaned from reliable sources the Commission believes this statement to be correct. It seems, therefore, both from the fact that the interurban and steam railroads have standard gauge track, and from the further fact that nearly all the evidence shows that interchange of traffic can be made at this point without danger either to the track or equipment of the steam and interurban roads that the objection from a physical standpoint is not entitled to much consideration. This interchange amounts to virtually to switching service and can be performed without danger.

The Commission is not impressed with the contention of the respondent that this interchange should not be made because it might reduce the chances of the steam roads for getting business by causing factories to locate along the line of the petitioner's road. This would afford larger opportunity for the shipping public and would bring steam and interurban roads into rightful competition. It is contended by the respondent that the petitioner has no interchangeable equipment, and that the statute does not apply, since it contemplates interchange only in cases where there can be a mutual exchange of cars. There is nothing in the statute that gives to the word "interchange" the meaning that is sought to be given it by the respondent. Reciprocity in the delivery of cars is not an essential in the enforcement of this statute. In the section now under discussion (3j of the Railroad Commission Act, 1907) steam roads are required to interchange business. It would probably not be contended by any carrier that it could not be required to deliver cars to a connecting carrier unless such connecting carrier were able to give it car for car. It may be undesirable from the standpoint of a well-equipped carrier to interchange business with its less fortunate competitor, which may have but a small per cent. of its equipment, but unless it were required to do so the weaker road could not

live, competition would be stifled and the interests of the public would suffer. The respondent and the steam railroads generally object to interchange of traffic with interurban railroads on the ground that their equipment would pass into the control of the interurban railroads and be used in the transaction of general interurban business. We think such abuse of equipment can be prevented by the Commission. That in its order requiring interchange it may safeguard equipment, and that upon a showing that the privilege granted had been abused the Commission would be justified in rescinding its order; thus leaving the parties in their original situation. This action is brought under subdivision j, section 3, of the act of 1907, amending the Railroad Commission act, which reads as follows:

"Provided that in special cases where it is practicable and the same may be accomplished without endangering the equipment, tracks or appliances of any such carrier, the Commission, upon application, may require any such steam or interurban or suburban railroad to interchange cars, carload shipments, less than carload shipments and passenger traffic, and for that purpose may require the construction of physical connections at junction points and the construction of switch and private track connections, as provided in this act."

The only case brought under this provision of the statute upon which the Commission has passed prior to this time is the case of the Farmland Stone Company vs. the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company and the Indiana Union Traction Company. In deciding that case the Commission said:

"We are of the opinion that the legislature meant to say just what it did say; that in special cases where it is practicable this interchange should be required between steam and interurban companies, and that it intended to place the whole matter within the discretion of the Commission, and that the Commission should judge as to the practicability of such interchange, and that it must determine what the statute contemplated. It might be practicable to take the cars of the steam railroad 6 miles and not practicable to take them 100 miles, and that this matter must also be determined by the Commission. Both the steam and interurban railroads are common carriers under the laws of this State. They receive their charter from the State, and they owe a duty to the public which must be discharged."

We are still of the opinion that the legislature meant to confer, and did confer, upon the Commission the power to determine in each individual case whether or not an interchange should be made. We do not believe that antagonism between steam and interurban roads should be permitted to retard the transaction of the business of the shipping public, and in the present case we think it is clearly demonstrated by Mr. McKim's evidence that this antagonism is the main reason for refusing such interchange. We are of the opinion that the interchange asked for in this case will, if granted, facilitate the business of the public and the petitioner without hardship to the respondent. We believe that an interchange of traffic in carload lots between the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company and the Winona Interurban Railway Company at Warsaw is entirely safe and practicable; that freight in carload lots may be safely delivered by the C., C.,

C. & St. L. Railway Company to the Winona Interurban Railway Company over its connecting switch at Warsaw, Indiana, and that it can be safely transported by the last named carrier to the side track of Spencer, Hogan & Company, and an order will be entered requiring that such interchange and delivery be made.

ORDER.

The Commission having heard the evidence in this case and also argument of counsel, and having given due consideration to the law and the facts, now

Orders, That an interchange of traffic in carload lots between the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and the Winona Interurban Railway Company, at Warsaw, Indiana, be established as to traffic to be delivered to the side track of Spencer, Hogan & Company.

And it is further ordered, That the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company deliver to the Winona Interurban Railway Company over its connecting switch at Warsaw, Indiana, freight in carload lots for delivery to the side track of Spencer, Hogan & Company, and that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company shall also receive from the Winona Interurban Railway Company empty cars used in handling this traffic, this order to become effective on and after January 1, 1909.

It is further ordered by the Commission, That the cars delivered to the Winona Interurban Railway Company by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company shall, at the earliest possible time after the same shall have been unloaded, be delivered back to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and shall not be used by the Winona Interurban Railway Company in the transaction of its general interurban business between points upon its own line; nor shall said Winona Interurban Railway Company divert or cause to be diverted any of said cars to the tracks of any railway other than the said Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, except with the consent of the last named road.

The Commission reserves the right to modify or rescind this order at any time it may deem it necessary so to do in order to protect the track or equipment of either the petitioner or the respondent, or for any other reason that may seem proper to the Commission.

No. 251. Winona Interurban Railway Company, petitioner, v. P., C.; C. & St. L. Railway Company, respondent.

This was a proceeding similar in character to No. 250 *supra*. An opinion and order were entered therein substantially the same as those entered in No. 250. Suits have been brought to set aside the orders in both these cases.

No. 252. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company v. The Southern Indiana Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by the Big Four Railway for a division of coal freight rates. The cause having been heard by the Commis-

sion, an order was issued, making division of the joint rate on coal as between the petitioner and respondent. Subsequently the Big Four Railway and the Southern Indiana Railway have begun actions in the Bartholomew Circuit Court, to set aside the order entered in this cause. These cases are now pending. The opinion and order entered thereunder as above indicated, were as follows:

Wood, Commissioner:

The petition invokes the authority of the Commission to make a just and fair division between the parties of the charges arising from the transportation of coal from the Linton District on the Southern Indiana Railway via the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. to Indianapolis, and other towns and cities named in the petition, situated generally in what is known as the Gas Belt territory.

At the hearing it was practically conceded that the divisions now made to the Gas Belt should continue, and the contention was thus narrowed as to what percentage of the joint rate of 50 cents a ton to Indianapolis should be allowed to each of the said railway companies.

At the hearing statements were made by counsel and by the general freight agent of respondent, but no evidence of the cost of the service, and no figures of the actual out-of-pocket cost of transportation were submitted. The Commission must, therefore, decide this case on such statements as were either not controverted or were clearly facts, and on such laws, general rules, information and comparisons as are on file in its office, and as it is authorized to use.

Generally, percentage joint traffic rates are constructed upon a mileage basis. Where either the originating or delivering line carries a very short distance, as for instance, five, ten or fifteen miles in an aggregate haul of say 100 or more miles, the proration is made upon a constructive mileage basis. Often also the originating line is allowed a *bonus* above the mileage pro rate, but there are two important exceptions to this practice:

(a) Where the delivering line is in position to exchange very attractive tonnage in return;

(b) Where the delivering line can furnish all the business required from its own territory it would be unwilling to allow the customary percentages obtaining for other traffic.

Applying these traffic rules and customs to the case before us, we find that the mileage on petitioner's line is seventy-two (72) miles and on respondent's line is forty-two (42) miles. This would pro rate the Indianapolis rate 65 to petitioner and 35 to respondent. We find that some coal is mined on petitioner's line between Indianapolis and Terre Haute and that petitioner is greatly interested in carrying coal to Indianapolis from many points where it makes a longer haul and consequently a higher rate. We find so far as we can conclude from the facts before us, that the cost of transportation service of the two companies is about the same, mileage considered. We find the average capacity of the Southern Indiana coal cars is about thirty-two tons, while the capacity of the E. & T. H. cars is forty-two tons. We find that the present division for both

petitioner and respondent and for petitioner and the E. & T. H., the distance and service on the E. & T. H. and Southern Indiana being practically the same, is 60 and 40, and we find also that the division of the joint rate between the Vandalia and the Southern Indiana and E. & T. H. (the Vandalia paralleling petitioner's road between Tere Haute and Indianapolis) is 60 and 40. And so it seems to us that the general rule for prorating, and the practices of these companies with reference to this very service and the mileage and cost of operation all indicate that the percentages heretofore made by petitioner with the Southern Indiana and now made and prevailing between petitioner and the E. & T. H. and between the Vandalia and Southern Indiana and the Vandalia and E. & T. H. in the same territory should not be disturbed but should continue and remain effective.

The difficulty of making a division of the joint rate arises from the fact that while fifty cents a ton affords a very fair return to a single line, it does not yield very much when divided between two lines. We shall concede also that if the basis of rate making, generally followed by the carriers, namely, the territorial basis, that is to say, "the traffic productiveness of a given territory, and the highest revenue that can be derived from that territory" were considered alone, a percentage of the joint rate would not yield much return, at least to one of the carriers, a party to this proceeding. Yet, we are informed that even on the "unit of revenue from a given territory" basis, it is permissible in C. F. A. territory to make a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per ton per mile for low class commodity traffic, and as a matter of fact, there are rates even lower than this minimum. And it will be noted that the joint rate to Indianapolis now under consideration is about this minimum. We must call attention, however, to the fact that the statutes of this State prescribing physical connection between connecting and intersecting lines, and the interchange of business between these lines, were enacted on the theory of a continuous line and highway and carriage between points on two or more railroads in this State, and that these laws and competition and market must be considered as well as the rate making practices of the carriers with reference to territorial areas of revenue. Indeed, there is the highest authority for the principle upon which these Acts of the General Assembly are founded, that the State in the discharge of its public duties, while it must stop short of destruction or confiscation, is not guided solely by a question of profit in the governmental function (governmental whether exercised by carrier or Commission), of making or approving rates, *Cotting v. K. C. Stock Yards*, 183 U. S., p. 93.

At the hearing, as said above, no evidence was introduced by either party as to the exact cost of transportation. It seems to us that this ought to have been done; certainly it would be far more satisfactory to the Commission to have its conclusions justified by figures which would demonstrate their correctness. When we came to make up our findings and conclusions we were so impressed with this fact that we proposed to the parties to re-open the case in order that they might introduce evidence which would show the transportation cost of the movement from the point of origin to destination. While one of the parties expressed a doubt about its ability to furnish these figures, it agreed to do the best

it could. The other party said "It is impossible to prepare figures which will be substantial help at this time."

Our duty is imperative under the statute to make the division, and we must accordingly come to a conclusion as best we can from the statements, information and evidence available to us.

It has been held by the courts of at least one of the states that the equitable principle of division between railroad companies where two or more companies carried goods over their own roads as one carriage was the distribution *pro rata* of the aggregate rate according to the length of carriage of each company.

Rood v. the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., 43 Wis. 146;

Ackley v. the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., 36 Wis. 252;

Streeter v. the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., 44 Wis. 383.

We think we are justified in the conclusion that where no evidence is furnished to show that the cost of service on the two lines is greatly different, to follow the rule laid down in these cases. To make the division according to mileage, the percentage accruing to petitioner would be 65 and to respondent 35 of the Indianapolis rate. However, inasmuch as these companies have heretofore generally divided this rate on 60 and 40, and as that was the percentage at the time this controversy arose, and still prevails with reference to petitioner and E. & T. H. and with reference to the Vandalia and respondent and Vandalia and E. & T. H. for substantially the same service, we think that we will best conform to what is right by following the customs and practices of these companies in the divisions heretofore generally made by them, as to all the towns and cities named in the petition, and an order will be entered accordingly.

ORDER.

June 19, 1908.—This cause having been heard and the Commission being advised in the premises, does now order that the joint rate on coal in carload lots from mines in Indiana on the Southern Indiana Railway to the following named points or towns and cities on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway in Indiana shall be divided between the petitioner and respondent as follows, namely: on manufacturers' coal of the joint rate of 60 cents a ton, to the petitioner 35 cents and to the respondent 25 cents; on steam coal of the joint rate of 75 cents a ton, to the petitioner 50 cents and to the respondent 25 cents a ton; on domestic coal of the joint rate of 90 cents a ton, to the petitioner 60 cents a ton and to the respondent 30 cents a ton; said points or towns and cities being as follows (all in the State of Indiana):

Avon,
Alexandria,
Alfont,
Alliance,
Anderson,
Brightwood,
Carthage,
Chesterfield,
Daleville,

Danville,
Delmar,
East Yards,
Emporia,
Fairmount,
Farmers,
Farmland,
Fortville,
Fox's,

Gale,
Gravel Pit,
Greencastle,
Hadley,
Henderson,
Hunters,
Ingalls,
Jonesboro,
Junction,
Kennard,
Knightstown,
La Fayette,
Lawrence,
Lena,
Linwood,
McCords,
Marion,
Markleville,
Maxwell,
Mohawk,
Mt. Comfort,

Muncie,
New Castle,
Oaklandon,
Okalla,
Otis,
Parker City,
Pendleton,
Reno,
Rushville,
St. Mary's,
Sanford,
Selma,
Shirley,
Summitville,
Sunnyside,
Wilkinsen,
Willow Branch,
Winchester,
West Side,
Yorktown.

It is further ordered, That the joint rate of 50 cents a ton on coal in carload lots from mines in Indiana on the Southern Indiana Railway to Indianapolis via the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway shall be divided between the petitioner and respondent as follows, namely: to the petitioner 30 cents a ton, to the respondent 20 cents a ton.

It is further ordered that this order shall take effect on the 22d day of June, 1908, and shall remain in force while said rate is effective for two years from date hereof.

It is further ordered that the Secretary shall forward by United States mail, certified copies of this order to the petitioner and to the respondent.

No. 254. The Queen Coal and Mining Company v. Southern Indiana Railway Company, and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

This was a petition filed by the Queen Coal and Mining Company asking for the establishment of a joint rate on coal from Jasonville, Indiana, to Attica and Brook. The matter being heard and considered, an order was entered, requiring the publication of a joint rate of 70 cents per ton to Attica and 80 cents per ton to Brook from Jasonville. Subsequently this order was modified so as to apply only to the Queen Mine, located in the vicinity of Jasonville, Indiana. Afterwards the order was extended to include the Templeton mine. Later, upon application of the Big Vein Mining Company, the Commission considered whether the rates should be applied to the entire Linton district. This application was granted.

The report and the several orders entered herein are as follows:

This is an application by the petitioner to have the Commission enter an order requiring the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Southern Indiana Railroad Companies to put in operation a joint rate on coal shipped from Jasonville to Attica and Brook, and intermediate points upon the former railway. The matter was submitted upon oral statements made at the hearing by representatives of the respective parties. After due consideration the Commission granted the application and entered an order establishing a joint rate. The facts and the conclusions of the Commission are set forth in the following opinion by

DOWLING, Commissioner:

The petitioner is a coal mining company, whose mine is situated at Jasonville, Greene County, Indiana, in the Linton coal district. It desires to obtain a market for its product in the towns of Attica and Brook, and all points south thereof, located on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Prior to April 1, 1908, the Southern Indiana Railroad Company and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company had a joint rate on bituminous coal from Jasonville of 70 cents to Attica and 80 cents to Brook. On the date aforesaid these rates were cancelled at the instance of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and in lieu thereof was substituted a combination of locals which aggregated 90 cents to Attica and \$1.00 to Brook. At these rates, it will be impossible for the petitioner to market its coal at any of the points above mentioned. If the former rates are re-established, the petitioner will probably be able to sell 10,000 or 15,000 tons per year in the Attica and Brook territory.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company resists the petition for the alleged reason that there no longer exists any necessity for a joint rate on coal from the Linton district, with the Southern Indiana Railroad Company, inasmuch as the latter's line now extends the entire distance to Chicago; and for the further reason that the coal shipped from the petitioner's mine into the Attica and Brook territory displaces coal whose shipment originates at points upon the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad in Indiana.

As to the first ground of objection, the Commission is of the opinion that while the occasion for a joint rate has ceased, so far as the needs of the Southern Indiana Railroad are concerned, the necessity of the case requires such joint rate, to afford proper opportunity for the petitioner to market its product. Presumably, also, it will be to the advantage of Attica, Brook and neighboring points, to secure another competitor in the coal trades. The present combination of locals is prohibitive so far as the petitioner is concerned; while a restoration of the joint rate will enable the latter to do a considerable amount of business.

Regarding the second ground of objection, the Commission concludes that it will be only fair to the petitioner, and in recognition of its common law rights, to permit it to come into competition with coal operators located at about the same distance from Attica and Brook as is the petitioner, and whose mines are situated along the line of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad in Sullivan County. (Cardiff Coal Co. v. C., M. & St. P.

Ry. Co., I. C. C., decided April 6, 1908.) The latter are now charged 70 cents to Attica upon a haul of 113 miles and 80 cents to Brook upon a haul of 156 miles. From points in the Linton District to Attica via the Southern Indiana Railroad the distance is approximately 112 miles, and from such initial points to Brook it is 165 miles. It will be seen, therefore, that the distance over which the petitioner's coal is carried is nearly the same as that over which its competitors' product is transferred. To permit the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad to give an advantage of 20 cents per ton to shippers located along the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, which is an affiliated line with the C. & E. I., would result in a monopoly of the trade by these shippers, so far as the petitioner is concerned.

It is, therefore, the judgment of the Commission that the joint rates on coal in force immediately prior to April 1, 1908, over the Southern Indiana and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads, from Jasonville to Attica and Brook, and to points south of these towns upon the line of the C. & E. I. R. R., should be re-established, and it is accordingly so ordered.

The evidence in the above entitled cause having been heard, the Commission, being fully advised therein, finds that there exists no joint rate on coal shipped over the lines of the Southern Indiana Railroad and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad from Jasonville, Indiana, to Attica and Brook, Indiana, and to intermediate points; and the Commission further finds that a joint rate of not more than 70 cents per ton to Attica and 80 cents per ton to Brook should be established.

It is therefore ordered, That the respondents, and each of them, be and they are now notified and required to cease and desist on or before Wednesday, July 1, 1908, from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving for the transportation of coal in carload lots from Jasonville, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Attica, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 70 cents per ton, and from Jasonville, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Brook, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 80 cents per ton.

It is further ordered, That said respondents be and they are hereby required to establish and put in force on or before the 1st day of July, 1908, a joint rate of not more than seventy (70) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in car loads from Jasonville, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Attica, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, and a joint rate of not more than eighty (80) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in car loads from Jasonville on the Southern Indiana Railway to Brook, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, during a period of two years next after July 1, 1908.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary send a certified copy of this order to the superintendents of each of the respondents by registered United States mail.

MODIFICATION.

"Comes now the parties in the above entitled cause; and the matter of the modification of the order heretofore entered herein being submitted to the Commission and the latter being duly advised, now orders that the original order made in said cause on the 18th day of June, 1908, be modified

in this respect: wherever in said order the town of Jasonville is named as the initial point of shipment of coal in carload lots the same shall be changed to read 'The Queen Mine, formerly designated as the Fry Mine, and located near the town of Jasonville, Indiana.'"

REPORT ON MODIFICATION.

DOWLING, Commissioner:

I beg leave to report that the application for a modification of the final order in this cause, which application was filed by the Coal Bluff Mining Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, as proprietor of the Templeton Mine, was heard by me at the time and place fixed for said hearing, and was argued by representatives of the petitioner and the carriers interested.

It appears that the same reasons exist for extending the scope of the order entered in this cause, as justified its original promulgation. The Templeton Mine, located upon the Southern Indiana Railroad, desires to enter the coal market at points upon the C. & E. I. reached by the Fry Mine, which is also located on the Southern Indiana, and to compete with the latter mine, as well as with the mines located along the line of the C. & E. I. and E. & T. H. railroads. The C. & E. I. resists the enlargement of the order, upon the ground that it is entitled to protect the mines situated upon its own and its affiliated roads, and that, if the Templeton Mine is enabled to enter the market now furnished by the C. & E. I. and E. & T. H. mines, the latter will be prejudiced; or if not, then the C. & E. I. will be compelled to lower its rates so as to hold this market for coal originating on its line and that of the E. & T. H.

As indicated in the opinion heretofore filed, the reason advanced by the C. & E. I. is not persuasive. However desirable it may be, from the standpoint of the coal mine operators, on the two affiliated roads, or from that of these roads themselves, to secure the market at Attica and Brook for their produce exclusively, the interest of other mine owners and of the consumers at these points must also be regarded. These interests will be subserved by permitting the petitioner to enter the field as a competitor; nor does it appear that this will drive the other operators from the market.

In view of the objection made by the C. & E. I., that the establishment of the joint rates for the benefit of all mines on the Southern Indiana would disarrange its rates and embarrass its own traffic, the order herein entered will be applied to the Templeton Mine only.

My conclusion and recommendation are that the maximum joint rates fixed by the order hereinbefore rendered be made to apply also to shipments of coal in carload lots from the Templeton Mine on the Southern Indiana Railroad to Attica and Brook, situated on the C. & E. I. Railroad; said joint rates being 70 cents per ton to Attica and 80 cents per ton to Brook.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER.

Comes now the intervening petitioner, the Coal Bluff Mining Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and files its intervening petition, praying that the order hereinbefore entered, establishing for the respondents a joint rate of not more than 70 cents per ton on carload shipments of coal from

the Fry Mine to Attica, Indiana, and a joint rate of not to exceed 80 cents per ton for such shipments from the Fry Mine to Brook, Indiana, be extended to include shipments to said points from the Templeton Mine, owned by said intervenor.

And said intervening petition being heard upon oral statements of the respective parties aforesaid, and being taken under advisement by the Commission, and the Commission being fully advised in the premises,

It is therefore ordered, That the respondents and each of them be and they are now notified and required to desist on or before Tuesday, December 1, 1908, from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving for the transportation of coal in carload lots from the Templeton Mine, located in the Linton Coal District, in the State of Indiana, to Attica, Indiana, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 70 cents per ton, and from said Templeton Mine to Brook, Indiana, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 80 cents per ton for coal in carload lots;

It is further ordered, That said respondents be and the same are hereby required to establish and put in force on or before the 1st day of December, 1908, a joint rate over their lines of not more than seventy (70) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in carload lots from the Templeton Mine aforesaid to Attica, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and a joint rate of not more than eighty (80) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in carload lots from said Templeton Mine to Brook, on the said Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, during a period of two years next after December 1, 1908.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary of the Commission send a duly certified copy of this order to the superintendents of each of the respondents by registered United States mail.

All of which is ordered and directed by the Commission.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

DOWLING, Commissioner:

I beg leave to report that on December 3, 1908, at the rooms of the Commission, Commissioner McClure and myself heard the application of the Big Vein Mining Company for an extension of the order heretofore made in the above entitled cause, so as to include the petitioner in the establishment of joint rates over the Southern Indiana and the C. & E. I. Railroads to Attica, Brook, and other points. At the hearing, the Southern Indiana stated that it had no objection to the joint rates being established from the mines in the Linton District over its own road and that of the C. & E. I. to Attica and Brook. The C. & E. I. agreed that the rates already established might be extended to the Linton District so far as related to shipments destined to points south of Swanington upon the line of the C. & E. I.; the latter point being located about midway between Attica and Brook.

It developed at the hearing that all coal traffic moving over the C. & E. I. via Brazil and Terre Haute, destined for points north of Swanington, is customarily diverted to the main line of this road which runs from Otter Creek Junction in Indiana into and through the eastern portion of Illinois, and thence to Momence in the latter State, from which point the traffic moves southward to the Indiana Division; the main line connecting with

the Indiana Division at Percy Junction, a short distance north of Swanington. The reason for this diversion was stated to be that the Indiana line between Otter Creek Junction and Swanington has a heavy up-grade, and the track itself is in bad condition; rendering it more economical for the railroad to transport the traffic by the more circuitous interstate route, than to carry it directly north upon its Indiana line. While it was conceded by the C. & E. I. that the coal could, from a transportational standpoint, move north on the intrastate line to points north of Swanington, it was contended that to do so would subject the carrier to heavy additional expense; that while 80 loads could be hauled northbound over the main line, the same engine could not haul over 40 loads on the Indiana Division on account of the grades.

One of the principal grounds upon which the joint rates to Attica and Brook have been established by the Commission was, that the rates charged for transportation of coal from mines located on the E. & T. H. to Attica and Brook were respectively 70 and 80 cents, the haul being approximately the same as from the Southern Indiana mines. It now appears, for the first time, that all of this traffic destined for points north of Swanington is diverted over an interstate route. It has been held that where the termini of a shipment are within one State, but a part of the journey between such points lies in another State, the traffic is interstate and charges therefor cannot be fixed by the State wherein the termini are located. (*Hauley v. Kansas City Southern Ry. Co.*, 187 U. S. 617, and see *Lord v. Steamship Co.*, 102 U. S. 541; *Pacific Coast Steamship Co. v. R. R. Commissioners*, 9 Sawyer 253.) There are a number of State decisions to the contrary (see *Campbell v. Chicago, etc., Ry. Co.*, 86 Iowa 587; *Seawell v. Kansas City, etc., R. R. Co.*, 119 Mo. 222; *R. R. Commrs. v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 113 Mo. Car. 213; *Leavell v. West. Union Tel. Co.*, 27 L. R. A. 843 (N. C.)) ; but the question, being a federal one, is governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, above cited.

We are therefore of the opinion that the Commission is without authority to fix a joint rate for traffic which is diverted over the main line of the C. & E. I., running through the eastern part of Illinois, and that the rates to be fixed by the order entered herein should be limited to intrastate shipments exclusively.

However, shippers may require a routing over the Indiana Division of the C. & E. I. under the right secured to them by section 3 (n) of the Acts of 1907, page 463. In such event, it appears to the Commission that while the condition of the Indiana Division is clearly inferior to that of the main line, yet the difference is not so great but that the rate heretofore found to be reasonable in this proceeding for Brook, should apply.

It is therefore recommended that the Commission order the adoption by the C. & E. I. and Southern Indiana, as maximum joint rates, to be operative only on intrastate shipments, 70 cents per ton on coal in carload lots from all mines in the Linton Coal District to Attica and 80 cents to Brook; rates to points south of these two places to be made by the carriers according to the requirements of the law governing long and short hauls.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER.

The evidence upon the application of the Big Vein Mining Company for an extension of the order heretofore entered herein having been heard and the Commission being advised in the premises,

It is therefore ordered, That the respondents and each of them be and they are now notified and required to cease and desist on or before February 1, 1909, from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving for the transportation of coal in carload lots from any coal mine or coal shipping point in the Linton Coal District, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Attica, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 70 cents per ton, and from said points in said Linton Coal District, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Brook, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, more than 80 cents per ton on shipments of coal in carload lots from the points aforesaid to points south of Brook or south of Attica, on the line of said Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad in Indiana. Said respondents are hereby required to cease and desist from charging, demanding, collecting or receiving rates greater than the above-named maximum rates respectively, or rates which shall, in view of the order herein entered, be violative of the long and short haul statute in force in this State.

It is further ordered, That said respondents be and they are hereby required to establish and put in force on or before the 1st day of February, 1909, a joint rate of not more than seventy (70) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in carload lots from mines or coal shipping points in the Linton Coal District, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Attica, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and a joint rate of not to exceed eighty (80) cents per ton for the transportation of coal in carload lots from said points in said Linton Coal District, on the Southern Indiana Railway, to Brook, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; and on shipments of coal in carload lots to points south of Brook, or south of Attica, on the line of the said Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad in Indiana, the said respondents shall, on or before the date last aforesaid, put in force joint rates which shall not exceed the above named maximum rates respectively, and rates which shall not, in view of the order herein entered, be violative of the long and short haul statute in force in this State.

It is further ordered, That all of said joint rates shall be in effect for and during the period of two years next after February 1, 1909, and that said rates shall apply only to such shipments as move entirely within this State.

It is further ordered, That the Secretary send a certified copy of this order to the respective superintendents of the respondents by registered United States mail.

All of which is ordered and determined by the Commission.

No. 255. Indianapolis Light and Heat Company v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and thirty-six other roads.

Petition by the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company seeking an amendment of car service rule 2 by limiting the demurrage charge, payable by certain classes of public service corporations, to

per diem charges assessed by the carrier over whose line the shipment is made against other carriers for use of cars while off the line of the owning carrier; and further asking an amendment of car service rule 7 to conform to amendment to rule 2. After formal hearing the cause was dismissed. The opinion rendered was as follows:

Wood, Commissioner :

The petitioner, Indianapolis Light and Heat Company, alleges that it is a public service corporation and supplies about 13,000 customers with electric current in the city of Indianapolis, including the Federal, State and municipal buildings, the fire department, school buildings, telegraph, telephone and railroad companies, and other public and private consumers. The Indianapolis Water Company, petitioner, in like manner and quantity, serves public and private consumers with water. The latter company has no complaint to make of present car service against the respondents, but joins in this proceeding because it may hereafter need a modification or change in car service rules.

The Indianapolis Light and Heat Company complains that rule 7 of the rules heretofore made by the Commission applies in terms only to shippers and not to consignees, and prays that the same shall be amended so as to include consignees. We observe as to this that the uniform construction of this rule by the Commission and the carriers is to apply the same to consignees who are regarded as shippers within the meaning of the rule. There has been no exception in practice, and hence no change is necessary in this regard.

Petitioner complains also that the rule provides no procedure by which a hearing can be had with reference to car service claims. So far as the Commission is concerned, a hearing would be useless if there is no authority to grant relief. The Commission can make rules. It has neither authority under the statute to decide such cases on their merits, nor to enforce the rules. These are matters for the courts.

Referring to complaint marked Subdivision (c) in the petition, we do not think that we are authorized or that it would be practicable to make a rule providing for rebates or refunds in cases where excess cars are ordered because of anticipated strikes. In such cases more coal could be ordered than needed for ordinary use, but it could not be stored in cars. If this were done, petitioners, or the class of shippers to which petitioners belong, might so hold the cars that other persons and shippers, the general public, would be unable to get coal and store it away in anticipation of a strike.

The chief contention of petitioner is that rule 2 of the Commission's rules should be changed so as to reduce the demurrage charge from one dollar a car per day after 48 hours' free time for unloading to 25 cents a day for three additional days, or at least to apply this modification or reduction to cars loaded with coal or coke for public service corporations.

"Primarily," says the Interstate Commerce Commission, "demurrage is imposed by a railroad to compel prompt loading and unloading of cars" (No. 933, decided April 10, 1908, p. 381). The demurrage charge of one

dollar a day is of universal application in this country, so far as we are advised. Its purpose is just as clear, viz., to exact an amount sufficient to enforce the release of a car, as the purpose of the petition before us is patent to so reduce the amount, viz., that the car would not be released at the end of the free period. The Commission is duly impressed with the importance of the service rendered by petitioner. It commends its prudence and foresight in providing, as it now does, sixty days' supply of emergency coal. But to grant the prayer of the petitioner, which is practically to store a supply of temporary emergency coal in the cars of respondents, would be to abrogate, to overrule, to annul all the theories, customs, practices and law with reference to this subject-matter now prevailing.

These questions have been before this Commission and have been carefully considered. In *Indiana Veneer Company v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company et al.*, First Annual Report, p. 123, we said: "The cars are made for transportation, and not for warehouses. Neither the carrier nor the shipper, because the rights of other carriers and other shippers intervene, have any right to divert cars from transportation, except, of course, the usual necessary time to load and unload them. In this matter the public have rights paramount to those of any individual, and the business of the public carrier must be so conducted as to subserve the general interest and convenience."

And in *Indiana Bridge Company v. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Company*, No. 205 (not published), we construed subdivision (f) of section 3 of the Railroad Commission Act as follows:

"(f) The Commission shall enforce, as hereinafter provided, reasonable and just rates of charges for each railroad company subject thereto for the use or transportation of loaded or empty cars on its road; and may so enforce for each railroad, or for all railroads alike, reasonable rates for storing and handling of freight, and for the use of cars not loaded or unloaded within forty-eight hours after notice of arrival and placement for service, not to include Sundays or legal holidays.

"Now it will be noted that there are two distinct rights of different parties affirmed in this subdivision:

"First. That the Commission shall enforce reasonable and just rates of charges not for the shipper 'but for each railroad company subject thereto,' and this is obligatory on the Commission; it shall enforce these charges *for the railroad company*. We must construe these words in their obvious sense, and in view of the well-known condition of the scarcity of cars, and we must think that the General Assembly meant that its Railroad Commission should prescribe reasonable rates for the railroad companies in order to compel the loading or unloading of cars, in order to expedite the movement of cars for the benefit of other shippers and all shippers who needed them.

"Second. But this subdivision did not stop here. It provided also most important rights for the shipper. No rate or charge can be made against the shipper until forty-eight hours of free time has elapsed, and even then this forty-eight hours' period shall not commence to run until notice of the arrival of the cars has been given and placement of the cars has been made. As the General Assembly has so clearly limited the power of the Commission on this subject by thus defining what rights of the carrier

and shipper may be regulated by the Commission, the courts would set aside as being without authority any order made by us outside of these specific limitations of this part of the act."

Now, then, as we understand the facts, petitioner has room for five cars on its switch and consumes from three to five carloads of coal daily, finding no difficulty in unloading these cars in 48 hours. It proposes, however, to build an additional track, capable of holding from 10 to 15 cars. It desires to assemble on these tracks from 7 to 10 cars for temporary emergency purposes and hold these cars standing on this track for three days longer than the statutory free period of 48 hours, and to pay demurrage or rental or storage at the rate of 25 cents a day, or whatever sum the carriers charge each other for the use of cars under existing reciprocal per diem agreements.

If we clearly apprehend and define the situation we are asked to do something outside of our authority. We think that we are not permitted in this connection to consider comparative benefits or injuries. We think that we cannot impose any charge on the shipper for the car during the free period. We think that we cannot permit the carrier or the shipper to use the car for storage at any price, however small, however large. The only function of the car is transportation.

Aside from legal objections, which, however, are paramount in this case, it will not do, it is not right, to take a narrow view of car service conditions. Under normal traffic pressure there are hardly enough cars in the country to supply the public demand if all of them are kept moving, after 48 hours for loading and unloading, at the average daily mileage. As traffic expands it is only a short while when car surpluses are at an end, and instead distressing car shortages will harass carriers and shippers alike. The committee on car efficiency of the American Railway Association reports car surpluses as follows:

April 29, 1908	413,605
May 27, 1908	381,904
June 24, 1908	313,278
July 22, 1908	308,680
August 19, 1908	253,003
September 30, 1908	133,792
October 14, 1908	115,036
October 28, 1908	110,912

The chairman of that committee, addressing the recent meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in response to a question by a member of the Railroad Commission of Indiana as to future car supplies, said:

"As to what you ask, I have no special report. I only know from hearsay and the newspapers that very few of the railroads are building cars at all. I know as a general thing that cars are being scrapped right along. Cars are wearing out. Cars are being destroyed in wrecks. The total number of cars in the country has not increased the last six or eight months, and speaking personally I see no immediate increase in the number

of cars. The only chance for filling shortages, if shortages come, is in demanding those shop cars indicated on that diagram. Those are the only source of immediate relief."

There is a compensating advantage to shippers of a state whose railroad commission will not make rules hindering or staying the full movement of cars. Other things being equal, the carriers will furnish cars destined to or from points in such a state, if not altogether in appreciation of just and fair treatment, at least because such cars will be loaded and unloaded with proper dispatch and full service secured for them. We confidently expect such results in this State, and we know that at no distant day we shall realize such results for the great multitude of our shippers by reason of what may seem to be a denial of the most satisfactory service to individual shippers.

It is pertinent to state here that the Indiana Car Demurrage Bureau, through its manager and attorneys, has filed a petition with the Commission asking a modification of our affidavit rule No. 7, the proposed change requiring the agent to decline to receive affidavits if demurrage charges decided against the same affiant in other cases are unpaid.

We shall prefer to let this application continue until the special committee of the American Railway Association has made a final report on a uniform system of demurrage. Commissioner Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been appointed to attend and take part in the conferences of this committee, and it is possible that its deliberations will result in rules that may be generally adopted and enforced throughout the country. Uniformity of practice will be of great benefit, both to shippers and carriers, because if the rules are uniform no partial rule applied in one or two or three states only, could give shippers in those states an advantage over the general shipping public, and such undue and unjust discriminations, whether or not legalized, would cease.

It is to be noted, also, that under the Commission's rules comparatively few complaints are now made. Nothing, indeed, like the volume of objection to demurrage charges that reached us before. If we have brought about a general feeling of acquiescence in car service rules and at the same time have so prescribed that the movement of cars and traffic is as rapid as is possible, we hesitate to attempt to better a condition so manifestly satisfactory, useful and necessary to all concerned.

It follows from what we have written that in this case we can have no question of our duty, and an order will accordingly be entered dismissing the petition.

No. 256. Vandalia Railroad, crossing Wabash Railroad at Lakeville, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocker at Lakeville, Indiana. Plans for same were filed by the interested roads, and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer for examination.

No. 257. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, crossing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Millers, Lake County, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocker at Millers. Plans for same were filed by the interested roads, and inspection invited. The plant having been inspected by the Commission's consulting engineer, the plant was conditionally approved and ordered placed in operation from and after June 27, 1908.

No. 258. Thomas Paddock and John J. Rush, doing business under the firm name of Paddock and Rush Lumber Company, v. The Wabash Railroad Company et al.

This was a petition filed by the Paddock & Rush Lumber Company, asking that the respondent roads be compelled to put in effect a joint rate on cement from Stroh, Indiana, located on the line of the Wabash Railroad, to Frances, Indiana, located on the line of the Indianapolis Southern. The cause was heard, and after consideration the respondents were ordered to put in effect a joint rate of 9 cents per 100 pounds on cement between the points named. Subsequently the Wabash Railroad and the Indianapolis Southern filed petitions for rehearing, which were considered and overruled. The opinion filed in this cause and order thereunder were as follows:

OPINION.

DOWLING, Commissioner:

The petition seeks the establishment of a joint rate on the commodity in question. The present rates aggregate $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. The evidence shows the petitioners desire a joint rate, to be fixed at such a figure that they may compete in the cement trade with certain parties at Greenwood, Indiana. The petitioners now pay \$1.43 per barrel for cement f.o.b. Frances, on shipments from Stroh, which includes a transportation charge of 42 cents per barrel, but does not include a drayage charge for handling from Frances to Smith's Valley. Upon each barrel so handled they now make a profit of from 25 cents to 40 cents, and their business has been running about 4 or 5 cars per year, with 150 barrels to a car. At the present rates, their profit is therefore from \$37.50 to \$60.00 per car; and at the 9 cent rate, which is suggested by the petition, their profit would be \$9.00 additional per car.

Their Greenwood competitors pay, as petitioners are informed, 8 cents freight per 100 pounds, and a total of \$1.26 per barrel, f.o.b. Greenwood; securing their product from the Lehigh mills at Mitchell, Indiana. On each car the latter parties have the advantage over the petitioners to the amount of \$6.00 to \$8.00.

The difficulty which the Commission encounters in considering this application is, that we are not advised whether the disadvantage under which the petitioners labor is due to the rate at which their cement is

transported, or whether it is due to the price they are charged at the mills, or the price at which the Greenwood parties sell their cement. It may be that owing to the quantities purchased by the Greenwood competitors, or the business relationships existing between them and the Lehigh Company, they are enabled to secure their cement at a reduced figure; or they may sell at a smaller margin of profit than do the petitioners. If so, the Commission would not be justified in attempting to equalize the business conditions of these competitors by establishing a low joint rate whose effect would neutralize the advantage possessed by the Greenwood firm.

On the other hand, the tariffs on file with the Commission show that on shipments of cement from Stroh to Connersville the rate is 8 cents; to Columbus, 8 cents; to Greensburg, 8 cents; to Martinsville, 8 cents; to Shelbyville, 8 cents; to Franklin, 7 cents; while to points in the Southern section of the State, such as Seymour, Jeffersonville and New Albany, the rate is but 9 and 9½ cents; though the latter is probably affected by competition from the mills near Charlestown and Jeffersonville. From points in the extreme northwestern portion of the State, such as Hammond and Indiana Harbor, into the general territory wherein Frances is located, the rates run from 8½ to 9 cents.

Upon a survey of the entire situation, and a comparison of the combination rate in question with rates to territory south and southeast of Indianapolis, and especially the low rate of 7 cents from Stroh to Franklin, the Commission is of the opinion that the present combination rate of 10½ cents to Frances is unreasonably high, and should be reduced by such an amount as will make it more nearly correspond with rates on cement into points located in the same general territory.

An order will accordingly be entered, requiring the respondents to adopt a joint rate of not to exceed 9 cents upon shipments of Portland cement in carload lots from Stroh to Frances, Indiana.

OPINION ON PETITIONS FOR REHEARING.

DOWLING, Commissioner:

"The separate petitions for rehearing, filed in the above cause by the Wabash Railroad and the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, were heard by me on the 28th day of August, 1908, when counsel for the latter stated that a rehearing was desired for the reasons, (1) that the plant of the original petitioners had burned since the order for a joint rate was entered by the Commission; (2) that the joint rate of 9 cents per 100 pounds fixed by the Commission was too low, as shown by the fact that the connecting roads could not agree upon a proper division thereof; (3) the proportion which the connecting roads are willing to concede to the Indianapolis Southern is now remunerative to the latter; (4) the rate fixed by the Commission was erroneously based upon a comparison of rates charged by other roads in the State to various points therein, and such comparison is misleading in that these rates are nominal only, and practically no cement moves under them; and even if it did, the present case involves three connecting lines while the compared rates are those over the roads of two connecting carriers only; and furthermore the Indianapolis Southern is a new road running through new territory and relying largely on through

traffic, and therefore, ought not to be limited in its charges by what larger established lines collect.

"After hearing arguments of counsel and carefully considering the merits of these petitions I beg to report that in my opinion the same should be overruled, for the following reasons: (1) The burning of the original petitioner's plant has not affected their cement business and they are still selling that commodity. (2) The disagreement of the connecting carriers on a division of the joint rate is not necessarily indicative of its unreasonableness. If this disagreement cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, either road may ask that the Commission make the division. (3) While the comparison of rates was an important consideration with the Commission, it was a comparison with *existing* and published rates. Whether traffic actually moved thereunder is not very material, since these were the amounts fixed by the carriers themselves, at which they were willing to transport cement, and are available to any shipper who desires to use them. (4) The fact that the compared rates are those over two connecting lines only is not, in my opinion, sufficient to account for the decided difference between them and the rate heretofore prevailing over the roads involved herein; especially as in some instances this advantage is overcome by the greater distance the cement is hauled. (5) The fact that the Indianapolis Southern is a new road is a fact to be considered, but should not be controlling."

ORDER.

Come now the petitioners, and come also the several respondents in the above entitled cause, and evidence having been heard, and the Commission being fully advised in the premises, now finds as follows:

That the combination rate now charged for the transportation of Portland cement from Stroh, Indiana, located upon the line of the Wabash Railroad, to Frances, Indiana, located upon the line of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, is 10½ cents per 100 pounds; that no joint rate exists for the transportation of said commodity between the points aforesaid, and that a joint rate of 9 cents for such transportation between the points aforesaid, over the several roads of the respondents, is reasonable and should be made by the respondents herein.

It is therefore ordered by the Commission, That the respondents enter into proper joint traffic arrangements whereby a joint rate of 9 cents per 100 pounds shall be put in force for the transportation of Portland cement over their lines, in carload lots, from Stroh, Indiana, to Frances, Indiana; and that such rate shall be in full force and effect on and after the 6th day of August, 1908.

It is further ordered by the Commission, That this order shall become effective on the 6th of August, 1908, and that the same shall continue in effect for two years next thereafter.

It is further ordered by the Commission, That the Secretary deliver to the superintendent of each of the said respondents a duly certified copy of this order and the opinion of the Commission concerning the matter herein determined, and that the same be delivered by registered United States mail.

All of which is ordered by the Commission.

No. 259. A. F. Schuler et al. v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by A. F. Schuler and other residents of the town of Fairland, praying an order of the Commission requiring the construction of a new depot at Fairland, Indiana. The cause was heard informally at Fairland, a report submitted and an order made, directing the respondent to repair and alter its present station building in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission. The work is completed and approved by the Commission. The report is as follows:

REPORT.

DOWLING, Commissioner:

The hearing in the above entitled cause was held pursuant to notice on July 22, 1908, at the station building of the Big Four Railway at Fairland, Indiana. The petitioners were represented by A. F. Schuler, and the respondent by Hon. Frank L. Littleton. Evidence was offered by both petitioners and respondent, an abstract of which is attached hereto.

I made a personal examination of the premises and found that at present the main station building consists of a one-story, frame structure, about sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, with three rooms, the largest of which, about seventeen feet square, located at the eastern end of the building, is used for a waiting room; the middle room, about twelve by twenty feet, is used for a ticket office and telegraph operator's room, and the west enclosure, fourteen by twenty feet, is the freight room. The waiting room has two openings leading out of doors, and four large windows. The floor of this room is old and uneven; the benches provided for seating of passengers are of antiquated design, and are much in need of cleaning and revarnishing. The ceiling and walls are wooden, and extremely dirty; the walls especially showing scratches and other marks. The roof sags perceptibly. There is no drinking water provided for intending passengers. The only means of lighting the room at night appeared to be a small bracket, coal-oil lamp, which, at the time of the hearing, was without a chimney. The windows do not run on weights, and the transoms of the doors are immovable.

The middle room presents substantially the same appearance as the waiting room. The floor is in somewhat worse condition, and the ceiling is broken through in one place. The room is dark and dingy. Steps lead from this apartment to the freight room. These steps are small and inconvenient, and are liable to cause an accident to persons using them.

The freight room is a bare, unsealed room, with a stout, wooden floor, and wooden walls composed of heavy, rough boards. The ceiling is unfinished, the entire rafters being exposed. At the west side there is a large crack between the boards. In one corner of this room is a small closet, wherein are stored books, papers, and miscellaneous articles, including a quantity of packing, such as is used in the wheel boxes of railroad cars. The accumulation of this inflammable material is a source of danger to the station building.

The exterior of the depot is extremely unsightly. It was originally painted yellow, but is now dark and discolored by age and dirt. The roof is covered with tar paper, and is unsightly. The lettering upon the outside of the building is not clearly legible, on account of the general dingy appearance of the walls.

There are separate closets provided for men and women. At the date of the hearing they were in tolerably good condition. However, the ceiling of the women's closet was defective, and the entire structure showed the need of repainting inside and out.

The station building sits flat upon the ground. There is a narrow area, composed of cinders, between it and the tracks. Immediately in the rear are tracks used for handling freight cars, which are about sixteen feet from the south side of the station. On the east there is a very considerable space, toward which the station could, if necessary, be extended.

Upon all of the evidence and from my personal examination of the premises, I beg to offer the following recommendations:

First. That the railway company be requested to relocate and repair its present station building, in accordance with the plans submitted by it to the Commission at the hearing.

Second. That in addition thereto, the railway company be directed to square up the ceiling of the east room, provide sufficient ventilation of the waiting room, change the window sashes so that they will run on pulleys and weights, provide the station with drinking water for the use of patrons, paint it inside and out, lay new floors in the waiting and middle rooms, and place the entire building in first-class repair.

Third. That the water closets be thoroughly cleaned, the rooms painted inside and out, and repaired, the vault cleansed, and a new roof placed upon the entire structure wherein these closets are located.

ORDER.

"The petition in the above entitled cause coming on for hearing, evidence being introduced, and the Commission being fully advised in the premises, now finds that the prayer of said petition, so far as relates to requiring the erection of a new depot building by the respondent at the town of Fairland, should be denied; but that the respondent should be required to relocate and repair the building now used by it as a freight and passenger station at said place.

It is accordingly ordered by the Commission, That the respondent relocate and repair its present station building, in accordance with the plans and blue prints submitted to the Commission at the hearing of this cause; that in addition thereto it raise to a level the ceilings of the rooms of said depot wherever they now sag or are out of line; that it provide sufficient ventilation for the waiting room; change the window sashes throughout the building so that they may be easily raised and lowered; provide the waiting room with an ample supply of good drinking water for use of patrons; paint the depot inside and out, lay new floors in the waiting room and ticket agent's room, clean and revarnish the seats in the waiting room; provide new doors for the building, and place the entire structure in first-class repair. That in addition thereto the water closets shall be thoroughly cleaned, the rooms painted inside and out and repaired; a new

roof placed upon the building wherein the same are located, and the vault cleansed; that all of said repairs and alterations be begun at once and prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay, and when completed report same to the Commission for inspection and approval.

"All of which is ordered by the Commission."

No. 260. Wabash Railroad, crossing Pere Marquette Railroad at Magee, Indiana.

Application for approval of interlocker at Magee, Indiana. Plans being filed, the same were referred to the Commission's consulting engineer; and on his report coming in, the plans were disapproved. Subsequently other plans were filed and approved, subject to conditions specified by the Commission.

No. 262. T. M. Tomlinson et al., application for the relocation of the subway crossing of the Big Four Railway, near Big Eagle Creek, Indianapolis, Ind.

The petition in this cause was filed with the Commission; no further steps being taken, as the Commission entertained doubts respecting its jurisdiction of the controversy.

No. 263. Indiana Union Traction, crossing Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and Central Indiana Railway Company, east of Anderson, Indiana.

Application for approval of interlocker at a point east of Anderson. The plans and petition were referred to the Commission's consulting engineer for examination and report. Upon his report coming in, said plans were approved. Later the plant was examined and approved, October 8, 1908.

No. 264. The Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway, crossing Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, near East Chicago.

Application for approval of interlocker near East Chicago. The plans filed were referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, whose report, approving the same, was concurred in by the Commission, and the plant ordered to be constructed accordingly.

No. 265. Deere & Co. v. Indianapolis Union Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by Deere & Co. concerning the location, construction and maintenance of a switch from the petitioner's plant in Indianapolis, to the respondent's line. The matter having been orally argued by counsel and briefs submitted, the same was taken under advisement. The petitioner requests that the matter be allowed to stand for the present, without final decision.

No. 266. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, crossing Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, at Clark's Junction.

This was an application for the approval of a temporary interlocker. Plans having been filed, and the plant being inspected by the Commission's consulting engineer, and reported upon, the plant was approved by the Commission as a temporary plant. Subsequently plans for rearrangement of signals, etc., were filed.

No. 268. Indiana Union Traction, crossing the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway east of Winchester, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocker east of Winchester. Plans. A petition having been filed, and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, and the latter's report coming in, said plans were approved. Later the consulting engineer filed his report of inspection.

No. 269. Evansville Furniture Manufacturers' Association v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and thirty-six other roads.

This was a petition filed by the Evansville Furniture Manufacturers' Association, praying an investigation of the classification of folding beds as practiced by railroads doing an intra-state business within Indiana. The cause was heard at Evansville and was taken under advisement.

No. 270. Evansville Furniture Manufacturing Association v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and thirty-six other roads.

This was a petition praying an investigation of the classification of folding beds by carriers doing interstate business. The evidence was heard at Evansville and the cause was taken under advisement by the Commission.

No. 271. Romona Oolitic Stone Company v. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, and Bedford Stone Railway Company.

This was a petition filed by the Romona Oolitic Stone Company, alleging a violation of the rebate law of Indiana by the respondent railways. The matter has been continued, pending further action by the petitioner.

No. 272. Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, crossing Michigan Central Railroad, Chicago & Erie Railroad and Grand Trunk & Western Railroad at Griffith, Indiana.

Application for approval of an interlocker at Griffith, Indiana. Plans being filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, upon the latter coming in, said plans were disapproved. Subsequently the plans were resubmitted, with a report of the Commission's engineer, and the same were approved by the Commission.

No. 273. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company v. Town of Carbon, Indiana.

This case comes to the Commission on an appeal from the town board of Carbon, Indiana, by the above named Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, said appeal being taken under the provisions of section 1 of an act amending section 31 of an act entitled "An act concerning municipal corporations," approved March 1, 1905, and conferring certain powers and duties on the Railroad Commission of Indiana, providing penalties, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith. On the first day of September, 1908, the aforesaid town board of Carbon, Indiana, passed an ordinance providing that the railroad crossing at Poplar street, commonly called Main street, in said town of Carbon, was hereby deemed, held and declared by said board of trustees to be dangerous and required a watchman thereat to promote safety; said ordinance also provided specifically that the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, which is a railroad corporation operating and owning a railroad within the town of Carbon, Indiana, be required to keep a flagman at the railroad street crossing formed by the intersection of its tracks at Poplar street, commonly called Main street, and within such town limits such crossing being deemed dangerous and held so to be by the board of trustees of said town—such flagman to be some competent person. Penalties were provided for the violation of this ordinance in accordance with the statute, and it was ordered that the same become effective on the fiftieth day from the time of notice of the adoption of said ordinance, should be served on the railroad company, or the persons affected by the same, in a manner required by law, and ten days after its publication in the Carbon Chronicle. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company appealed to the Commission and asked that such ordinance be overruled and set aside for the following reasons:

First. That said ordinance was void for the reason that a flagman was not reasonably necessary at said crossing to protect persons traveling upon said street; that ample protection could be afforded to the traveling public, using this crossing, by the erection and maintenance of electric warning bells, or by the erection of warning signs; that the tracks of said railroad company were straight in both directions from said crossing and that any one exercising ordinary care could use such crossing without danger of being injured; that to require a flagman at said crossing would impose upon said railroad company great and unusual burden; that the said ordinance was void for uncertainty and indefiniteness; that the said town did not have a population of more than 700 inhabitants according to the last preceding United States census at the time said ordinance was adopted. This appeal was heard at the town of Carbon, Indiana, by the Chairman of the Commission, at 2 o'clock p. m., September 25, 1908. Hon. Frank L. Littleton, attorney, and Hadley Baldwin, division superintendent, representing the railroad company; T. T. Jones, W. R. Owens, W. N. Siner, representing the members of the town board and officials of the town of Carbon. The evidence shows that the population of the town of Carbon is about as shown by the last preceding United States census, which was 951; that the Big Four Railroad had a double track through the town of Carbon; that no accident had ever occurred at the crossing in question because of the absence of a flagman; that the tracks of the railroad company were straight in both directions from said crossing and that cars can be seen for a considerable distance in either direction.

After hearing the evidence in the case and discussing the matter with the members of the town board of Carbon, Indiana, the conclusion was reached that the Commission would not be warranted in requiring the railroad company to maintain a flagman at this place. For the reasons set out in the first three paragraphs of the appeal of the railroad company, i. e., that a flagman was not reasonably necessary at said crossing to protect persons traveling upon said street; that ample protection could be afforded to the traveling public by the erection and maintenance of electric warning bells; that the tracks of said company are straight in both directions from said crossing, and that any one exercising ordinary care can use said crossing without danger of being injured. These matters were explained to the members of the town board and the suggestion was made that a loud sounding warning bell be placed in a prominent location would probably furnish all the protection needed

at this crossing and it was agreed that this arrangement could be made by the Commission. The Commission then requested the railroad company to put this crossing in the best possible condition and erect a loud-sounding warning bell in a position where it could be seen and heard by persons approaching the crossing from any direction. We are advised that this request of the Commission has been complied with and the matter is, therefore, closed.

No. 275. Crawfordsville Shale Brick Company et al. v. C., I. & L. Railway Company.

Petition filed September 26, 1908. Pending.

No. 276. Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R., crossing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Veedersburg.

This was a petition filed to secure modification of plant at Veedersburg, Indiana. The same being referred to the Commission's consulting engineer and the latter's report being filed, the plant was approved by the Commission and an order issued authorizing the running of the crossing October 27, 1908.

No. 277. Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Line, crossing the B. & O. S. W. Railroad, between New Albany and Jeffersonville.

The plans having been filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, were disapproved, pursuant to his recommendation.

No. 278. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, crossing Lake Erie & Western Railroad at Oxford, Indiana.

Plans filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer, who subsequently filed his report. The Commission thereafter approved the plans and plant, subject to conditions named in the engineer's report.

No. 279. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, crossing the B. & O. Railroad and the Chicago Terminal Traction Railway at Pine, Indiana.

Plans for interlocker filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer.

No. 282. In re Railroad Convention.

For full report of the proceedings of this convention see *infra*.

No. 283. W. H. Etter v. Indianapolis Southern Railway.

Petition for the establishment of a passenger and freight station at Providence, Indiana. The matter was heard at the latter place and taken under advisement.

No. 284. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway crossing B. & O. Railroad. Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad and the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad at Indiana Harbor.

Petition filed for interlocker at Indiana Harbor, and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer. The latter reported favorably upon the plans, which report was approved by the Commission.

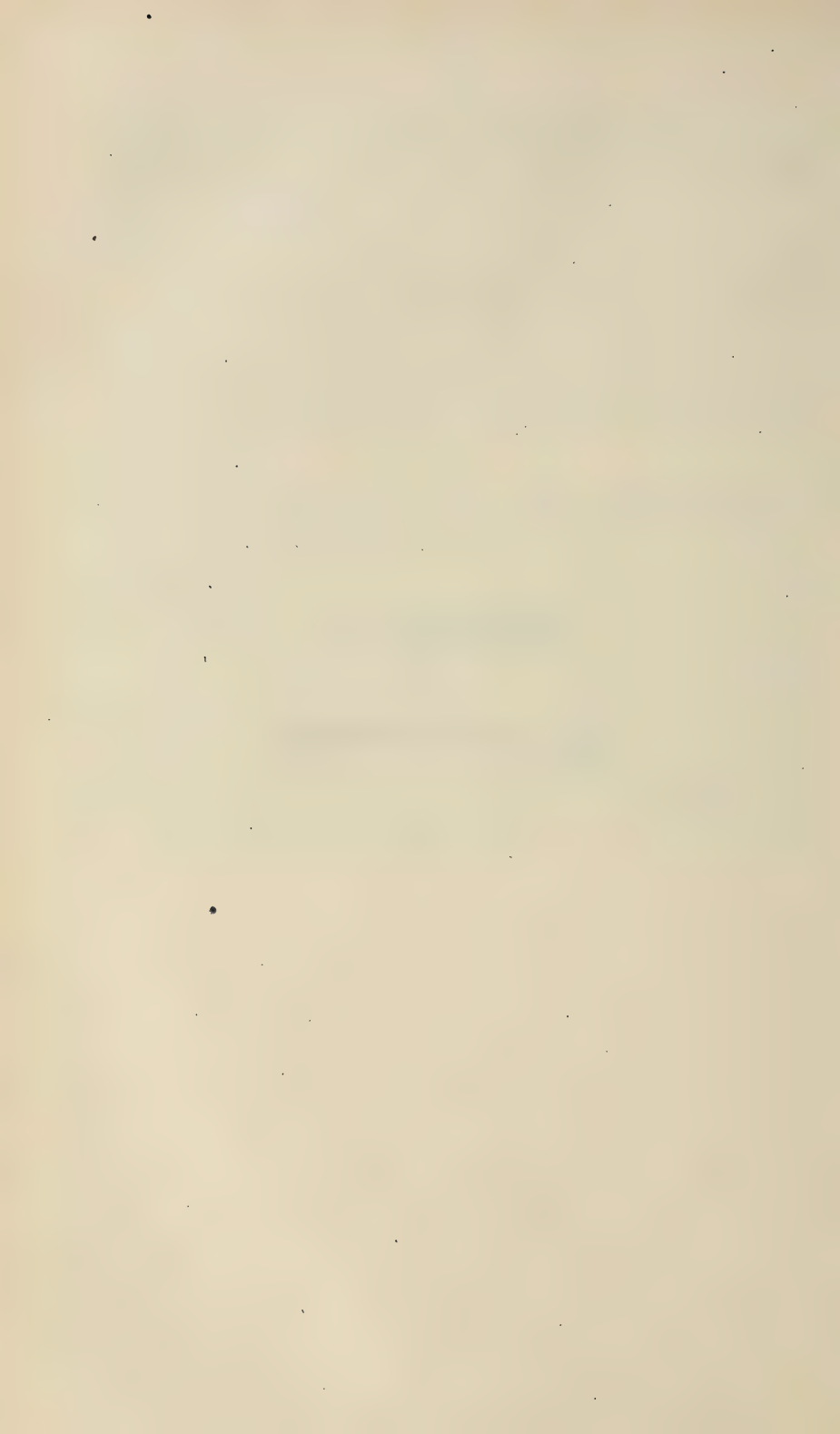
No. 285. Pennsylvania Lines crossing Ship Canal drawbridge at Indiana Harbor.

Plans for interlocker filed and referred to the Commission's consulting engineer.

No. 286. Slider v. C., I. and L. Ry. This is a complaint by Edward T. Slider against the C., I. & L. Railway Company, charging that the rates from New Albany to points north on the line of respondent's road for coal, sand and gravel are excessive and unjust, and asking that the Commission fix reasonable rates therefor. The respondent has entered its appearance, and the matter is set for hearing on January 12, 1909, at Indianapolis.

APPENDIX III.

Informal Proceedings.



INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. 143. Inquiry Concerning Express Rates, Practices and Discriminations.

Since our last report on March 24, 1908, the Commission rendered its opinion and made its order in this case. Soon after the order was issued the express companies commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court praying for a preliminary injunction against the Commission. The counsel for the Commission appeared and protested against the granting of an injunction on the ground that the Commission had not proceeded in the State courts as required by the Railroad Commission act to fix the rate and enforce the order. The Circuit Court, however, granted the injunction. Later, on the authority of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia passenger rate case, rendered November 30, 1908, the Commission filed a motion through its attorneys, Miller, Shirley & Miller, to dissolve the injunction. This motion was overruled.

Since the Commission rendered its opinion in this case, in June, 1908, the Supreme Court of the State rendered an opinion in the case of the Railroad Commission of Indiana against the Adams Express Company et al., and on October 30, 1908, the petition for a rehearing in this case was overruled by the Supreme Court of Indiana. The effect of this decision on the findings and the conclusion of the Railroad Commission with reference to the findings marked 2 and 3 on page 44 of the opinion, is, in the opinion of the commission, practically to annul the same, and also inasmuch as the reductions in the rate made by the Commission was based on the obligation of the express companies to take up packages and to make personal delivery of the same, the Commission has found it necessary to modify its order of March 24, 1908, to the end that the same may conform to the law as expressed by the Supreme Court of the State in the opinion above cited. Accordingly the Commission is now about to call before it the representatives of the express companies in order to hear them upon such modification or change in the order as will seem to be necessary under the law as now announced by the Supreme Court. The opinion and order of the Commission are as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

No. 143. Inquiry Concerning Rates, Discriminations and Practices of Express Companies in the State of Indiana.

Whereas, Information and complaints have reached the Commission that the rates and earnings of express companies are excessive and unreasonable; that some of the companies make rates to one point and refuse to make to other points reached by them; that deliveries are not made uniformly, as required by law, and that other practices and discriminations prejudicial to shippers are carried on; and

Whereas, It appears that the express traffic and business throughout the State are affected, and that these matters are of such general public interest as to require investigation by this Commission.

Therefore, it is now ordered by the Commission, That an inquiry, as above entitled, be and the same is now instituted by this Commission.

It is further ordered, That this inquiry and investigation shall embrace the following:

1. Are express rates between points in this State unreasonable and excessive, and if so, to what extent, and how much should they be reduced by the Commission?
2. What are the contracts between express companies and railroad companies, and do these contracts constitute an unjust charge and preference of shippers by express, against other patrons of the carriers?
3. What is the value of the property of the express companies used in the conduct of their business in this State?
4. Do the express companies deliver without charge throughout the corporate limits of the towns and cities of this State, as required by law?
5. Is there any undue discrimination as between localities?
6. Is there and undue discrimination as between persons?

It is further ordered, That all the express companies doing business in the State of Indiana be and are hereby made parties to this proceeding.

It is further ordered, That a hearing be held at the hearing room of the Commission, Room 85, State House, October 16, 1907, 10 o'clock a. m., to continue from day to day until disposed of, and that the secretary cause a certified copy of this order of the Commission to be served on all said express companies twenty days before the date of such hearing.

1. "The power to fix rates and charges for transportation is an attribute of sovereignty, because in operating a public highway a transportation corporation exercises the power of the sovereign."

2. "This power over public highways constructed for public use to accommodate public travel and secure public convenience is a matter of public concern and is absolutely essential to government."

3. In requiring the carrier to furnish minute details of its business, "the government exercises the power to visit the corporation engaged in such business, which power is inherent in the sovereign, and has always existed among civilized nations."

4. Railroad companies must furnish the public with reasonable express facilities, but they owe no duty to the public as to the particular agency

they shall select. They may do the business themselves, as it is well, safely and cheaply done in Germany and England by the railroad companies, or they may make special contracts with such express companies or agents as they desire to select. They may choose their own appropriate means of carriage.

5. Express companies thus selected are common railroad carriers, with the characteristic function of pick-up and delivery and certain other accessorial duties. They perform an essential part of railroad transportation, and to such extent are bound by the railroad corporate subjection to governmental visitation, and so also to the extent to which they operate on the public highways they are bound by the power of the State over public highways. They can not escape these obligations by failing to incorporate.

6. Express companies are common carriers by virtue of the prescription of the statutes of this State. They are held, in this State, with great strictness, to their characteristic function of speedy collection and delivery. Hence, it is not competent nor lawful for such companies, as they frequently do, to make charges and rates for such special service and then fail or refuse to perform such service.

7. The law having prescribed for railroad companies the obligation of making joint tariffs and of interchanging with each other all business at junction points, the same obligation is imposed on express companies as to the railroad business done by them, to make reasonable joint tariffs and to interchange business with other express companies.

8. The general Railroad Commission Acts of Indiana apply to express companies. The Railroad Commission, by virtue thereof, has the power to supervise the operation and practices of these companies, to prevent extortion and discrimination by them, and to fix their rates and charges, and to require them to make reasonable joint rates and to interchange business with each other.

9. The rates generally charged by express companies for services in the State of Indiana are excessive and unreasonable.

10. The history and development of such companies shows a wonderful increase of business without any corresponding reduction of rates. The contracts of such companies with the railroad companies criticized.

11. In this failure generally to do the pick-up and delivery service, for which they charge, and were organized to do, and specially in fixing arbitrary pick-up and delivery limits, in contravention of statute law, in towns and cities of more than 2,500 inhabitants, express companies are guilty of continual discriminations.

12. This is a government of laws. Express companies have often failed or refused to obey the laws of the State. These wrongs to the body politic condemned and the power of the State applied to compel these companies to respect and obey the laws.

APPEARANCES :

For the Commission—

Messrs. Miller, Shirley & Miller, special counsel.

For the Respondents—

Mr. Edward Daniels, counsel for Adams, American, United States and Pacific Express companies.

- Mr. J. Zimmerman, superintendent traffic; Mr. J. D. Curtis, superintendent, Adams Express Company.
- Mr. F. C. Fargo, superintendent; Mr. H. C. Bradley, general traffic manager, American Express Company.
- Mr. C. C. Loop, vice-president, Southern Express Company.
- Mr. Carl Wood, counsel Southern Indiana Express Company.
- Mr. T. B. Stebbins, superintendent tariffs; Mr. J. P. Daniels, assistant general superintendent; Mr. J. A. Brewster, auditor; Mr. N. C. Thaxton, chief rate clerk, Pacific Express Company.
- Mr. C. W. Stockton, assistant to president; Mr. J. B. Ludlow, traffic manager, Wells-Fargo Express Company.
- Mr. M. P. Jones, superintendent traffic, United States Express Company.

• Wood, Commissioner :

There is nothing more firmly established in law and in fact than the obligation of express companies to take up and to make personal delivery of packages. This is the purpose and reason of their existence. Formerly common carriers generally were bound by this duty, and in England the practice has continued to this day, and railroad companies take up and deliver small parcels of freight and the railroad rate includes this service. Exceptions were made where it was impossible to perform the service. Said Buller, Justice, in *Hyde v. The Trent & Mersey Nav. Co.*, 5 T. E. 397: "A ship trading from one port to another has not the means of carrying the goods on land; and according to the established course of trade, deliveries on the usual wharf will discharge the carriers." And this exception was also applied to transportation by railroads, because "The car can not leave the track or line of rails on which it moves." But these very exceptions caused public convenience to demand an agency to perform a transportation function so necessary; and railroad companies must provide express facilities (which includes the additional service of pick-up and delivery) to be carried on either by themselves or their agents. The Express Cases, 117 U. S. 13. And, whenever invention improves the system of transportation, the general demand for personal delivery of small or valuable packages prevailed, and the expressman took over from the land railway or the waterway this part of their business, the actual personal delivery, and assumed it, bound by its character function, the absolute obligation to make personal delivery to the consignee.

The law on this subject is so clearly expressed in the leading textbook on the Law of Carriers that we quote Hutchinson on Carriers as follows :

"Sec. 716. (397) Express Companies Required to Make Personal Delivery.—Express companies may be said to owe their origin to this modification of the law in regard to the delivery of goods in favor of water carriers and railway companies. Depositing in warehouses, whether with or without notice to the consignee or owner, with the requirement that he should call for them, was found to be unsuitable for the carriage of small and valuable parcels, as well as troublesome to the consignee. To avoid this inconvenience, as well as to secure greater safety and dispatch in the transportation and delivery of valuable packages, carriers who undertook

to make delivery to the consignee personally, although their lines of travel might be identical with those of the water carrier and the railroad carrier, and even though they might employ the vehicles of these carriers to effect the transportation, became necessary. This necessity was supplied by what are known in this country as express companies, which undertake to carry goods of that class, and to make a personal delivery of them to the consignee; and to this public profession they are held by the law with great strictness."

And we quote also from some of the leading cases :

"It is the settled doctrine of England and of this country that there must be an actual delivery to the proper person at his residence or place of business and in no other way can he discharge himself, except by proving that he has performed such engagement or has been excused from the performance of it or has been prevented by the act of God or the public enemy. It is necessary in order to give due security to property that this rigid rule should obtain and it has for years been enforced against common carriers." *Baldwin v. American Express Co.*, 23 Ill. 120.

"An express company is not only required as a common carrier to transport the goods to the place of destination, but the further duty is enjoined upon it to deliver the goods to the consignee at his residence or place of business." *A. M. U. Ex. Co. v. Wolf*, 79 Ill. 430.

In *Packard v. Earl*, 113 Mass. 280, the court below charged the jury that express companies are common carriers, and as a general rule are held to the duty of personal delivery. The exception to this charge was overruled by the Supreme Court.

"Carriers by land are bound to deliver or tender the goods to the consignee at his residence or place of business, and until this is done they are not relieved from responsibility as carriers. Carriers by vessel, boats and railways are exempt from the duty of personal delivery. Such carriers discharge themselves from responsibility as such by transporting the goods to their nearest business station, to the residence or place of business of the consignee, and notifying the consignee of their readiness to deliver the goods at such station. But this exemption does not extend to express companies, although availing themselves of carriage by rail. These were established for the purpose of extending to the public the advantages of personal delivery enjoyed in cases by land carriers prior to the introduction of transportation by rail." *Wilbeck v. Holland*, 45 New York, 13.

"We think the sound rule to be a personal delivery either to residence or place of business of the consignee. Any other rule would be destructive of the business of express companies who receive a larger compensation because they contract for a personal delivery of goods entrusted to them as common carriers." *Express Co. v. Robinson*, 72 Pennsylvania State 274.

The authority most often quoted on this subject is Judge Redfield. He most forcibly said: "In turning our attention more especially to the responsibility of express carriers, the first consideration distinctive of this mode of transportation is that they are bound to deliver parcels to the person to whom they are addressed. Since the introduction of railways, carriers in this mode have been exempted from personal delivery of their par-

cels and allowed to deposit them in warehouses and thus exonerate themselves from the longer continuance of their responsibility as carriers. But the great necessity of having express carriers arose from this defect in delivering goods by the ordinary railway transportation and the same defect existed in regard to the delivery of goods transported by steamboats. They could only deliver at wharfs and were not expected to employ special messengers and porters to deliver their goods. But it was to remedy the inconvenience and restore the carrying of business by land to its former state in some degree that express companies have come into use with the distinctive character of making personal delivery of their parcels to the consignee. This has been so often decided that it is scarcely required that any considerable number of cases should be cited." 55th Barber 443.

In the last case we can find on this subject, *Hutchinson v. U. S. Express Company*, 59 S. E. 949 (W. Va., 1907), the well-established doctrine is repeated: "By the general rule of law express companies are required to deliver the goods to the consignee at his residence or place of business. The duty of carriage is not terminated at the station or agency to which they are directed. The duty of carriage continues beyond this point to the residence or place of business of consignee." Citing *Hutchinson on Carriers*, Sec. 716.

"The greatest part of the express business is received away from the office of the express company and delivered in the same manner, and very little express business is either brought to the office of the company and delivered to them at such place, or accepted by the carriers at the office of the company." Brief of Vice-President Stockton, Wells, Fargo & Co., in this case, p. 10 of brief. (By the way, this company, W., F. & Co., claims to make free deliveries in all towns of 2,500. If it does it is entitled to due credit for the same.)

The holdings of the Indiana courts are stronger than those of the courts of other states with reference to these obligations of the express companies. As early as 1865, in *Bensemer v. T. & W. Company*, 25th Ind. 135, the Supreme Court of Indiana declared in accordance with the general doctrine: "As a general rule, common carriers by wagon are required to deliver the goods to the consignee at his house or place of business, and their liability as such continues until such delivery is made."

In 1868 the American Express Company undertook to transport one hundred dollars from Chillicothe, Mo., to Anderson, Indiana, to one Hockett. (30th Ind., 150.) On its arrival the company mailed a notice to Hockett and deposited the package in their safe. Several days afterward the safe was broken into and the money stolen. The answer of the express company averred that the agent could not find the residence of the consignee to be in town, but because the answer failed to allege that the agent made diligent inquiry to find the residence of the consignee it was held insufficient. In this case the law is clearly declared and express companies are held to the specific duty of delivery with great strictness. "As a general rule," said the court, "common carriers by land are bound to deliver the goods to the consignee at his residence or place of business." Again in 1869, in *Adams Express Company v. Darnell*, 31st Ind. 20, it was held that personal delivery of the package was one of the duties of the carrier.

Before quoting further Indiana decisions we wish to advert to the will

of the people of the State with reference to the duty and obligation of these companies as expressed in their legislation. As early as 1855 express companies were declared to be common carriers in an act approved March 5, 1855, section one of which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all persons, association of persons, or companies, usually called express companies, regularly engaged or hereafter to be engaged in the business of carrying or transporting packages or parcels of bank notes, coin, merchandise, or other articles, over or upon any of the railroads, rivers, canals, or other thoroughfares in this State, and receiving, or agreeing to receive, compensation for such services, shall be, and they are hereby declared common carriers, and shall be subject to all the liabilities to which common carriers are subject according to law."

It is significant to show the intention and purpose of the act that it was passed at the time express companies were being organized for the purpose of supplying the place of common law carriers by land for taking up and delivering packages.

The act provided also, section two, that these companies should file in the office of the recorder of each county in which they did business, the recorder to make record and publication of the same, a statement showing the names of their members, the residences of such members, and the amount of capital employed in the express business, and an agreement that process might be served on their agents. The act also provided that railroad companies and steamboat companies should not be exempt from liability in case of loss or damage, because they were engaged in the conveyance of the messengers or agents of said express companies. Session Acts 1855, p. 99.

The general assemblies continued the regulation of these companies. In 1877 the assembly forbade, under a penalty, the transportation of game out of the State killed in violation of the game laws. In 1881, and subsequently, a better scheme of taxation was imposed, and reports to the auditor were required to be made.

In 1879 an emergency act was passed "in relation to foreign express companies, defining their duties and providing penalties." This act, Session Acts of 1879, p. 146, again prescribes that all such companies, whether incorporated or not, are common carriers. Again, they were required to file statements with the county recorder, setting out their names and residences, and the amount of capital, and an agreement providing for suits and processes and judgments in the courts of this State. Again they were forbidden to do business or bring suit without complying with the act.

In 1883, for the third time, express companies in "An act regulating the transaction of express business by express companies in the State," were formally defined as common carriers, and money received for shipment must be counted, the amount recorded and a receipt given, which should be conclusive evidence in a suit for the amount claimed. Acts of 1883, p. 107.

In 1901 state regulation was more imperative. Two acts of the greatest importance were passed, and it is notable that one required express companies to discharge their duties to consignors, that is to say, their pick-up obligation, and the other prescribed their duties to certain consignees,

that is to say, their obligation to deliver. The first section of an act in relation to express companies, defining their duties as to consignors, prohibiting discriminations, etc., is as follows:

"Burns.—3312b. Equal Terms, Schedule of Rates.—1. That all partnerships, associations of persons, individuals, joint stock associations, corporations, or companies, usually called express companies, now engaged, or that may hereafter engage in the business of carrying or transporting money, merchandise or other articles, over, or upon any of the railroads operating in this State, and receiving or agreeing to receive compensation for such services, shall grant to each and all consignors, including other responsible express companies as consignors, equal terms, facilities, accommodations and usages, in the receipt, carriage, continuance of carriage and delivery of money and property usually carried by express companies, and they are prohibited from granting to any one carrier, class or combination of carriers, any terms, credit, privileges, advantages, usages, accommodations or facilities in the receipt, transmission or delivery of express matter that they do not grant to all others, and the granting of any credit, privileges, terms, usages, facilities or advantages to any one person, carrier, company or combination or class of companies, carriers or persons that are not granted to all other responsible carriers or persons shall be, and is hereby declared unjust and unlawful discrimination. And every carrier of express matter shall at each office and station where it receives, forwards or delivers money or property of any kind keep a printed schedule of its rates and charges, which shall at all times be open for public inspection."

The act concerning the delivery of express matter, that is to say, defining the duty of express companies as to consignees, is as follows:

"Burns.—3312a. Delivery of Packages.—1. That all express companies doing business within the State of Indiana shall deliver all express matter to all persons to whom the same is directed, living within the corporation limits of cities within the State having a population of twenty-five hundred or more inhabitants, according to the last preceding United States census, and any express company failing to deliver such express matter shall be fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, or less than ten dollars, for each and every offense."

These acts are regulative in a high degree. By the first express companies were required, under penalties, to provide equal terms of credit, facilities, advantages and accommodations to all consignors alike. They were forbidden to make any contract or combination hindering competition. They were required to file a statement with the Secretary of State showing the amount of capital stock, if a corporation, and if a partnership the gross amount contributed, or paid, to such partnership to be used as capital in carrying on their business, and it was made unlawful for them to do business without having made such statement and paid the substantial fees required by the act, and prosecuting attorneys were required, if these companies violated any of the provisions of the act, to proceed against them for penalties and to forfeit their rights and privileges to do business in the State.

And especially it is to be noted that for the first time in the history of the State these companies were required to keep at their offices and

stations a printed schedule of all their rates and charges, open at all times to public inspection. Burns, sections 3312b, c, d, e and f.

The second of these acts, the delivery act, did not become the law without full consideration by the assembly. We find from the original papers and records in the state library that the bill was introduced early in the session, January 15, 1901, being House Bill No. 41, by Mr. Clark, of Marion county. The original typewritten bill provided that deliveries should be made in cities of five thousand inhabitants, but the word "five" was stricken out before the bill was introduced, and "two thousand" substituted therefor. The bill in the House was referred to the committee on corporations, reported favorably, amended by striking out the second section, amended as to the title and passed the House January 28th, ayes 81, noes none. The Senate referred the bill to the committee on corporations, who struck out the words "two thousand" and inserted "three thousand," and made a minority report that the bill be indefinitely postponed, signed by Senator Johnson. This report was not concurred in. The majority report for the passage of the bill, signed by Senators Thompson, Lambert, Crumbaker, Fleming, Burns and Fortune, was concurred in. On the passing of the bill in the Senate it was further amended on motion of Senator Keyes by striking out "three thousand" and substituting "twenty-five hundred," and in this form the bill passed, and the Senate amendment was concurred in by the House and the bill was approved March 7, 1901, and became the law.

In 1905, chapter 47, Acts 1905, the General Assembly provided that in all actions against common carriers, and express companies are common carriers by statute, it shall be sufficient for the shipper to aver and prove in the first instance delivery to and receipt by the carrier and failure to transport or *deliver*.

And in 1905 the General Assembly reached the climax of regulation of these carriers, chapter 53, Acts of 1905, section 21, by creating a Railroad Commission and giving to this Commission the same powers over express companies that it could exercise with reference to all other common carriers. The act of 1905 was amended, revised and greatly enlarged and extended by the Railroad Commission Act of 1907, chapter 241, Acts of 1907, under which the proceedings in this cause have been instituted. Also in 1907 shipments of intoxicating liquors, chapter 16, section 10, of said acts were regulated. And the Railroad Commission Act of 1905 has been held to be constitutional. *Southern Railway v. Union B. Hunt et al.*, Appellate Court of Indiana (1908), in MSS.

If these public utility corporations and associations had complied with their obligations would all this legislation have been necessary? In the very first act, that of 1855, they are declared to be common carriers and were charged by the clearest legal definitions, constructions and principles with the obligation of carrying at reasonable rates and taking up and delivering the packages confided to them. In this various legislation evasions of law as to suits by or against them are prohibited, discriminations mentioned, rates required to be published, the idea of excessive rates being involved, and a part of their receipts required to be paid back to the State in fees, taxes and penalties, and criminal penalties imposed, as if the

State had concluded that these companies must be forced and not merely directed to obey the law.

This brings us again to our courts and the controlling construction made by them of the legislation of 1901. It is not out of place to observe that the courts of this State have been just as progressive as the general assemblies with reference to the development and upbuilding of the State in relation to the well-known, if poorly exercised, obligations of these common carriers. Both of the acts, that referring to consignors or pick-up duties, Burns 3312b, and that referring to consignees or the duty of delivery, Burns 3312a, have been construed and upheld by the Supreme Court, and in each case the judgment of the Circuit Court in prosecutions by the State and the penalties imposed were sustained. In *Adams Express Company v. State*, 1903, 161 Ind., p. 328, construing Burns 3312b, the Supreme Court said:

"The object of the act of 1901, *supra*, was to prevent unfair or unjust discrimination by one express company or combination of express companies acting as common carriers in this State *against any consignor* or other responsible company engaged in the same business, *and to secure to all consignors*, including other responsible express companies, equal terms, facilities, accommodations and usages in the receipt, carriage, continuance of carriage and delivery of money and property usually carried by express companies. To this end the act prohibited the granting by such companies to any one carrier, class or combination of carriers, any terms, credit, privileges, advantages, usages, accommodations or facilities in the receipt, transmission or delivery of express matter which they did not grant to all others.

"The statute of May 15, 1901, was enacted by the legislature in the legitimate exercise of its police power for the protection of the public welfare. The State constitution itself declares (par. 1, article 1) that all free governments are and of right ought to be instituted for the peace, safety and well-being of the people. If this is the chief end of a government which is carried on by and through the agency of laws, it follows that the legislature may and must, from time to time, enact such measures as the well-being of the people of the State requires. Great interests which have grown up and which closely and seriously affect the commercial convenience and prosperity of all the people of the State—interests which, in their present form and dimensions, were unknown to the common law—are both proper and necessary subjects of police protection, regulation and control. It can not be safely admitted that these vast and powerful agencies, by and through which a large part of the carrying trade of the people of the State is conducted, are beyond the control of the legislature. The well-being of the people demands that they shall at all times be subject to the rein and curb of the law, and that their methods of conducting their business must conform to those principles of fairness and justice with which the interests of the public are inseparably bound up. The relations of such agencies to the public and to each other, and an authoritative declaration and definition of their duties and obligations are clearly within the scope of legislative authority wherever important public interests are involved, and this principle applies whether such agencies are corporations, quasi corporations or co-partnerships acting as common carriers."

In 1904, in the case of the United States Express Company v. State, 164 Ind. 196, the act requiring delivery in towns of 2,500 population was upheld by the Supreme Court. In that case the express company received at Kokomo a package addressed to Thomas A. Gerhart, the prosecuting witness, at his residence, and notified him by postal card of its arrival. Mr. Gerhart called up the agent and requested him to deliver the package at his residence. The agent stated that the express companies had limited their delivery limits and declined to deliver the package. A fine was imposed upon the company and an appeal taken. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. In this case the principles of justice and business affecting these carriers, so often affirmed by the courts, is clearly and strongly expressed: "Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence, and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he, in effect, grants to the public an interest in that use and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created." P. 212. "The only logical ground on which these carriers by express can justify their existence, as pointed out by Judge Redfield, is as an auxiliary to carriers by railroad and boat which can only make warehouse deliveries." P. 210. "The purpose of the statute is merely to require the carrier under the compulsion of a penalty to observe its general duty." P. 204. And that general duty, "in the absence of any statute," is defined as follows: "Laying aside all question as to the delivery of goods by express at small stations, and also the question of usage as affecting the carrier's obligation, neither of which is an element in the case before us, it may be said that it is the duty of a carrier by express to deliver packages received by it to the consignee at his residence or place of business." Pp. 202-203. Citing Hutchinson on Carriers, section 716, quoted above.

It has been the opinion of this Commission and the impression generally throughout the State, as we are informed, especially since the decision of the Supreme Court just referred to, that the meaning of this statute is too clear to need an attempt at further comment or construction. But counsel for respondents in this inquiry insist that the statute "does not expressly set out that such delivery shall be free," and that the courts have not held that the words "free of charge," or equivalent words, shall be read into the statute.

Long before this statute was passed the obligations of express companies were understood in the State of Indiana. There were many cities and towns, including college towns and manufacturing towns, and the citizens of the State were enlightened and progressive and understood their rights with reference to transportation. The strict accountability of express companies to the characteristic feature of their existence and purpose, namely, the taking up and delivery of parcels, was appreciated by the people and the legislation of their assemblies and the decisions of their courts show that they were not ignorant of these extraordinary obligations of these common carriers. So that when, as late as the year 1901 the express companies often failed to do the business required of them by the law and paid for in the rates charged by them, the General Assembly of the State, representing the knowledge and the customs and the just demands of its peo-

ple, and for their relief, acted on this subject, and in the form of the short and comprehensive statute we have quoted defined the general duty of these common carriers. We can easily assume that the same complaints came to the assembly that have been made to this Commission—that these common carriers would not take up and deliver in the State, as it was their duty to do, and that even in the large cities they evaded this obligation and dared to make arbitrary limits for taking up and delivering, and to charge, outside of these limits, not only the express rates, which are generally as much as four times the railroad rates, and are so made in excess of the railroad rate on account of this very service of delivery, but to add a new charge and extortion, which they so well knew they had no right to exact that they frequently instructed their local agents not to collect the local charge for delivery if the consignee would not pay it, but to deliver the goods, as they were bound to do, and to come back to the express office and get their pay from the express company. Here was the duty and legal obligation; here the practice and the grievance because the duty was not performed; and now here the statute simply making clear the well-known obligation and providing a penalty for failing to discharge it.

A question has been made about this statute whether or not because it defines the area within which deliveries shall be made it is meant by this provision to enact that companies need not deliver at small places. While it is not necessary to decide that question now, we call attention to the fact that the Supreme Court, in construing this statute, has said that it was passed to define the general obligation of the carrier and to provide a penalty. Therefore, it seems to us that under this construction of its purpose and meaning it is not necessary to hold that the act, by requiring deliveries in towns of twenty-five hundred inhabitants, meant to prescribe that deliveries, under the general duties of the companies, should not also be made in towns of lesser size.

Referring again to whether or not this statute means that delivery shall be free, we must, of course, in this case, advert to the well-known rule of construction that in order to ascertain the meaning the mischief to be remedied should be considered. The condition and circumstances, the strictness of duties to which these companies were held in the State were so well known that it never occurred to any member of the assembly, nor even to the learned Supreme Court of the State, when this statute was construed by that court, to imagine that it was essential to interpolate the word "free" into the statute in order to express what the word "delivery" means. The legal obligation, the distinctive characteristic feature of the companies, was to deliver. They were organized to do this and were either doing it, or pretending to do it. It was, indeed, as we have so clearly perceived, the chief purpose of their existence. The General Assembly did not undertake to amend, alter or change the duty and obligation of these common carriers. The intention and purpose was to enforce them, and within certain limits to provide a penalty for failure to deliver. How could any sane member of the General Assembly conceive that it was necessary to add anything more to the words of this statute to make it clear? If the subject had been entirely new, if these companies were not operating in a certain way, if they had not been legislated about, and if the courts had not declared what their well-known obligations were, it

might have been different, and it might have been necessary to attempt to make clearer the law as it was enacted. We must consider the fact that the term "deliver," in its obvious and ordinary sense and meaning, when applied to the business of express companies, is so clear that it seems hardly possible that anything more could have been said to express the intent of the General Assembly. We must conclude that if it had been intended that the express companies, on account of the passing of this act, should be allowed to change their entire manner of doing business, and to require, after the passage of the act, a special fee and new charge and something added to their rate for the service, before that time performed without this additional charge, that if this had been intended, or could have been intended, it would have been so expressed in the act. The fact is that in the effort to write about this statute, to show any reason why other words could have been used, we come constantly to absurdities and superfluities, and find ourselves in the unenviable mental condition of trying to make a perfectly clear thing clearer. The Supreme Court passed on all the questions involved in a prosecution under this act. The express company declined to deliver a package at Kokomo, Indiana, because it said it had made delivery limits in that city. The prosecutions were commenced, the penalty imposed, and on appeal to the Supreme Court this statute and this punishment was upheld. This should be an end of the controversy.

The case of *Ballard v. American Express Company*, 107 Mich. 695, is the only case we can find which seems to assert a doctrine in opposition to the overwhelming current of authorities:

"Where an express company, in apparent good faith, and with due regard to the public requirements, has assumed to fix limits in a city beyond which it will not call for or deliver packages, it is under no obligation to one having knowledge of the limits so fixed to extend the service beyond them, and this is so, although such limits extend further from its office in one direction than another."

Mr. Hutchinson in his work on Carriers, section 123, quotes this doctrine, but gives no other authority than the Michigan case. So far as we are able to understand the law, this case is not authority. It is declared in the first place that the express company is entitled to limit its receipts of packages to its own office or place of business, but an express company is organized for the purpose of doing business in a different way. Of course, if a consignor attempts to deliver a package to the express company he must bring it to the office or station, but the consignor has the right, especially if the express company maintains, as it did at Kalamazoo, wagons and messengers to take up and deliver goods, to demand the pick-up service, and if the goods are to be delivered to demand personal delivery. In that case other persons were given the service by the express company who resided further from the express office than did plaintiff, and yet the court held that there was no discrimination. Indeed, the court also held that there was no measure of service in the duty and obligation of these carriers except their will. According to that case they may make delivery limits where they please and deliver or not as they please, within these limits, because they can change the limits whenever they please to do so. This case is reactionary of all the best considered law on this subject. It

stands by itself and has not been followed, certainly not by the Indiana Supreme Court, and so we are authorized to conclude that it is not the law.

William F. Harnden, born in Reading, Mass., in the year 1812, was the founder of express business in America, the original expressman. Harnden died at the early age of 32 years, and on his tomb in the historic cemetery in Mt. Vernon, erected by the leading express directors in 1866, there is a very graphic bas-relief, a loaded express wagon, from which the driver is delivering a small parcel to a lady, the idea of personal delivery being maintained even on his mausoleum. Harnden commenced business with a small valise, which he carried in his hands. The Boston Transcript of March 21, 1839, contains the following: "Harnden's express between Boston and New York has been running since the 4th of March and is found highly convenient for those who wish to send small parcels from one city to the other. Mr. Harnden may be confided in for honesty and fidelity in the discharge of his engagements, and it affords us much pleasure to recommend his express to the notice of our readers."

So also in 1840, when Alvin Adams, the founder of Adams Express Company, commenced business he carried nothing more than his valise, and it is said he could have put in his hat all the packages he received for some time. In the forties and fifties a great many express companies were started.

To make vivid comparison between express less than 100 years ago and now, and to show the wonderful increase of business and facility of present methods, we quote again from the Boston Transcript. Before Harden's time this paper attempted to get President Jackson's message from Washington to Boston by express, and employed, it says, three expresses, including one steamboat, to accomplish this feat. The issue of December 11, 1830, quaintly remarks: "After all this effort we would have been able to lay it (the message) before our readers at an earlier hour had not our express between Baltimore and Washington lost all his copies." And the famous pony express of 1858 is not forgotten, which carried letters 2,000 miles on horseback at a charge of five dollars each, and required ten days and relays of horses every twenty-five miles and riders every seventy-five miles to make the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, California.

Now, from time to time afterwards many express companies were organized in this country; some of these failed and many were amalgamated with other companies. During the Civil War these companies did a tremendous business, and were really of great service to the Union soldiers, establishing, especially the Adams and the United States, their agencies wherever the armies advanced and located.

The Commission has had before it two of the oldest express officers now living, both of whom live in Indianapolis—Mr. John J. Henderson, for forty-eight years an expressman, now with the Adams, and Mr. W. C. Fargo, thirty-seven years in the business, now with the American. Mr. Henderson states that the day President Lincoln was assassinated he had as much as twelve or fourteen cars of express (he was then with the United States Express Company at Cincinnati), and even in that day, and before, the express companies had advanced far beyond the small package

business. In the south the Adams Express Company carried negroes by express, and in the north the companies carried cotton in uncompressed bales from Cincinnati to New York and other places, Mr. Henderson recalling one shipment of 1,500 bales in 1862.

It was soon understood that the express business would be very lucrative, and hence competition took place, which extended even to the government. Livingston, Wells & Co. conducted an express between New York and Buffalo. The postage at the time was 25 cents for a single letter. The express company advertised that it would carry a single letter for 6 cents and sell twenty stamps for a dollar. Public meetings were held which denounced the express company for attempting to do the postal business. The government reduced its rates, and even arrested the messengers of the express company to prevent this invasion of government revenue. (Stimson's Express History, pp. 62 and 63.) This contest between the government and the express companies for small parcel business was active just after the war, and as to money business, and even parcels, as is well known, has continued to this day. The most formidable private competition against existing lines in the early days was an association of merchants and business men, known as the Merchants' Union Express Company, organized with a capital of \$20,000,000.

Referring again to competition of the postoffice department of the government with the express companies, it is evident that in the end the government will compel the companies to reduce their rates. Congress has for many years adopted the "cost of service" rate so far as postal matter is concerned, regardless of distance, which is exactly the opposite of the "value of service" rule of the express companies. As early as 1863 Congress introduced the postal transportation of a few specific articles of merchandise in eight-ounce parcels. In 1874 the service was enlarged to general merchandise in parcels up to four pounds at the rate of one cent for two ounces, one-half the present rate. In 1885 the publishers' rate was provided by Congress for newspapers and magazines at the rate of one cent a pound in parcels unlimited in bulk or weight, except, perhaps, in practice, by the size of the mail sack with a capacity of 150 to 200 pounds; and this rate carries the merchandise of American publishers throughout North America to the Philippines and to China. In competition with it the express companies carry the same merchandise in parcels of ten pounds or over at one cent a pound to nearly all points from the door of the publisher, say in Indianapolis, to the door of the customer in San Francisco. From this practice the questions naturally arise: If the companies can carry at this rate in competition, why can not they reduce their general merchandise rates? If they carry this stuff at a loss, the loss made up by higher rates on general merchandise, why shall they not give up this business to the government and thereby take off of their other patrons the burden of this losing business?

Before proceeding further, we desire to say that we are compelled to this general view in summing up in order that our conclusions in this case may be understood. It must be remembered that on account of the failure of express companies to keep accurate accounts and statistics and to separate their business earnings and expense, interstate from intrastate traffic, we find it extremely difficult to formulate and express the reasons

which, nevertheless, are clear and satisfactory to us for the recommendations and order we shall make in this case. And the organization of the express companies and their system of accounting are so unknown that we thought by throwing some light on their history and general transactions that we could best arrive at a definite idea of proper regulation within our own state lines and make our conclusions clear to the parties, who are, in this case, the general public on one side and the express companies on the other. Not much has been written on these carriers in the public press. Up to one year ago they were not subject to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They made no reports; none were required of them. Says the official German report on American railroads of the express companies: "Unlike any of our commercial and industrial companies, their methods of management are of a peculiar private character, which makes it hard to get inside information of their business affairs." It is astonishing, indeed, considering the magnitude of their earnings, which probably now reach the sum of one hundred million dollars annually, that they have been permitted in this country to proceed for so long a time to make just such rates as they have been pleased to establish. There was practically no competition, except as set out above. President Ingalls, of the Big Four Railroad, stated to the Industrial Commission that the express companies managed their business by making agreements between themselves, and, indeed, the financial journals give occasionally accounts of change in rates agreed to in conference of the traffic officials of these companies. We have been able to find very few publications on these subjects. However, in addition to Stimson's Express History, secured for us from the congressional library by our efficient state librarian, we find also that F. H. Dixon, a strong railroad and economic writer, gives some very useful information in a paper on "Publicity for Express Companies" in the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1905. Some extracts from this article will, among other things, show the extreme difficulty of the inquiry we are pursuing in this case. Says Mr. Dixon:

"It is evident from the testimony of express company officers and managers in various legislative investigations that, without a complete reform in their statistical methods, the companies would be unable to give any satisfactory account of the extent or character of their traffic or of the reasonableness of their charges. Testimony given before the Railway Mail Pay Commission in 1898 and 1899 brought out the fact that, with the exception of the American Express Company, no company attempted to keep any traffic statistics, and it is understood that the agents of this company, on January 1st, of this year, were ordered to discontinue the practice. As might be expected, therefore, the testimony of officers before investigating commissions has been invariably vague and unsatisfactory. Testimony as to the average weight of packages carried, the typical kind of merchandise, the proportion of express traffic which is mailable, and the average charge per package, appear to be merely individual opinions based on observation, and are frequently contradictory. Statistics of express business published in the census of 1890, and including, besides figures relating to mileage, equipment, employes and expenditures, the number of packages carried and their weight, have often been used to determine the character of express traffic and the reasonableness of the charges;

yet General Manager Julier of the American Express Company, testified before the Railway Mail Pay Commission that the statistics furnished by him after repeated requests of the census agents were merely estimates hastily prepared. In view of the fact that none of the other companies keep any traffic statistics whatever, the census figures may be cast aside as worthless."

And again:

"Nothing is known of the amount of money invested in the business, or of the expense of conducting it. Only in a few individual instances, under pressure from investigating bodies, have the contracts with the railways been made public."

And again:

"Competition between express companies operating on different railways serving the same termini is never heard of. There has been occasional friction in the interchange of through traffic, but it has been only temporary, the public usually paying the charges of two express companies instead of one. As already noted, rates are scrupulously observed, and the semblance of competition leads to the maintenance by each company, at many points, of facilities far beyond the need of the community served, entailing an unnecessary burden upon the public."

Statistics of receipts, expenditures and operation being in the condition described by Mr. Dixon, and the same obstacles having been encountered by this Commission in this investigation as occurred in other like proceedings by state commissions, and nothing having been elicited giving accurate information to enable us to separate intrastate expense from interstate expense, we must continue to consider all reliable general information at hand to enable us to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and here we find our rate making administrative powers available, which supervise economic problems such as are really necessary to be considered in practical rate adjustments. "A law court," says Mr. Ackworth, *Railway Economics*, p. 156, "is not adapted for economic discussion. It can only try definite issues between certain parties according to the establishment of rules of evidence and procedure. It can try the issue, 'How much is the cost of carrying coal from A to B increased in a given time? And it can decide how much the particular rate should be increased to cover that increased cost.' But if there has been a loss of volume of traffic, say on coal, or the cost of carrying coal had very much increased, a court would not be competent, as a rate tribunal is competent, to determine what traffic shall be selected as best capable of bearing an increased rate, having regard to points on the whole equitable to that traffic and most to the public interest." Nor would legal machinery be the best and most practical means to determine the main issue presented in this inquiry, namely, what class of rates of these common carriers on the lines in this State shall be reduced if it shall be found that their rates are excessive; and for this very reason we respectfully submit that all possible intendments and presumptions of the correctness of rates fixed by the Commission should be entertained by the courts, and that Commission rates should not in any case be set aside where it is possible to uphold them. In *Smyth v. Ames*, U. S., p. 754, the court declares: "The judiciary ought not to interfere with the

collection of rates established under legislative sanction unless they are so plainly and palpably unreasonable as to make their enforcement equivalent to the taking of property for public use without such compensation as under all the circumstances is just both to the owner and the public; that is, judicial interference should never occur unless the case presents clearly and beyond any doubt such a flagrant attack upon the rights of property under the guise of legislation as to compel the courts to say that the rates prescribed will necessarily have the effect to deny just compensation for private property taken for public use." And this rule should be applied with great strictness in long and involved inquiries like this where public common carriers either failed to keep their books in such shape as that they can make accurate response to the inquiry of the public through its state commission, or if they have the information fail to furnish it. "The time has gone by when the mere statement of a traffic opinion which can not be supported by some assignable reason can be of much weight with this body." Interstate Commerce Commission, Traffic Bureau of St. Louis, v. M. P. R. R., decided February 4, 1908. And the Appellate Court of Indiana, in *Southern Railway v. The Railroad Commission*, decided February 7, 1908, says: "Many of these things essential to enable the Commission to fully understand and intelligently act in the matter are peculiarly within the knowledge of the railroad company whose rate is challenged, and are not obtainable by the party making the challenge. This is true with reference to capitalization of the road, the expense of its construction, expenses of maintaining and operating the same, the peculiar conditions existing that would justify a low rate in one case and a high one for apparently similar services on their own line in another. And where the petitioner has presented all the evidence reasonable within his reach and such evidence makes a prima facie case, it rests upon the railroad company to bring before the Commission such facts as are peculiarly within its knowledge that will tend to sustain the reasonableness of their charges in the particular case." Citing *Indianapolis v. Darnell*, 32 Ind. App. 695. It will be useful at this point to contrast this law with the following argument from Mr. Daniel's brief, p. 11: "But with the important items of loss and damage claims, wages and salaries, legal expenses and taxes omitted, and these individual items are not shown in the record, it can not legally be said that there is a showing that the express companies' earnings are excessive as compared with their expenses." And yet the Commission gave these parties all opportunity in the world to make this proof; indeed, tried its best to get it.

With the exception of one or two more general observations to be set out hereinafter as to conditions, we come now to the particular carriers, the respondents, in this case.

For we find that by the process of combination or monopoly or predatory elimination the small express associations or companies have fallen since Harnden's time by the hundreds, and that all the express work of this large country is done now by six great companies, all of whom maintain offices and do business in the State of Indiana.

1. The American Express Company, capital \$18,000,000, operates on the New York Central and other lines, with the M., K. & T. for western

connection, and controls miles of railway, and in the State of Indiana 2,504 miles of railway. It has 3,647 stockholders and nine directors.

2. The Adams, on the Pennsylvania and other lines, and the Burlington west, capital \$12,000,000, operates 35,946 miles, of which 1,550 are in the State of Indiana. It has 2,812 stockholders and seven managers or directors.

3. The United States, capital \$10,000,000, on the Pere Marquette, the C., H. & D., the B. & O., the Rock Island and Chicago Northern; total mileage, 30,041.62; total Indiana mileage, 1,497.17. It has 1,527 stockholders and seven directors.

4. The Wells-Fargo, capital \$8,000,000, on the Erie, A., T. & P. and the C. & E. I.; total mileage, 56,544; Indiana mileage, 678.76. It has 1,728 stockholders and thirteen directors.

5. The Pacific, capital \$6,000,000, on the Wabash and the Missouri Pacific, with a total mileage of 23,022 miles, including 574 miles in Indiana. It has twelve stockholders and seven directors.

6. The Southern, capital stock \$6,000,000, generally in southeastern territory, on the Southern Railroad, whose lines extend north of the Ohio river, in southern Indiana, operating a total of miles, including 204 miles in the State of Indiana. It has twenty-one stockholders and seven directors.

(Note.—The Southern Indiana is also respondent in this proceeding, but we know it is soon to be absorbed by one of the great companies. However, we shall include it in the order to be made in this case.)

There are forty-nine directors and 9,747 stockholders for all these companies. The aggregate capitalization is \$60,000,000, but the stock is probably worth twice as much. The directors of the American, Adams and United States have no definite term of office, but hold their places until their successors are elected.

It will be well to bear in mind that the principal railways of the United States have been reduced to seven systems, viz.: (1) The Vanderbilt, (2) the Pennsylvania, (3) the Gould, (4) the Harriman, (5) the Hill, (6) the Rock Island, and (7) the Southern, and that about one hundred persons control the directorate of all these systems.

The Official German Report, commenting on these conditions, says: "Many of the shares (express) are held by the railroad companies or their leading officials, who also elect the members of the board of directors, or fill these positions themselves, vice versa, many of the leading men of the express companies may be found in the boards of directors of the railways. Thus, for instance, the president of the Adams Express Company sits in the board of directors of the Iowa Central and of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, while the American Express Company influences the administration of the Boston & Maine Railroad, commensurate with the number of shares of the capital stock of the latter held by this company. Although one should think that the character of the business relations in which the railroads and the express companies stand—or, better said, should stand, to each other—should preclude, beforehand, any such close association. Americans do not see anything objectionable in it, nor in the fact that express companies hold shares of concerns competing with them."

"Express companies have little or no tangible property in this State. They have rights to operate an express business on the line of a railroad and they simply have space in the cars for their safes and messengers." Counsel for express companies to State Board of Tax Commissioners, 1906, p. 6.

During the hearing the question constantly recurred, "What have these common carriers invested in their business?" In many ways we endeavored to elucidate this subject, but were left, so far as the evidence is concerned, practically uninformed. We frankly say to the respondents that the general impression is that they put up originally, or at any time, very little money to carry on their immense business; that with their earnings mostly they have expanded their business, and we know from the direct evidence in this cause that additions to their equipment have been charged to expenses. The startling inquiry recurs, "Is it possible that these carriers have taken from the public in earnings the money on which they do business?" It is certain that they received from the public the money with which they have not only paid large dividends, but have purchased new equipment and set aside a surplus.

As often said, these carriers have not enlightened us on these subjects, so we must dig up as best we can what capital they have paid in so that we may know on what amount of capital stock they should be permitted to pay the dividends they declare as periodically as the seasons come.

As to the American. In 1850 Wells & Company Express, Livingston & Fargo Express, and Butterfield, Wasson & Company Express were consolidated into the American Express Company. The property and good will of Wells & Company were put in at a valuation of \$50,000; Livingston & Fargo, \$50,000, and Butterfield, Wasson & Company put theirs in at \$25,000, and made up the difference in cash. Two firms were then made of the three, namely, Wells, Butterfield & Company and Livingston, Fargo & Company, but all three were consolidated in a joint stock concern under the name of the American Express Company. Stimson's Express History, p. 66. Here we seem to have the capital stock of the American Joint Stock Express Company definitely fixed at its organization at \$150,000. In July, 1854, the American absorbed the United States Express Company (however, not the company now known by that name), and increased its capital stock to \$750,000. Ibid., p. 67. And in 1868, after a long and disastrous fight with the Merchants' Union, in which the latter is said to have spent more than \$7,000,000, absorbed that company. Each of the two great parties to this consolidation put in its capital and business at \$9,000,000, and the capital stock of the new company so organized was accordingly fixed at \$18,000,000, which is the nominal capitalization to this day. Mr. Stimson, on p. 121, says:

"The owners of the retiring company received a fair compensation in the new stock. Naturally, heavy loss had accrued to the 'American' in the hard-fought battle, but the failure of the 'Merchants' Union' was more severely felt by its *stockholders*; many of whom were widows and orphans."

There is no ebb in the tide in these transactions. In the first consolidation it does really appear that \$25,000 cash was paid in. The next movement was a new consolidation and an increase from \$150,000 to \$750,000

of stock, but what was paid in does not appear, but the *coup de main* was the increase from \$750,000 to \$18,000,000. As to this, it is said that the Merchants' Union lost \$7,000,000 in its fight with the American (Stimson, p. 12), and heavy loss probably fell to the American, and it is shown that an excessive valuation was put on the wrecks, but not once or anywhere that any money was paid in by the shareholders to recoup these losses. It seems that they finally fell upon the public, whose contribution in rates paid to make up these losses have for years provided dividends on what was lost in these rate wars by these companies. And these public contributions finally pulled these shares from their below par price in 1868 to the present quoted price on the market stated in the last returns to the Indiana Tax Commission at \$228.00 per share. In the printed testimony of Commissioner O. B. Colquitt, in the suit of Wells-Fargo et al. v. The Railroad Commission of Texas, U. S. Circuit Court for Western District of Texas, he states of the American that this \$18,000,000 represents \$5,300,000 actually paid into the treasury of the company. This is the only direct statement we have ever seen of the amount actually paid in, and Judge Colquitt says it is based on the reports and returns made to the Texas Commission by the express companies, and on the testimony of executive officers of said companies. (See page 62, Colquitt's testimony.)

As to the Adams. The original capital stock was probably the price of a valise carried by Mr. Alvin Adams. But in July, 1854, Harnden & Company, Thompson & Company and Kingsley & Company were consolidated into the Adams Express Coompany with a capital of \$1,200,000. Says Stimson, p. 108:

"The Adams in New York City.—Through its absorption of the Harnden and several other expresses the Adams had become, in 1866, the oldest of all the express companies, and its capital had grown to \$10,000,000. Its dividends, though limited to eight per cent. per annum, were paid quarterly, and with the most reliable punctuality. Its stock began to be quoted on Wall street at par, or above it, and such has been the public confidence in its management, that it has ever since been regarded as desirable for investment.

"In 1875 its capital stock was increased to \$12,000,000; just ten times what it was in 1854. This was in anticipation of the extension of its routes to New Mexico, effected in 1880; as will be shown in a chapter upon the Adams business in the territories."

As to dividends on this stock in its watered condition, we quote the answer of the respondent to Commission's interrogatory No. 5:

"In answer to interrogatory No. 5: The company has no stock. Its property is represented by 120,000 interests, or shares. Dividends were paid during the year 1906 amounting to \$10.00 per share, and since the 1st of January, 1907, dividends have been paid amounting to \$6.00 per share. The company has paid dividends upon its shares varying from \$4.00 per share to \$10.00 per share per annum for many years. Early in the existence of the company there were several stock dividends, but no stock dividends have been declared for upwards of thirty years."

"No stock dividends recently," says the answer. But this great company is not without the power of invention. Under the immense increment

of the business with no proportional economic rate reduction a great surplus accumulated. Something had to be done with it; hence, "to indemnify its shareholders against personal liability" in 1898 \$12,000,000 of bonds were distributed to the 12,000,000 shares of stock, and, wonderful to say, in 1906 the surplus was again a great burden of extortionate accumulation, and, without even the pretense of indemnification for personal liability, the golden flood gates were again opened and \$24,000,000 yielded to the shareholders of this company. From time to time dividends, of course, in 1906 amounting to \$10 per share, and from \$4 to \$10 for many years, were distributed, and the company very seriously assures us that it never defaulted in the payment of interest on these bonds, and, except as stated, never declared a bond dividend. What a gullible public! What fortunate shareholders! What a beneficent common carrier to its owners!

"In answer to interrogatory No. 6: On February 9, 1898, the company transferred to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee, certain securities of the approximate value of \$12,000,000 to be held in trust to indemnify its shareholders against personal liability for its debts; and also for the benefit of the holders of \$12,000,000 collateral trust four per cent. gold bonds, which were issued to its shareholders at the rate of \$100 of such bonds for each share in the company. Said bonds are due March 1, 1948. On June 17, 1907, the company transferred securities of the approximate value of \$24,000,000 to the Standard Trust Company of New York as trustee, to be held for the benefit and security of the holders of \$24,000,000 face value of collateral trust four per cent. Distribution gold bonds of 1907 of the company, issued to its shareholders at the rate of \$200 face value of said bonds for each share of the company. The company has never defaulted in the payment of the interest on such bonds. Except as above stated, the company has never declared a bond dividend."

However, these compulsory disclosures were not quite agreeable to a common carrier whose policy, according to Mr. Dixon quoted before, was silence and division, as shown by its further answer to our interrogatories as follows:

"And in further answer to interrogatories Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11, the express company respectfully submits that the information thereby required, except as hereinabove given, calls for the results of the business of the Adams Express Company entirely without the State of Indiana, and of the results of its interstate business, and for statements of its assets and property entirely without the State of Indiana; that said company is not a corporation, but an unincorporated association in the nature of a partnership, existing by virtue of a contract between its members, and has received no public grant or franchise from the State of Indiana or any state, and the said company respectfully represents that the State Railroad Commission of the State of Indiana has no legal right to demand of said company information as to its business and property outside of the State of Indiana, or as to its interstate business, and that answers to said questions, if made, would not furnish any information necessary as a basis for the public regulation of its business within the State of Indiana."

As to the United States: "The present company," says Stimson, p. 78, "was organized in 1854, with a capital stock of \$500,000." The annual

report made to the Commission shows its capital to be \$10,000,000, but again no statement enlightens us as to when and how it increased from a half million to \$10,000,000, and what, if anything, was ever paid in cash for this capital stock. In answer to our special interrogatory No. 5, "Has such company ever declared a stock dividend? If so, when and for how much?" the evasive and insufficient answer is given, "No stock dividend has been declared since 1866." Commissioner Colquitt, in the printed deposition above referred to, p. 64, says: "The United States Express Company has \$10,000,000 capital stock, and the vice-president states that, so far as he knows, or the reports show, no money was ever paid into the treasury for this stock." It is seemingly admitted that there were stock dividends before 1866. When? How much?

As to Wells-Fargo & Company. This extensive California express, known throughout the civilized world as Wells-Fargo & Company, was commenced in New York in the spring of 1852 by Henry Wells, W. G. Fargo, Johnston Livingston, A. Reynolds and E. B. Morgan. It was a joint stock company, capital \$300,000, subsequently increased from time to time to \$600,000. Stimson's, p. 75. It reports and answers to this Commission, the company says it was organized as a corporation in Colorado, February 5, 1866, as the Holiday Mail & Express Company, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. That it is not a consolidated company, although several interests were merged at the time of its incorporation. That the name was changed in November, 1866, to Wells-Fargo & Company. That the present capital stock is \$8,000,000, and that the company has never declared a stock dividend or a bond dividend. But as to actual facts, we are, as usual, left without them as to how much cash was paid in originally or when the capital stock was increased from \$300,000 to \$600,000, or what was paid in when the former interests were merged into the \$3,000,000 corporation, or what was paid in when the capital stock jumped from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000. On this subject again we do find Mr. Colquitt in his sworn testimony above referred to affirming that the treasurer states that, so far as he knows, only \$500,000 in cash was ever paid into the treasury for this stock, but a high official of the company at our hearing challenged this statement, and, as was also customary, gave us then nor since nothing to take the place of it. This corporation concedes, in answer to special interrogatory 7, that it employs in the express business only \$4,317,432. It concedes also in its annual report that this property earned for the year ending June 30, 1907, \$3,381,172, a net profit of 76 per cent. per annum.

As to the Pacific. Organized under the laws of Nebraska, October 1, 1879, capital stock then and now \$6,000,000. No stock dividend; no bond dividend. But this company has paid dividends with almost absolute regularity, dividing in this way within the last twenty years \$8,334,000 among its shareholders, and to have also accumulated in addition a handsome surplus, amounting, June 30, 1907, according to their returns to us, to \$1,529,679.89. Furthermore, we have information, so far as this company is concerned, as to the consideration on which its capital stock was issued. Mr. John A. Brewster, auditor of the company, testified (record, p. 779), in answer to questions by Commissioner McAdams, that there were twelve stockholders, but that he did not know their names, and that the capital stock was \$6,000,000. And on pages 784-785:

"Q. What did you do with that stock, Mr. Witness?

"A. The capital stock of the company was given to the Wabash, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific for the rights, franchises.

"Q. For what rights?

"A. Franchises and rights to do business.

"Q. We begin to understand it; it wasn't understood before that; nothing was received by the Pacific Express Company for the issue of this \$6,000,000 of stock? Do these railroad companies own the stock?

"A. Yes, sir.

"Q. These 12 stockholders are the railroads. The railroads get these six per cent. dividends on this stock?

"A. Yes, sir."

And this evidence confirms the statement of Mr. Colquitt in the case above referred to, viz: "The president of the company states that so far as he knows, and the records show, nothing in cash was paid into the treasury for this stock.

As to the Southern. Organized under the laws of Georgia in 1866, with \$6,000,000 authorized capital, of which \$5,000,000 was issued. For several years the company has been able to distribute \$4 per annum per share, but at the last distribution the amount was raised to \$8 per annum per share. And inasmuch as the shares are estimated as being worth only \$71.69 per share, these are fairly good dividends. This company has only 21 stockholders. We know nothing about the amount paid in on capital stock, but we can easily believe that these people organized after the other standard companies and having the benefit of their experience and example, did as the others did, paid in very little and took out very much.

We understand, of course, that not all the capital of these companies is used in the express business, and that part of the accumulations represent rents of property and interest on bonds and stocks acquired by these carriers. But what difference can this make when it also appears that practically all the property so acquired was paid for out of the earnings and not by money paid into the treasury by the stockholders. The public seem to have contributed most, if not all, of it. The main question seems, "What has been paid back to the public in reduced rates as these accumulations continued?" To put it succinctly, if the public has contributed in profits all the money that bought the real estate and bonds and stocks, the divided and undivided surplus, is it no entitled to some share in this surplus? It can only get its share by a general reduction in rates, and in this way only of future earnings. Is it not time to do this?

The express business may be said to be chiefly railroad transportation without the burden and difficulties and losses which fall upon the railroad companies. The railroad company incurs preliminary expenses and costs of surveys and charters and legal expenses, costs of rights-of-way and most expensive terminals, costs of rails and ties and bridges and cars and engines and depots and depot buildings and mail cranes and switches and water tanks and coal chutes, and other structures, buildings and appliances too numerous to mention. And even after construction, improvements, facilities and additions must constantly be made. And in a swiftly developing country like this there can be so much expended to improve the road or

make it safer, better and more durable than any ordinary excess of revenue may easily be appropriated to these purposes.

An express company buys very little equipment and owns very little tangible property to be used in the express business. If a railroad line is unprofitable or becomes so on account of floods or war or fire or pestilence or drought the money invested is sometimes an absolute loss, and also in such cases the railroad company must bear the entire expense of all repairs. If part of the line has little or no business, nevertheless the railroad must continue to operate and to carry what there is. The express company has no big outlay to pay interest on. It rarely, or never, has a bond, except as a means of making a dividend for shareholders. If business in any locality is unprofitable it may cease to do business at that place. It even assumes the right not to provide take-up and delivery facilities where it would not pay to do so. Railroad track and rails and railroad cars are worthless for any other than railroad uses, but what property the express company acquires it can sell when it ceases to use it, because it can be used for other purposes. It can lose nothing if the railroad fails, and, indeed, such contracts as the express companies have made with the railroads seem to constitute their chief asset of value.

We confess to grave doubts about these contracts. If the express companies can make such magical profits out of them, ought not the railroads to do for themselves this business? If the railroads allow the express companies to buy transportation from them at too low a price, must not the railroad companies put in rates on their other customers to pay this deficit? How is it that the express companies make so much more money than they are entitled to make? Either they pay the railroad companies too little or they charge the public too much. In either event it comes finally out of the public. Now we know that the effect of putting an end to the evil rebates was to increase the earnings of railroad companies. For instance, the gross increase and income of the railroads operating in Indiana for the year ending June 30, 1907, over the year ending June 30, 1906, are shown by the tables in our second annual report to be over \$50,000,000. Attribute much of this to the natural increase of business, but part of it is unquestionably due to the uniform and equal charges required by government regulation acts. Is it possible that the express companies' contracts embody in some form a long-continued and increasing abuse of railroad transportation? Is there unjust discrimination in these contracts? Could this business be done better and more economically by the railroads, as it is in Germany and England, and as some railroad people insist it can be done in this country? And would the railroad companies, by having the additional \$100,000,000 of revenues of the express companies added to their incomes, give the public lower rates on this very service, or, what is more important, expend the net income in better track, better cars, in block systems and safety appliances, all of which are so much needed, in order to relieve, to some extent, the American disgrace of railroad fatalities? Would not this be a better application of the express surplus, especially since it seems it is never intended to make in favor of the public a general revision and reduction of their rates? And also should not these contracts contain a limitation of charges as to maximum rates? They do provide generally that the companies shall not charge less than double the first-class railroad

rate. Why should not the railroad company protect its patrons against excessive express rates by stipulating a maximum rate or providing for supervision by the railroad traffic departments? We quote again on this point from Mr. Dixon:

"It is a very great question whether the express business has not become in these last years an unnecessary agency, and a public burden—whether a reasonable extension of the fast freight service of the railways, on the one hand, already to some extent developed in the milk, fruit and meat traffic, and the inclusion in the mail service of a parcels post, would not make it possible, with a slight increase of their present facilities, to do away with the express service altogether. The only function of real social utility performed by this agency, not already covered by the other two, is its delivery service by wagons, and English experience has shown that this may be made an efficient part of the railway service."

We come now to what is to us the most convincing reason for our conclusion that the rates charged by the express companies are excessive. The wonderful increase of earnings of the express companies from hundreds or thousands to millions, an increase that has more than kept pace with the development of the country, is the open secret of the swollen profits of these concerns. Ackworth's economic formula is directly applicable, namely, "If it costs x to deliver 1,000,000 units of traffic, 5,000,000 units will cost not $5x$, but $\frac{1}{2}x + (\frac{1}{2}x \times 5) = 3x$." In nearly all business, especially in transportation, expenses increase as traffic increases, but by no means in the same proportion. "Therefore," says Mr. Ackworth, "the heavier the traffic the lower (profits remaining equal) need be the rate." Ackworth's *Elements of Railway Economics*, p. 50. Again, "As the traffic increases the average rate goes down, and as the rate goes down the traffic increases." *Ib.*, p. 64. Unless as the traffic increased the rates were reduced it is certain that the net returns would soon be too large to apply to dividend account and a surplus would be inevitable. We can not agree that such results are fair to the patrons of the company. The company is entitled, indeed, to fair returns, but when these have been accounted for, as population and traffic increases and as the costs per unit of traffic necessarily decrease, the public is justly entitled to some portion of these earnings in reduced rates. As we have seen above what must have taken place did actually occur. Take one of the great companies as an example. Upon a largely fictitious capitalization it accumulated surplus so rapidly, after paying full dividends, that in eight years' time it divided among its \$12,000,000 stock \$36,000,000 surplus.

The visible fact of the surplus tends to show that if any reduction of rates was made the reduction was not sufficient. But it appears from the record in this case that express rates, especially for short distances for local traffic, are just about what they were many, many years ago. H. H. Lancaster, American agent at Lafayette for thirty-six years, testified that, except some slight and immaterial decreases, the intrastate rates in Indiana had been the same for twenty-five years. *Record*, p. 99, et seq. Mr. Bradley, traffic manager of the American, testified that there had been no reduction in the 25 cents minimum for eighteen years, p. 423. And again, p. 472, Mr. Bradley testified to conditions that reverse the main economic rule of transportation and illustrate the glaring injustice to the

rights of the public. Asked about the gross earnings, he said: "A. The gross earnings have continually increased for years. Q. Do they increase as noticeably when there is a reduction in the rates as when there is no particular reduction? A. We have made no general reduction in rates." And J. Zimmerman, general manager of the Adams, testified, p. 515, that he had held office for twenty-five years and that during that time his company had made no general revision of rates. And while he stated afterwards that there had been a constant reduction in rates, he was unable to tell on what particular lines the reductions had been quoted. "Q. What I want to get at is if you can tell whether reduction was made. A. I can't give it to you." And so, also, Mr. John D. Ludlow, traffic manager of the Wells-Fargo & Company, stated that in 1888 the rates were practically what they are today, p. 361. The evidence sustains and explains the surplus, and the surplus would establish the fact of excessive rates without the evidence. Either is sufficient to put in force the coercive process of government regulation where common carriers have unjustly appropriated all accumulations of increasing business. And to better comprehend the singular transportational condition of no general reduction, compared with the constant reduction of ordinary railroad rates, let us take from the Massachusetts Thirty-ninth Annual Report, 1908, p. 22, the average freight rate per ton mile (all Massachusetts roads) for thirty years, 1878-1907, as follows:

Years.	Rates, Cents.	Years.	Rates, Cents.	Years.	Rates Cents
1878.....	1.92	1888.....	1.55	1898.....	1.22
1879.....	1.82	1889.....	1.50	1899.....	1.18
1880.....	1.84	1890.....	1.45	1900.....	1.22
1881.....	1.71	1891.....	1.42	1901.....	1.20
1882.....	1.71	1892.....	1.36	1902.....	1.24
1883.....	1.72	1893.....	1.39	1903.....	1.23
1884.....	1.64	1894.....	1.33	1904.....	1.27
1885.....	1.59	1895.....	1.28	1905.....	1.14
1886.....	1.64	1896.....	1.28	1906.....	1.23
1887.....	1.62	1897.....	1.25	1907.....	1.19

Or, compare the freight receipts per ton mile of all the railroads, namely:

GROSS AVERAGE RECEIPTS PER MILE, 1888-1906.

Years.	Freight Re- ceipts per Ton Mile. Cents.	Years.	Freight Re- ceipts per Ton Mile. Cents.	Years.	Freight Re- ceipts per Ton Mile. Cents.
1888.....	1.001	1895.....	.839	1902.....	.757
1889.....	.922	1896.....	.806	1903.....	.763
1890.....	.941	1897.....	.798	1904.....	.780
1891.....	.895	1898.....	.753	1905.....	.766
1892.....	.898	1899.....	.724	1906.....	.748
1893.....	.879	1900.....	.729		
1894.....	.860	1901.....	.750		

Our impressions are fortified by foreign views and comparisons with American express business. These will show how much more it costs than it ought to cost to maintain these express appendixes to our railroads.

The Official German Report of American railroads by Privy Councilors Hoff and Shwabach, translation just published, calls our express companies a "distinctly American creation, unlike any of our (their) commercial and industrial companies," meaning, evidently, as the report proceeds to disclose, that their peculiar organization, character, practices and extortions would not be tolerated by any other civilized nation. To emphasize our observations we quote briefly from this report as follows: Referring to the fact that the shares of the express companies are held by the railroad companies or their leading officials, who elect also the board of directors of express companies, or fill these offices themselves, and that the leading men of express companies may be found in the directorate of the railroads, these gentlemen say: "Although one should think that the character of the business relations in which the railroads and the express companies stand—or, better said, should stand to each other—should preclude, beforehand, any such close association, Americans do not see anything objectionable in it, nor in the fact that express companies hold shares of concerns competing with them." The report adds: "The real sufferers are, of course, the American people, as they have to pay for the transportation of parcels and package freight four times the usual railroad freight tariff rates, for this is, as a rule, the rate of the express companies."

Edw. A. Pratt, an English writer on English and American railways, gives us, on page 10 of his book on railroads and their rates, some facts and figures that are not flattering to the business acumen of the American public. His table shows the parcels rates of the Great Western Railway, English, compared with the rates of American express companies, and are as follows:

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.							AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.					
Weight of Parcel.	Miles.						Miles.					
	10.	20.	30.	50.	100.	200.	10.	20.	30.	50.	100.	200.
lbs.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
2.....	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½
5.....	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 5½
10.....	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0½	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 8
15.....	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 7	1 0½	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 8
20.....	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 11	1 4	1 10	1 0½	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 10½
25.....	0 7	0 7	0 7	1 1	1 7	2 1	1 0½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	2 1

The above table reduced to American currency would read as follows:

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.							AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.						
Weight of Parcel.	Miles.						Miles.						
	10.	20.	30.	50.	100.	200.	10.	20.	30.	50.	100.	200.	
lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
2.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	25	25	25	25	25	25	
5.....	12	12	12	12	14	14	25	25	25	25	25	35	
10.....	12	12	12	16	24	24	30	30	30	30	30	40	
15.....	12	12	12	18	26	38	30	30	30	30	30	40	
20.....	12	12	12	22	32	44	30	30	30	30	30	45	
25.....	14	14	14	26	38	50	30	35	35	35	35	50	

We quote from Mr. Pratt, pp. 9 and 10:

"From this table it will be seen that, so far as regards small parcels, the British trader who sends by rail has a distinct advantage over the American trader who consigns by an express company, though the charges become equal when we get to a parcel weighing 25 pounds and going a distance of 200 miles. If the comparison were followed up still further, to show the respective charges for larger parcels carried greater distances, the results in regard to these will favor the express company. The position in the United States is this: The ordinary railway companies there do not care to handle the small parcels business at all (not wanting to be 'bothered' with it, as an American railway official once put it to me), and they leave it entirely to the express companies. These, in the absence of a parcels post, work the business for all it is worth, and charge just as much for carrying small parcels as they think the American public will stand. Hence it is that the American trader will have to pay 1s ½d to his express company for the same service as the English trader gets for 4d. But as soon as the American express companies begin to handle big parcels, and carry them considerable distances, their monopoly is at an end, for they come into competition with the railways, and from that point their charges show a substantial decrease in proportion."

We must not fail to note the small English minimum of 8 cents, and for packages of 25 pounds, 14 cents, against the American 25 and 30 cents, and we must never forget the fact that this small British minimum includes the personal service of taking up and delivery so often denied for the same kind of service in this country.

We must not fail to note that for short distances, that is, for local, generally intrastate business, our charges are out of all reason higher than the British rates.

We must not fail to note that Mr. Pratt's deliberate opinion is that our express companies work us for all we are worth, and charge just as much for carrying small parcels as they think the American public will stand. If Mr. Pratt will come over and look again he will find the fact to be that the express companies have never had the justice, and, we may add, from the signs of the times, the business perspicacity to let the public have some share in the great increase of the public's business by a fair and general revision and reduction of rates. This, of course, must come, even if it shall take place only as the result of long, hostile and continued opposition and litigation, and finally, perhaps, drastic legislation.

In connection with Mr. Pratt's tables, we interpolate here, for illustration, a report and comparison from our traffic department showing express and railroad rates from Indianapolis to points on railroad lines diverging therefrom. The great contrast and diversity of these rates is manifest.

"Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana :

"I herewith hand you, as directed, comparative table of express and railroad first-class rates from Indianapolis to points on lines diverging therefrom to principal points in the State, as per your instructions of the 1st inst.

TABLE OF EXPRESS AND FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD RATES FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO POINTS NAMED (IN INDIANA).

	Express Rate per 100 lbs.	First- Class Rate per 100 lbs. R. R.
<i>P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—</i>		
Greenfield	40	7.5
Knightstown	50	8.5
Dunreith	50	9.5
Cambridge City	50	13
Richmond	60	17
<i>(Louisville Division)—</i>		
Southport	40	6
Greenwood	40	6
Franklin	40	7.5
Edinburgh	40	8.5
Columbus	50	10.5
Shelbyville	50	9.5
Seymour	60	14.5
Crothersville	60	18
Scottsburg	60	19.5
Sellersburg	75	24
Jeffersonville	75	25
New Albany	75	25
Vernon	60	15.5
Madison	60	22

	Express Rate per 100 lbs.	First- Class Rate per 100 lbs. R. R.
<i>C., C. & St. L. Ry. (St. Louis Div.)—</i>		
Danville	40	18
Greencastle	40	22
Carbon	50	24.5
Coal Bluff	50	25
Terre Haute	60	25
<i>(Indianapolis Div.)—</i>		
Fortville	40	12
Pendleton	40	12
Anderson	40	12
Muncie	50	18
Parker City	60	23
Winchester	60	23
Union City	60	23
<i>(Michigan Div. via Anderson)—</i>		
Alexandria	60	18
Fairmount	60	24
Marion	60	24
Wabash	75	25
Warsaw	100	27.5
Goshen	125	31.5
Elkhart	125	31.5
<i>(Chicago Div., North)—</i>		
Zionsville	40	10
Lebanon	40	12
Colfax	50	19.5
Lafayette	50	22
Templeton	75	25
Fowler	75	25
<i>(Chicago Div., South)—</i>		
Fairland	40	9.5
Shelbyville	50	9.5
Greensburg	50	15.5
Batesville	60	24.5
Lawrenceburg	75	25
<i>(P. & E. Div., East)—</i>		
Maxwell	40	12
Shirley	40	12
New Castle	40	17
Losantville	50	17
Lynn	60	17

	Express Rate per 100 lbs.	First- Class Rate per 100 lbs. R. R.
<i>(P. & E. Div., West)—</i>		
Pittsboro	40	21
Jamestown	40	21
New Ross	50	21
Crawfordsville	50	21
Veedersburg	60	22
Covington	60	25
<i>C., H. & D. Ry., East—</i>		
New Palestine	50	7.5
Morristown	50	7.5
Rushville	50	9.5
Glenwood	50	12
Connersville	50	14.5
Brownsville	60	15.5
Liberty	60	18
Cottage Grove	60	19.5
<i>C., H. & D. Ry., West—</i>		
North Salem	40	19.5
Roachdale	50	21
Russellville	50	22
Guion	50	25
Bloomington	60	25
Montezuma	60	25
Dana	60	25
<i>Vandalia R. R. (Vincennes Div.)—</i>		
Mooresville	40	7.5
Martinsville	40	7.5
Gosport	50	10.5
Spencer	50	13
Worthington	60	18
Switz City	60	19.5
Westphalia	75	23
Bicknell	75	24.5
Vincennes	75	25
<i>(St. Louis Div.)—</i>		
Plainfield	40	15
Coatesville	40	20
Greencastle	40	22
Brazil	50	24.5
Terre Haute	60	25

	Express Rate per 100 lbs.	First- Class Rate per 100 lbs R. R.
<i>C., I. & L. Ry.—</i>		
Westfield	40	12
Sheridan	40	17
Frankfort	40	17
Delphi	60	19.5
Monticello	75	21
Monon	75	26
Rensselaer	90	30
Fair Oaks	90	30
Thayer	90	31.5
Dyer	100	31.5
Hammond	125	31.5

Note—The rates quoted are the express rates per 100 pounds applying on what is termed merchandise shipments; and the first-class rate on the railroad to the same point; all rates are named in cents per 100 lbs.

No charge is made by the railroad of less than 25 cents, and the merchandise express minimum charge would not be less than 25 cents."

The value of service rule is invoked in this case as the justification for the rates maintained by these carriers. This principle takes its paramount place in cases where it is necessary to apply it in order to properly apportion the rates between the different classes of traffic on a carrier's line to get out of the entire business enough to pay operating expenses, and in addition fair returns on the amount invested or on the value of the property. It involves the sacrifice of the greater charge of such high-class traffic as can afford to pay it in order that bulky articles of small value, that may have to be carried long distances to find a market, shall be transported at a very low rate. The result in the aggregate tonnage and revenue movement is that each class of traffic has contributed to moving the other class. If the high-class freight had not sustained the higher rate the lower class could not have moved at all, and if very low rates had not moved the lower classes still higher charges than were made would necessarily have been imposed on the high-class traffic. The Interstate Commerce Commission, early in its history, recognized this equitable rate adjustment in the following words:

"The public interest is best served when the rates are so apportioned as to encourage the largest practicable exchange of products between different sections of our country and with foreign countries; and this can only be done by making value an important consideration, and by placing upon the higher classes of freight some share of the burden that on a relatively equal apportionment, if service alone were considered, would fall upon those of less value. With this method of arranging tariffs little fault is found, and perhaps none at all by persons who consider the subject from the standpoint of public interest."

But the condition here before us is not an adjustment of rates between all classes of traffic to produce sufficient revenue to meet the just obliga-

tions of the carrier, nor the fixing of a reasonable rate for a single transaction, but the actual, recurrent, persistent condition of too much revenue. Here is not the analogy of railway rates constantly being reduced and at the same time the burden of higher wages and the pressure of public demand for better, larger, speedier, more expensive and safer facilities, but the chief part of the operating expenses, namely, the railway contracts, practically the same they have been for many years, about one-half of the gross receipts. And here also is the same, or very nearly the same, old merchandise rates, especially for local traffic, as was applied before the country had taken its giant strides, its geometrical progression to a volume of business almost incomprehensible. We fail to grasp a measure of comparison when we look at the procession of 750 wagons now employed by the American in Chicago, or to conceive of \$36,000,000 distributed to its \$12,000,000 stock by the American's rival, the Adams, within a period of eight years. But when we do perceive what this means we find that what is imperatively demanded here is primarily and justly the application of those principles of rate-making which require, in the interest of the public, which has given to these carriers the franchises to do business and has given to them also all this tonnage and business, constantly augmenting and growing, its fair part of the decreased and decreasing cost on each unit, and therefore, on all units of the business, and its fair share of the resulting accumulation justly rendered and returned in a general reduction of rates. So that clamor as these people may for the value of service rule, it may not be fully extended to them until they themselves have given fair consideration to the reduced cost of the service performed by them by a general reduction of their rates.

This inquiry has demonstrated that express business is greatly profitable, yielding, our counsel insists, from 16 per cent. to 75 per cent. on the capital invested, and that it is especially profitable where there are facilities of transportation and population and wealth and agricultural and manufacturing and mining products. Indiana has all these. She is the twelfth state in population, the ninth in agricultural products, the eighth in manufacturing products, and offers and receives large and various subjects of transportation. For example, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad extends through and into the states of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana with a total mileage operated of 1,983.28 miles. Of these 767.07 miles are in the State of Indiana. The total gross earnings from operation of this company are \$25,677,868.67. Of these the total for Indiana is \$9,952,199.60, thus showing that Indiana contributes fully as much if not more to railroad earnings than the great states adjoining. And local conditions in the State are exceptionally favorable for the express business. Indianapolis, almost in the center of the State, is the largest inland city in the world, with twenty-five railroad lines extending in every direction. There is no better express point, population considered, in the country. Every large area of territory in the State contains some flourishing city to provide for the local wants of surrounding towns, villages and country. Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, Richmond, New Albany, the factory cities of the gas belt, the university and college towns and cities, the lake cities, creations of Standard Oil and Steel Trust, the grain cities, northwest, the melon and berry vegetable territory in the

south, the stone and coal cities and towns, the milk and butter and poultry and live stock business throughout the state, all demand the best express facilities and rates that can be afforded. Every large express company appreciates these local conditions by seeking this business, and yet the rates are as high as in most, if not all states of the Union.

We concede that many of the suggestions above are only evidentiary, and that in applying them we must follow the rules announced in the *Smyth v. Ames* case, 169 U. S. 466:

"That the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a state for the transportation of property wholly within its limits must be determined without reference to the interstate business done by the carrier or to the profit derived from it.

"It can not, therefore, be admitted that a railroad corporation maintaining a highway under the authority of the state may fix its rates solely with the view to its own interests and ignore the rights of the public.

"If its capitalization is largely fictitious it may not impose upon the public the burden of such increased rates as may be required for the purpose of realizing profits on such fictitious capitalization.

"The legislature has the authority in every case where the power has not been restrained by contract, to proceed upon the ground that the public may not rightfully be required to submit to unreasonable exactions for the use of a highway established and maintained under legislative authority.

"The utmost that any corporation operating a public highway can demand is that it receive what, under all the circumstances, is such compensation for the use of the property as will be just, both to it and to the public.

"The basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used for the convenience of the public."

The *Indiana case, L. E. & St. L. R. R. Co. v. Wilson*, 119 Ind. 352, frequently cited in respondents' briefs, has little application to this inquiry. This was a suit involving an individual transaction, an alleged overcharge in the rates on cross ties. No general consideration of rates was made. The effort was to find a measure, a reasonable rate to govern in that case, and the court determined that comparison, "or the amount commonly or customarily paid for other like services," was the best way to fix the charge in this specific case. "It was neither averred nor proved that the amount collected by the railroad company was unreasonable." And so judgment was given in favor of the carrier, and had it been otherwise there might have been discrimination against other persons. We do not perceive the analogy to this proceeding, nor any conflict between this case and our conclusions herein.

Another case very much insisted on by respondents, the *Kansas City Stock Yards Case*, 183 U. S. 79, not only fails to establish their contention, but distinguishes the respondents, who are public service corporations or who do the work of the public service corporations from "those in which, without any intent of public service, the owners have placed their prop-

erty in such a position that the public has an interest in its use." There is a difference, says the Supreme Court:

"In the one he deliberately undertakes to do that which is a proper work for the state. In the other, in pursuit of merely private gain, he has placed his property in such position that the public has become interested in its use. In the one it may be said that he voluntarily accepts all the conditions of public service which attach to like service performed by the state itself. In the other that he submits to only those necessary interferences and regulations which the public interests require. In the one he expresses his willingness to do the work of the state, aware that the state in the discharge of its public duties is not guided solely by a question of profit. At any rate, it does not perform its services with the single idea of profit. Its thought is the general public welfare. If in such a case an individual is willing to undertake the work of the state, may it not be urged that he in a measure subjects himself to the same rules of action, and that if the body which expresses the judgment of the state believes that the particular services should be rendered without profit he is not at liberty to complain?"

The argument of counsel for Commission on this point states the case so well that we make it a part of our conclusions:

"Indeed, it would be difficult to state the law applicable to this case with greater force and clearness than it is stated by Mr. Justice Brewer in the Kansas City Stock Yards case. In that case he compared the business of a stockyards with ordinary merchandising, as distinguished from the business of a common carrier. The former carries on its business at a fixed place, occupying ground acquired by it by private purchase. It has none of the elements of a quasi-public corporation. Neither the penning and feeding of stock nor the buying and selling of the same bears the remotest analogy to any governmental function. On the other hand, transportation for the public over highways of the public, made possible only by the surrender of beneficial rights in the public highways as well as the right to appropriate private property, is clearly a quasi-governmental function. In most countries the operation of railroads has been treated as a governmental function pure and simple. In this country it has been the policy to bestow upon corporation enterprises such portion of the governmental authority as seemed necessary to enable such enterprises to carry on the business of transportation. But it is admitted everywhere that in order to carry on such a business successfully the power of government must be exercised directly or it must be exercised through the beneficiaries of a special grant of power."

"Express companies are essentially auxiliaries of railroad companies. To a degree the Federal government is engaged in the express business. A formidable competitor of the express companies is the United States postal service. No service performed for the public falls more clearly within the definition of public service laid down in Mr. Justice Brewer's opinion than does the business of express companies. This being true, the test of a rate's reasonableness is whether or not it earns more than a fair return upon the actual value of the property *engaged in the public service*."

To attempt to comment on or review the 1,300 pages of testimony

taken in this proceeding would be impracticable. We have carefully considered the evidence in the light of the reasons we have given and we find and conclude:

I. That express rates in the State of Indiana are excessive and unreasonable and that we should recommend a reduction of these rates from present rates as shown in the express tariffs and rules attached hereto.

II. Express companies do not take up and deliver throughout this State as the law and their obligations and charges require them to do. In the rates recommended herein, a reduction will be made in the charges of these companies in all cases where they fail to perform this service.

III. Some of these express companies discriminate in that they deliver to some persons and fail to deliver to others in the same city and towns. In other words, they make arbitrary limits of delivery not warranted by their obligations and the law. We shall continue to enforce the law by bringing suits against these companies in cases of such discriminations.

To illustrate the effect and scope of the proposed reduction in rates, we append hereto a report from our traffic department showing present rates and the rates hereby recommended for future observance from the principal cities to other points in this state.

The proper orders and recommendations to enforce our findings and conclusions will be accordingly made and entered.

COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND REDUCED EXPRESS RATES ON MERCHANDISE.

"In all cases where the present effective rates of the express companies are lower than the rates named in the foregoing schedule, such present effective lower rates shall apply." (See schedule *infra*.)

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—St. Louis Division.			
Avon	12	40	35
Danville	19	40	35
Hadley	24	40	35
Reno	29	40	40
Delmar	34	40	40
Greencastle	39	40	40
Carbon	53	50	50
Perth	56	50	50
Coal Bluff	59	50	50
Fontanet	61	50	50
Burnett	64	50	50
Terre Haute	72	60	50
St. Marys	76	60	70
Sanford	80	60	70

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—P. & E. West.			
Brownsburg	14	40	35
Pittsboro	18	40	35
Lizton	22	40	35
Jamestown	27	40	40
New Ross	33	50	40
Crawfordsville	44	50	40
Waynetown	54	50	50
Hillsboro	59	50	50
Veedersburg	65	60	50
Covington	72	60	50
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Chicago Div. West.			
Augusta	10	40	35
Zionsville	15	40	35
Whitestown	21	40	35
Lebanon	28	40	40
Hazlerigg	33	50	40
Thorntown	37	50	40
Colfax	43	50	40
Clarks Hill	48	50	40
Stockwell	52	50	50
Lafayette	64	50	50
Templeton	82	75	70
Atkinson	86	75	70
Swanington	89	75	70
Fowler	92	75	70
Earl Rock	99	75	70
Raub	104	90	90
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Indianapolis Division.			
Lawrence	9	40	35
Oaklondon	14	40	35
McCords	16	40	35
Fortville	21	40	35
Ingalls	23	40	35
Pendleton	28	40	40
Anderson	36	40	40
Daleville	43	50	40
Yorktown	48	50	40
Muncie	54	50	50
Selma	60	50	50
Parker City	64	60	50
Farmland	67	60	50
Winchester	75	60	50
Union City	85	60	70

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Michigan Division.			
Elkhart	157	1 25	1 00
Goshen	146	1 25	90
New Paris	140	1 00	90
Milford Jct.	135	1 00	90
Milford	134	1 00	90
Leesburg	127	1 00	90
Warsaw	122	1 00	90
Claypool	114	90	90
Silver Lake	110	90	90
North Manchester	102	90	90
Bolivar	100	90	70
Urbana	95	75	70
Wabash	88	75	70
Lafontaine	78	75	70
Marion	68	60	50
Jonesboro	63	60	50
Fairmount	59	60	50
Summitville	53	60	50
Alexandria	48	60	40
Markleville	40	60	40
Shirley .....	..	..	..
Knightstown	40	50	40
Carthage	45	60	40
Rushville	56	50	50
Milroy	57	50	50
Williamstown	54	50	50
Greensburg .....	..	..	..
Letts Corner	57	50	50
Westport	61	50	50
North Vernon	73	50	50

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—P. & E. East.

Maxwell	21	40	35
Willow Branch	27	40	40
Wilkinson	31	40	40
Shirley	33	40	40
Kennan	36	40	40
New Castle	44	40	40
Mooreland	52	50	50
Losantville	57	50	50
Modoc	60	50	50
Carlos City	66	60	50
Lynn	70	60	50
Crete	75	60	50

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Chicago Div. East.			
Acton	13	40	35
Fairland	20	40	35
Boggstown	23	40	35
Needham	27	50	40
Franklin	33	40	40
Trafalgar	39	50	40
Morgantown	46	50	40
Mahalasville	51	60	50
Martinsville	56	40	50
Shelbyville	26	50	40
Waldron	34	50	40
St. Paul	36	50	40
Adams	42	50	40
Greensburg	46	50	40
Barneys	55	50	50
Rugby	59	50	50
Hope	62	50	50
Columbus	73	50	50
Newpoint	56	50	50
Batesville	62	60	50
Morris	64	60	50
Spades	68	60	50
Sunman	69	60	50
Weisburg	73	60	50
Manchester	78	60	70
Guilford	83	75	70
Lawrenceburg	90	75	70
Aurora	95	75	70
C., I. & L. Ry.			
Broad Ripple	8	40	35
Carmel	16	40	35
Westfield	20	40	35
Sheridan	28	40	40
Terhune	32	40	40
Kirklin	37	50	40
Frankfort	47	50	40
Rossville	58	60	50
Oakley	63	60	50
Radnor	65	60	50
Delphi	72	60	50
Lennox	79	60	70
Monticello	85	75	70
Monon	95	75	70
Lees	101	75	90
McCoysburg	104	75	90
Pleasant Ridge	107	75	90

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Rensselaer	111	90	90
Surrey	116	90	90
Parr	118	90	90
Fair Oaks	122	90	90
Rose Lawn	127	90	90
Thayer	130	90	90
Shelby	130	90	90
Lowell	137	90	90
Creston	140	1 00	90
Cedar Lake	144	1 00	90
St. Johns	150	1 00	90
Dyer	155	1 00	1 00
Hammond	163	1 25	1 00
Battle Ground	119	75	90
Brookston	112	75	90
Chalmers	108	75	90
Reynolds	102	75	90
Francesville	104	75	90
Medaryville	110	75	90
San Pierre	118	90	90
LaCrosse	127	75	90
So. Wanatah	133	90	90
Wanatah	134	90	90
Haskells	138	90	90
Westville	142	1 00	90
Michigan City	155	1 00	1 00
Indianapolis Southern Ry.			
Bargersville	18	50	35
Morgantown	30	60	40
Helmsburg	39	60	40
Trevalac	42	60	40
Unionville	50	60	40
Bloomington	56	75	50
Stanford	65	75	50
Solsberry	71	75	50
Bloomfield	83	75	70
Switz City	90	65	70
Linton	96	75	70
Dugger	102	75	90
Cass	104	75	90
Sullivan	111	90	90
Merom	119	90	90
I. E. & W. Ry.			
Castleton	12	40	35
Fishers	16	40	35
Noblesville	22	40	35
Cicero	29	40	40

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Arcadia	32	40	40
Tipton	40	50	40
Sharpville	46	50	40
Kokomo	54	50	50
Miami	63	60	50
Bunker Hill	66	60	50
Peru	74	60	50
Denver	82	75	70
Macy	89	75	70
Rochester	98	75	70
Tiosa	104	75	90
Walnut	106	75	90
Argos	110	75	90
Plymouth	118	75	90
Tyner	125	1 00	90
Walkerton	131	1 00	90
Stillwell	140	1 00	90
Laporte	147	1 00	90
Michigan City	161	1 00	1 00

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Indianapolis Division.

Irvington	5	40	35
Cumberland	11	40	35
Greenfield	21	40	35
Charlottesville	29	40	40
Knightstown	34	50	40
Dunreith	39	50	40
Lewisville	43	50	40
Strawns	47	50	40
Dublin	51	50	50
Cambridge City	53	50	50
Jackson Hill	60	60	50
Centerville	62	60	50
Richmond	68	60	50

P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.—Louisville Division.

Greenwood	11	40	35
Whiteland	15	40	35
Franklin	20	40	35
Edinburg	31	40	40
Columbus	41	50	40
Jonesville	42	50	40
Rockford	57	50	50
Seymour	59	60	50

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Crothersville	71	60	50
Austin	75	60	50
Scottsburg	79	60	70
Underwood	85	60	70
Henryville	89	75	70
Memphis	93	75	70
Sellersburg	100	75	70
Cementville	103	75	90
Jeffersonville	108	75	90

Madison Branch.

Elizabethtown	49	50	40
Scipio	55	50	50
Queenville	58	50	50
No. Vernon	62	60	50
Vernon	64	60	50
Grayford	67	60	50
Dupont	73	60	50
Middlefork	76	60	70
Wirt	80	60	70
No. Madison	84	60	70
Madison	86	60	70

Vandalia Line—St. Louis Division.

Bridgeport	9	40	35
Plainfield	14	40	35
Cartersburg	17	40	35
Clayton	20	40	35
Amo	25	40	35
Coatsville	28	40	40
Fillmore	33	40	40
Greencastle	39	40	40
Reelsville	47	50	40
Harmony	54	50	50
Knightsville	55	50	50
Stearleys	61	50	50
Center Point	63	50	50
Brazil	57	50	50
Staunton	61	50	50
Seeleyville	65	50	50
Terre Haute	73	60	50
Macksville	75	60	50

Vincennes Division.

Mooreville	16	40	35
Brooklyn	20	40	35
Martinsville	30	40	40
Paragon	37	50	40

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Gosport	44	50	40
Romona	49	50	40
Spencer	53	50	50
Freedom	62	60	50
Farmers	65	60	50
Worthington	71	60	50
Switz City	79	60	70
Lyons	82	60	70
Marco	87	75	70
Sandborn	91	75	70
Westphalia	93	75	70
Edwardsport	97	75	70
Bicknell	102	75	90
Bruceville	108	75	90
Vincennes	117	75	90

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

C., H. & D. Ry.—Indianapolis Division.

New Palestine	15	50	35
Fountaintown	21	50	35
Morristown	25	50	35
Gwynnville	28	50	40
Arlington	32	50	40
Rushville	39	50	40
Longwood	52	50	50
Connersville	57	50	50
Lyons	62	50	50
Brownsville	65	60	50
Liberty	71	60	50

Springfield Division.

Tilden	15	40	35
Montclair	23	40	35
No. Salem	27	40	40
Roachdale	35	50	40
Raccoon	40	50	40
Russellville	45	50	40
Milligan	48	50	40
Guion	52	50	50
Marshall	56	50	50
Bloomington	60	60	50
Montezuma	67	60	50
Hillsdale	68	60	50
Dana	75	60	50

WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS.

FROM EVANSVILLE, IND.

To--	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C. & T. H. Ry.			
Erskine .....	..	..	..
Ingle	10	30	35
Stacer	13	30	35
Haubstadt	17	30	35
Fort Branch	20	30	35
King .....	..	..	..
Princeton	28	30	40
Patoka	31	40	40
Hazleton	38	40	40
Decker	40	40	40
Cypress	42	50	40
Purcell	46	50	40
Vincennes	52	50	50
Emison	62	60	50
Oaktown	67	60	50
Carlisle	73	60	50
Paxton	77	60	70
Sullivan	83	60	70
Shelburn	88	60	70
Farmersburg	93	60	70
Pimento	97	75	70
Terre Haute	101	75	90
C. & I. Ry.			
Elberfeld	14	40	35
Buckskin	19	40	35
Mackey	21	40	35
Somerville	23	40	35
Oakland City	28	30	40
Little	33	40	40
Petersburg	40	50	40
Washington	57	50	50
Plainville	69	60	50
Elnora	76	60	70
Newberry	81	60	70
Elliston	89	60	70
Worthington	97	60	70
Coal City	106	75	90
Clay City	111	75	90
Saline City	117	75	90
Corry	122	75	90
Riley	127	75	90
Terre Haute	137	75	90

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

FROM EVANSVILLE, IND.

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Illinois Central Ry.			
Martin	12	50	35
Poseyville	18	40	35
Stewartsville	21	50	35
New Harmony	27	50	40
Griffin	27	50	40

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.

FROM EVANSVILLE, IND.

Southern Ry.

Chandler	11	40	35
Boonville	17	40	35
Tennyson	26	40	40
Gentryville	31	40	40
Chrisney	38	40	40
Rockport	47	50	40
Lincoln City	33	40	40
Buffaloville	36	50	40
Troy	48	50	40
Tell City	53	50	50
Cannellton	55	50	50
Dale	37	50	40
Ferdinand	41	50	40
Huntingburg	47	50	40
St. Anthony	54	50	50
Kyana	56	50	50
Mentor	61	60	50
Birdseye	62	60	50
Eckerty	67	60	50
Taswell	70	60	50
English	76	60	70
Temple	79	60	70
Marengo	84	60	70
Milltown	88	60	70
DePauw	92	75	70
Ramsey	95	75	70
Corydon Jct.	98	75	70
Mott	99	75	70
Crandall	101	75	90
Georgetown	107	75	90
New Albany	116	75	90

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., C. & St. L. Ry.			
Sellersburg	8	40	35
Memphis	15	40	35
Henryville	19	40	35
Underwood	23	40	35
Scottsburg	29	40	40
Austin	33	40	40
Crothersville	37	50	40
Seymour	49	50	40
Rockford	51	50	50
Jonesville	56	50	50
Columbus	67	60	50
Edinburg	77	60	70
Franklin	88	75	70
Whiteland	93	75	70
Greenwood	97	75	70
Indianapolis	108	75	90

UNITED STATES CO.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

C. & O. S.-W. Ry.			
Charlestown	13	40	35
Otisco	20	40	35
Marysville	23	40	35
Nabbs	25	40	35
Lexington	28	40	40
Blocher	33	50	40
Deputy	38	50	40
Paris	40	50	40
Commiskey	42	50	40
Lovett	46	50	40
North Vernon	53	50	50
Butlerville	60	50	50
Nebraska	64	50	50
Holton	68	50	50
Dabney	71	50	50
Osgood	75	60	50
Delaware	79	60	70
Pierceville	81	60	70
Milan	84	60	70
Moore's Hill	86	60	70
Cold Springs	88	60	70
Dillsboro	92	75	70

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Aurora	100	75	70
Lawrenceburg	104	75	90
Hayden	60	50	50
Seymour	60	50	50
Brownstown	86	60	70
Vallonia	83	60	70
Medora	88	60	70
Sparksville	92	60	70
Fort Rittner	95	60	70
Tunnelton	99	60	70
Rivervale	101	60	90
Mitchell	107	60	90
Georgia	112	60	90
Huron	118	75	90
Shoals	127	75	90
Loogootee	136	75	90
Cannelburg	140	90	90
Montgomery	142	90	90
Washington	149	90	90
Wheatland	156	90	1 00
Fritchton	162	1 00	1 00
Vincennes	167	1 00	1 00

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

FROM NEW ALBANY, IND.

C., I. & L. Ry.

Borden	19	40	35
Pekin	24	40	35
Farabee	28	40	40
Salem	36	40	40
Campbellsburg	46	50	40
Saltillo	48	50	40
Orleans	57	60	50
Mitchell	62	60	50
Bedford	72	60	50
Guthrie	82	75	70
Harrodsburg	86	75	70
Clear Creek	94	75	70
Bloomington	98	75	70
Ellettsville	105	75	90
Stinesville	110	75	90
Gosport	114	90	90
Quincy	123	90	90
Cloverdale	129	90	90
Putnamville	134	90	90
Limedale	138	90	90
Greencastle	140	90	90

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Bainbridge	150	1 00	90
Roachdale	157	1 00	1 00
Ladoga	161	1 00	1 00
Crawfordsville	170	1 00	1 00
Linden	181	1 10	1 00
Romney	185	1 10	1 00
Lafayette	198	1 10	1 00

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.

FROM NEW ALBANY, IND.

Southern Ry.

Georgetown	9	40	35
Crandall	15	40	35
Mott	17	40	35
Corydon Jct.	18	40	35
Ramsey	21	40	35
DePauw	24	40	35
Milltown	28	40	40
Marengo	32	40	40
Temple	37	50	40
English	40	50	40
Taswell	46	60	40
Eckerty	49	50	40
Birdseye	55	50	50
Mentor	56	50	50
Kyana	61	50	50
St. Anthony	63	60	50
Huntingburg	64	60	50
Velpen	78	60	70
Winslow	85	60	70
Oakland City	93	75	70
Francisco	99	75	70
Princeton	106	75	90

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

FROM LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

B. & O. S.-W. Ry.

Nebo	1	40	35
Aurora	4	40	35
Dillsboro	12	40	35
Cold Springs	16	40	35
Moore's Hill	18	40	35
Milan	21	40	35
Pierceville	23	40	35
Delaware	25	40	35
Osgood	30	40	40

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Dabney	34	50	40
Holton	36	50	40
Nebraska	40	50	40
Butterville	44	50	40
Oakdale	46	50	40
No. Vernon	50	50	40
Whitcomb	51	50	50
Hayden	57	50	50
Fleming	61	50	50
Seymour	65	50	50
Shield's Mill	72	60	50
Lehigh	73	60	50
Brownstown	76	60	70
Dye	77	60	70
Vallonia	79	60	70
Medora	83	60	70
Sparksville	89	60	70
Ft. Rittner	92	1 00	70
Tunnelton	96	1 00	70
Rivervale	99	1 00	70
Hamers	103	1 00	90
Mitchell	104	1 00	90
Georgia	110	1 00	90
Huron	116	75	90
Shoals	125	75	90
Loogootee	134	75	90
Cannelburg	138	90	90
Montgomery	140	90	90
Washington	148	90	90

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

FROM SOUTH BEND, IND.

L. S. & M. S. Ry.

Lydick	7	40	35
New Carlisle	13	40	35
Rolling Prairie	20	40	35
Laporte	27	50	40
Otis	37	50	40
Burdick	41	50	40
Chesterton	45	50	40
Dunne Park	51	50	50
Millers	56	60	50
Gary	60	60	50
Pine	63	60	50
Whiting	69	60	50
Mishawaka	4	40	35
Osceola	11	40	35

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Elkhart	15	40	35
Goshen	25	40	35
Millersburg	33	50	40
Ligonier	40	50	40
Wawaka	46	50	40
Brimfield	50	50	40
Kendallville	57	50	50
Corunna	63	60	50
Waterloo	70	60	50
Butler	77	60	50

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FROM SOUTH BEND, IND.

Vandalia Line.

Lakeville	11	40	35
Plymouth	23	40	35
Culver	33	50	40
DeLong	41	50	40
Bruce Lake	44	50	40
Kewanna	47	50	40
Grass Creek	52	50	50
Lucerne	58	50	50
Logansport	67	60	50
Clymers	73	60	50
Camden	81	75	70
Flora	85	75	70
Bringhurst	87	75	70
Cutler	90	75	70
Sedalia	94	75	70
Moran	96	75	70
Frankfort	104	90	90
Manson	109	90	90
Colfax	114	90	90
Bowers	118	90	90
Darlington	122	1 00	90
Crawfordsville	130	1 00	90
New Market	137	1 00	90
Browns Valley	142	1 00	90
Waveland	145	1 00	90
Guion	150	1 00	90
Judson	152	1 25	1 00
Rockville	159	1 25	1 00
Catlin	164	1 25	1 00
Jessup	167	1 25	1 00
Rosedale	170	1 25	1 00
Terre Haute	182	1 25	1 00

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

FROM LAFAYETTE, IND.

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
C., I. & L. Ry.			
Romney	12	40	35
Linden	17	40	35
Crawfordsville	27	40	40
Ladoga	38	50	40
Roachdale	42	50	40
Bainbridge	49	50	40
Greencastle	58	60	50
Putnamville	63	60	50
Cloverdale	69	60	50
Quincy	75	60	50
Gosport	83	60	70
Stinesville	88	75	70
Ellettsville	93	75	70
Bloomington	100	75	70
Clear Creek	104	75	90
Harrodsburg	112	90	90
Guthrie	115	90	90
Bedford	126	90	90
Mitchell	136	90	90
Orleans	141	1 00	90
Leipsic	146	1 00	90
Saltillo	150	1 00	90
Campbellsburg	152	1 00	1 00
Smedleys	155	1 00	1 00
Hitchcock	157	1 00	1 00
Salem	162	1 00	1 00
Norris	167	1 00	1 00
Farabee	170	1 00	1 00
Pekin	174	1 00	1 00
Borden	179	1 10	1 00
New Albany	197	1 10	1 00

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

FROM LAFAYETTE, IND.

Wabash R. R.

Buck Creek	8	40	35
Colburn	12	40	35
Delphi	17	40	35
Rockfield	23	40	35
Burrows	28	40	40
Clymers	31	40	40
Logansport	37	40	40
New Waverley	46	..	40

To—	Miles.	Present Rate, Cents Cwt.	Reduced or Commission- ers' Scale.
Peru	53	50	50
Rich Valley	61	..	50
Wabash	67	60	50
LaGro	72	60	50
Andrews	79	60	70
Huntington	85	60	70
Wardens	89	..	70
Roanoke	94	75	70
Aboite	98	..	70
Prairie Switch	101	..	90
Fort Wayne	109	75	90
New Haven	115	..	90
Gar Creek	120	..	90
Woodburn	125	..	90

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

FROM FORT WAYNE, IND.

G. R. & I. Ry.

Adams	5	40	35
Hoagland	12	40	35
Williams	15	40	35
Decatur	21	40	35
Monon	27	40	40
Berne	33	40	40
Geneva	37	50	40
Briant	41	50	40
Jay	44	..	50
Portland	49	50	40
Collett	53	50	50
Ridgeville	59	50	50
Stone	63	..	50
Winchester	67	60	50
Snow Hill	73	..	50
Lynn	76	60	70
Fountain City	83	60	70
Richmond	92	75	70

STATE OF INDIANA

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

No. 143. Inquiry Concerning Rates, Discriminations, and Practices of Express Companies in the State of Indiana.

In this proceeding it appears that twenty days' notice of the purpose of the Commission to make this investigation was duly given to the American Express Company, Adams Express Company, United States Express Company, Wells-Fargo & Company Express Company, Pacific Express Company, and the Southern Express Company, and it further appears that said

carriers have become respondents hereto by appearing at the hearing by their counsel and duly authorized representatives and that this matter was fully heard, investigated and understood; thereupon the Commission now finds that the rates charged by said respondent carriers on their lines entirely within the State of Indiana, that is to say, the merchandise rates and the general special rates applied and in force by said carriers in the State of Indiana, are excessive and unreasonable. And the Commission having determined that just, reasonable, undiscriminative and non-prejudicial rates are as set out hereinafter in the schedule attached hereto, the Commission hereby recommend to the said carriers, said respondents, the adoption and observance of such rates in the future, unless the same are hereafter altered, changed, or modified by the Commission.

It is further ordered, That the secretary shall deliver to the said respondents, a certified copy of the findings and recommendations of the Commission in this proceeding.

EXPRESS TARIFF NO. 1-A.

See Notes 1, 2, 3, below. Schedule of Maximum Express Rates Expressed in Cents.

165

MILES.		25			50			75			100			150			200			250			300			350			400			450		
Pounds.		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
1.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
2.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
3.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
4.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
5.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
6.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
7.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
8.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
9.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
10.....	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25	15	20	25				
15.....	16	21	26	18	23	28	20	25	30	28	33	38	35	40	45	50	55	60	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110				
20.....	16	21	26	18	23	28	20	25	30	28	33	38	35	40	45	50	55	60	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110				
25.....	18	23	28	18	23	28	23	28	33	34	39	44	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125				
30.....	22	27	32	22	27	32	26	31	36	35	40	45	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130				
35.....	22	27	32	22	27	32	26	31	36	35	40	45	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130				
40.....	22	27	32	22	27	32	30	35	40	35	40	45	48	53	58	63	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130				
45.....	22	27	32	22	27	32	30	35	40	38	43	48	50	55	60	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122	127	132				
50.....	22	27	32	22	27	32	34	39	44	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140				
55.....	22	27	32	30	35	40	38	43	48	43	48	53	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140				
60.....	22	27	32	30	35	40	38	43	48	46	51	56	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148				
65.....	22	27	32	30	35	40	38	43	48	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
70.....	22	27	32	30	35	40	38	43	48	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
75.....	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
80.....	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
85.....	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
90.....	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
95.....	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150				
Merchandise Rate per 100 lbs.	25	30	35	30	35	40	40	45	50	60	65	70	80	85	90	90	95	100	115	120	125	140	145	150	165	170	175	175	180	185	190			
General Special Rate per 100 lbs.	20	25	30	20	25	30	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	65	70	75	80	85	90	105	110	115	125	130	135	135	140	145				

NOTE 1.—Rates named in column "A" apply when neither "collecting" nor "delivery" service is provided by express company.
 NOTE 2.—Rates named in column "B" apply when either "collecting" or "delivery" service is provided by express company.
 NOTE 3.—Rates named in column "C" apply when both "collecting" and "delivery" service are provided by express company.

Note 4. The classification, rules and regulations of the express companies now in force on their lines in the State of Indiana, and on file with this Commission, so far as they are not inconsistent with these recommendations and the application of rates named herein, may be continued in effect by said companies.

Note 5. Any administrative rule necessary to carry into effect the schedule of rules hereby recommended by the Commission may be put in force by the express companies subject to the approval of the Commission.

Note 6. In all cases where the present effective rates of the express companies are lower than the rates named in the foregoing schedule, such present effective lower rates shall apply.

Note 7. The rates, in cents, in the foregoing schedule shall apply on shipments transported by a single express company, except that when one express company operates over two or more independent lines of railroad the joint short line mileage of such lines of railroad shall be employed in determining the express rates applicable between points on one and those on another of such lines of railroad, unless the shipper shall direct in writing shipment to be made by the longest route, in which event such longest route rate shall apply.

Note 8. When the rate is not given for the exact distance, apply rate named for the next greater distance, and when the exact number of pounds is not shown, take the next greater number.

Note 9. The charge for shipments weighing 100 pounds or over will be ascertained by multiplying the weight by the rate per 100 pounds shown at the bottom of the column which has at its top the distance which the shipment moved. Example: The rate per 100 pounds for fifty miles being 40 cents, the correct charge for 150 pounds multiplied by the rate 40 cents, which makes 60 cents. When the rate between any two points is not given in the schedule and the next higher rate must be used, a greater charge shall not be made than for 100 pounds at the actual rate.

Note 10. The charge for carrying a package weighing less than 100 pounds is found opposite the number of pounds shipped shown in the column at the top of which is shown the distance which the shipment is to move.

Note 11. Joint rates shall be made by adding together the rates prescribed herein for application to and from points of interchange by express companies, and then deducting from the sum thus obtained twenty per cent. (20%) of such sum.

Note 12. When two or more express companies operate between the origin point and the destination, the through merchandise rate shall be computed on the mileage of the company having the shortest through line, and the same rule will apply as to joint rates.

Note 13. When a special rate applying to or from a point of interchange is less than 80 per cent. of the regular mileage rate, then such special rate entire should be used in connection with 80 per cent. of the regular mileage rate applicable over the balance of the route in making the through rate.

Note 14. All matter must be charged for at actual gross weight at time of shipment, unless otherwise specifically provided for herein.

Note 15. Estimated weights may be used on shipments usually made

with ice for preservation, and it is used for that purpose only. When no ice is used, charge must be on gross weight.

Note 16. On matter subject to extra rate, as one and one-half or double rate, find graduated charge according to tariff, and then add one-half or double it, as required.

Note 17. Two or more packages bound or tied together by the shipper, forwarded at the same time to the same consignee, must be charged for on the aggregate weight.

Note 18. Unless otherwise provided herein, a minimum charge applies on a single shipment for each company carrying, except that where through way-billing is in effect, the charge will be the same as if carried through by one company.

Note 19. In no case shall the rates between two given points exceed the sum of the rates applying between such given points and a point intermediate.

Note 20. When there are two or more express routes between points, one of which is more direct, or over which express matter can sooner reach its destination, the shipper shall have the right to designate in writing the route over which his shipment shall be transported. When express matter is so tendered and routed by the shipper, his agent or attorney, it shall be the duty of the express company or companies forming such designated route to accept and transport the shipment so routed, as above provided, noting upon receipt and way-bill "Routed in Accordance with Shipper's Instructions."

LIVE POULTRY.

When merchandise

rate is	35	40	50	70	90	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.85	2.00
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Rate on live poultry

is	35	40	50	70	70	75	90	1.10	1.25	1.45	1.50
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SCALE K.

Scale of rates on ale, beer, bishop's beer, cider, coca cola, ginger ale, moxie, pop, soda, mineral and spring waters.

(a) No single shipment less than 30 cents. Charge pound rates.

(b) These rates apply to soda water and pop only when in cases covered with wood or in closed barrels; in cases not so covered merchandise rates apply.

When the merchan-

dise rate per

100 lbs. is	35	40	50	70	90	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.85	2.00
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The special rate per

100 lbs. on ale,

beer, etc., will be	30	30	35	40	55	55	70	80	95	1.00	1.10
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These rates are subject to the same ratio of reduction applying on general special rates herein, as prescribed in Notes 1, 2 and 3.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Charge at pound rates; minimum charge 30 cents, unless graduated rate is less.

When the merchan-

dise rate per

100 lbs. is. 35 40 50 70 90 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 1.85 2.00

Special rate on fruit

and vegetables

per 100 lbs. will

be 30 30 35 55 70 75 80 90 1.15 1.25 1.25

These rates are subject to the same ratio of reduction applying on general special rates under conditions named in Notes 1, 2 and 3 to the Commission's tariff.

A. R. 159. Violation of Full Crew Law.

Since our last report this case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Indiana, where it is now pending. Briefs have been filed on behalf of the Commission by the Attorney-General and by Hon. Martin Hugg, special counsel.

A. R. 160. United States Cement Company v. Southern Indiana Railway and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Companies.

Since our last report, an action has been commenced by the Commission in the Circuit Court of Bedford County to enjoin further disobedience of its order fixing the rate on coal from the Linton district to Lehman. C. E. Thompson and Henry P. Pearson were employed to represent the Commission. The case was argued at Bedford by Commissioner Wood and these counsel, and the injunction was made perpetual. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court and the matter is now pending.

A. R. 164. Connections between Railroads at Connersville.

An application for a writ of mandate has been made in this case. The defendants have asked for a change of venue. The matter is in charge of Hon. James W. Noel, special counsel, and is still pending.

A. R. 203. Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.

This is a case arising out of a controversy of the Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad

companies, concerning a crossing in the city of Marion and the matter of installing an interlocker was discussed with the Commission. As the crossing to be protected was in the business part of the city it was not deemed best by our engineer, to whom the matter was referred, that an interlocker be established. The Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company finally entered into a contract under the provisions of which the former might cross the tracks of the latter in the city of Marion—it was therefore not necessary for the Commission to take further steps and the case was closed.

A. R. 250. Passenger Station at Rushville.

This matter is pending.

A. R. 252. Rates to and from New Albany on the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge.

Since our last report correspondence between business men of New Albany and the Commission following the visit of Chairman Hunt and Commissioner Wood to New Albany to inquire into complaints by the Commercial Club of that city resulted in an investigation of interstate as well as intrastate rates of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company between New Albany and Louisville. This matter was assigned to Commissioner Wood and on December 11, 1907, he had before him certain business men of New Albany and W. M. Michell, general manager of the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company and other witnesses. It appeared from this examination that there were two tariffs in effect for traffic over this bridge. One of these tariffs was a local tariff, the charges being two or three times more than the rates on the through tariff. This local tariff was applied to all business coming to Louisville from the south destined to New Albany over the K. & I. bridge. The through tariff was applied to all business coming to Louisville from the south destined over the K. & I. bridge to points beyond New Albany. Commissioner Wood reported to the Commission that he was of the opinion that the same charge or tariff should be applied to both shipments. Accordingly a petition was prepared by him and presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Henry M. Dowling, then in the Attorney-General's office, assisted as counsel in the case. Examiners were appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, who heard the complaint at Indianapolis in April, 1908. A brief was submitted by Commissioner Wood and Mr. Dowling.

The Interstate Commerce Commission sustained the contention of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and in case No. 1406, Railroad Commission of Indiana v. the Kentucky & Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company et al., held as follows:

"Upon consideration of all the facts presented we are of opinion, and so hold, that traffic originating at points south of Louisville, destined to New Albany, or originating at points north of New Albany and destined to Louisville, is through traffic, and in the absence of a joint through rate the rates applicable on such through business when it reaches either Louisville or New Albany are the rates set forth in 'Bridge Tariff No. 18.' The Commission will not make an order in this case as it must assume that the carriers will apply the rates legally applicable to the business moved, and in the event of failure to apply such rates the law prescribes appropriate and drastic penalties for such noncompliance."

A. R. 253. Switching Coal at Losantville.

Beeson & Segraves, of Losantville, Indiana, complained that a car of coal shipped to them by the American Coal and Coke Company, of Michigan, which was ordered routed for Big Four delivery, was shipped via C., C. & L. R. R., and that the Big Four refused to receive the same and switch it to their siding on which the coal bins of the said Beeson & Segraves were located. This being an interstate matter, the Commission could not take it up on formal complaint, but took it up with the Big Four Railroad by a personal conference with Mr. Ford Woods, the assistant general freight agent, and were advised by him that it was not the purpose of the Big Four lines to violate the law, and he did not come within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Before the matter was adjusted Beeson & Segraves hauled the coal to their bins, and as there has been no further complaint made, we take it that there has been no further trouble about the interchange of switching between the two railroads at Losantville.

A. R. 259. Coal Rates at Kimmell.

Since our last report the Commission is advised that through rates on coal had been put in by the Vandalia and the C. & E. I. acting in conjunction with the B. & O. R. R. Company.

A. R. 277. Inadequate Depot at Corydon Junction.

Since our last report, the Commission has corresponded with C. H. Buchanan, Superintendent of the L. N. A. & C. R. R. Co., with reference to the depot at Corydon. Mr. Buchanan has agreed to take the matter up with the Southern Railway, which uses this station in conjunction with the L., N. A. & C. R. R. The matter is still pending.

A. R. 279. Rough Handling of Freight on the Southern Railway.

This matter has been considered with the Southern Railway and its manager has assured the Commission that the trouble will be corrected. No further complaint has been made.

A. R. 285. Rates on Straw.

The traffic manager of the Columbia Enameling and Stamping Company filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana a claim for seven dollars (\$7) refund on overcharge on account of alleged discrimination in straw rates. It developed in the investigation of this case that the complainant was charged seven cents (7c) per hundred on straw from Perrysville to Terre Haute while another manufacturing concern was charged three and one-half cents (3½c) per hundred weight. This the complainant claims was discrimination. The facts presented, however, show that the three and one-half cent rate was granted as a milling and transit rate, the manufacturers' receiving such rate manufactured the straw into paper and other goods and shipped it out as a finished product, while the Columbia Enameling and Stamping Company used the straw it received for packing and shipping out its wares. The Commission decided that said company was not, under these conditions, entitled to the milling and transit rate, and the railroad was, therefore, not guilty of discrimination. It was suggested to the complainant that while the respondent company was not guilty of discrimination that he might file a complaint charging excessive freight rates if he thought such rates were excessive, but as no further complaint was made, the case was closed.

A. R. 287. Terminal Charges at New Albany.

This matter is still pending.

A. R. 288. Checking Excess Baggage over C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.

Complaint by J. R. Crawford against the Big Four Railway for fixing a limitation of value upon baggage shipped under the provisions of the excess baggage law. The Commission advised that if the injury to the traveling public proved to be real, the matter would be investigated.

A. R. 289. Violation of the Full Crew Law by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company at Richmond, Indiana.

This is a complaint charging the above named railroad with running its train in violation of the full crew law. As the questions involved in this case are involved in litigation now pending in the

courts, it was not deemed necessary by the Commission to take any steps in this specific instance until its rights and powers in cases of this character had been passed on by the Supreme Court.

A. R. 290. Excess Passenger Fare—Failure to Keep Open Station at Jamestown.

In January, 1908, John L. Winter addressed a communication to the Railroad Commission of Indiana complaining that he had been charged excess fare between Jamestown and Indianapolis, and alleging that Jamestown, Indiana, is a regular schedule stop for all cars on this line, and that an office and agent is maintained there and that said agent is authorized to sell tickets; that the regular fare for regular tickets from Jamestown to Indianapolis, is 45 cents. On November 7, 1907, he was at the station of said traction company at Jamestown at 8:30 p. m. endeavoring to purchase a ticket, but the agent was gone and when he offered to pay the conductor on the car that he was charged 55 cents, or 10 cents more than the ticket fare. This matter was taken up with Mr. A. E. Reynolds, president of the I. C. & W. Traction Company, and by Mr. Reynolds referred to the proper officials of that line; later the Chairman of the Commission held a conference with a number of officials of said traction line and at their suggestion the matter was taken up by correspondence with Mr. A. M. Hughes, general manager of said line. It was suggested to Mr. Hughes that the cause of complaint might be removed by charging all passengers the same rate of fare regardless of where they get on the car; that is, it was suggested that if a passenger boarded a car at a street crossing in Jamestown, or just outside of Jamestown, that he should be charged no more than the passenger who had the opportunity to purchase a ticket at the station. Mr. Hughes answered this suggestion as follows:

File A. R. 290.

"Chicago, February 4, 1908.

"Union B. Hunt, Chairman Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

"Dear Sir—Your letter of January 31 received. We will solve the problem of readjusting our rates as soon as possible so that the same rate of fare will prevail from road crossings and at regular stations. It will take a little time to work this out, but we shall give it diligent attention. Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I am,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"A. M. HUGHES."

The Commission has not been advised as to whether this promise of Mr. Hughes has been complied with or not, but having heard

no further complaint, we assume that it was and that the suggestions of the Commission have been carried out.

A. R. 291. Passenger Depot at Deedsville.

Application for new passenger station at Deedsville. A conference with the superintendent of the L. E. & W. resulted in an agreement by the latter to rebuild as soon as financial conditions improved. This cause has been transferred to the regular docket, as No. 239, which see.

A. R. 292. Differential in Block Coal Rates.

Complaint by Geo. G. Pope & Co., concerning differential in block coal rates on the C. & E. I. Railroad. Upon investigation the Commission ascertained that the difference in coal rates was justifiable, and all parties interested were accordingly so notified. Closed.

A. R. 293. Classification of Motor Vehicles.

Complaint by the Economy Motor Company and others, concerning the classification of motor vehicles. In the course of correspondence with the chairman of the classification committee, the Commission was informed that changes would be made in the classification and if the same were not approved by the carriers interested they would become effective in a supplement to the official classification. The complaining parties were advised of the intended changes and the matter there rests.

A. R. 294. Movement of Live Stock.

Complaint by Howell, Tibbs, Gish & Co., concerning improper movement of a carload of live stock by the Big Four Railroad. The matter was taken up with the general superintendent of the Big Four, who advised that the action complained of was the result of an error of the railroad, and that the latter would make good any damage. Complainants were given this information, and the Commission requested notice from them of final adjustment. The matter there rests.

A. R. 295. Rules for Interurban Railways.

Circular No. 19 issued calling a conference of managers, superintendents and dispatchers with the Commission. The conference was held and committees appointed, to report. On these reports coming in, a book of rules was prepared and considered and approved by the Commission, and the same has been made effective by the companies. These rules will be found *infra*.

A. R. 296. Reconsignment of Cars.

Complaint by E. A. Bonham for refusal by Big Four Railroad to reconsign coal without repayment of freight. On investigation the Commission concluded it had no authority to require the railroad to extend credit to the complainant. Closed.

A. R. 297. Corn Shipments with Stop-over Privilege.

Complaint by Catterall Bros. against the C. & E. I. for refusal to bill corn via Vandalia with stopover at Indianapolis for cleaning and shelling. The Commission conferred with the railroad officials and secured the movement of two cars then awaiting shipment, with stopover privilege; the complainant to file a formal complaint alleging discrimination. The matter was thus closed.

A. R. 298. Removal of Depot at Sellersburg.

Protest from citizens of Sellersburg against removal of the Pan Handle depot. Upon investigation the Commission concluded that for the present the removal should not be made; but such removal might later become advisable if the neighboring town of Speeds continued to increase in population. The matter was closed. The report of Commissioner McAdams upon the subject was as follows:

The P., C., C. & St. L. Railway, Louisville division, runs almost north and south through Sellersburg, in Clark county. This is a regularly constituted municipality, having a population of about one thousand, and is situated entirely on the west side of the railway. The village has the usual characteristics of a place of that size, that is, a business center, schools, churches, merchants, business houses, physicians, laborers and retired citizens, and a few well-improved streets and sidewalks, and the usual accessories found in all fairly prosperous agricultural and manufacturing communities. The passenger and freight station of the railway company as now located is about 750 feet south of the center of the eastern built-up portion of the town. The station is not a modern one, but is sufficient. To the north of Sellersburg is the village of Speeds, situated on each side of the railway and having an estimated population of 300. This village is not incorporated and is the center of the principal industry in that community—the mills of the Louisville Cement Company, a great number of whose employes live at Sellersburg. The total distance from the north limits of Speeds to the south limits of Sellersburg is 8,000 feet, and the distance between the built-up portions of the two villages is about 3,000 feet.

During the last year a traction line has commenced operations in this territory and runs from Louisville to Indianapolis. This line passes over the principal street in Sellersburg, thence north on such street and the county road to a point midway between the two villages, from which it proceeds north on the public highway, paralleling the steam line immediately on the west through Speeds towards Indianapolis. The railway com-

pany formerly maintained an agent, but no station, at Speeds, where it stopped its local passenger trains and did a freight business. After the coming of the traction line receipts were so materially reduced that the agency was withdrawn and the local business is now transacted at Sellersburg. All the carload business connected with the factory at Speeds, we are informed, is handled either at Jeffersonville or Louisville, where the company has its principal offices.

There is another small community located southeast of Sellersburg at what is known as Belknap, the site of another cement mill. This community is served by the depot as now located.

Acting on a suggestion made by the Commission's Chief Inspector, the railway company is now proposing to abandon the depot at Sellersburg and move it to a point midway between the two villages, that is, move it thirty-five hundred (3,500) feet northward from its present location and towards Speeds, so that it will be when relocated twenty-seven hundred and fifty (2,750) feet nearer the site of the former stop at Speeds than it now is. The proposed location would be near one thousand feet beyond the corporate limits of Sellersburg and on a public highway which, for all its length from the corporation line north through Speeds is unimproved. There is no room for station grounds at this point, and the company proposed to still maintain its sidings and team tracks at both Sellersburg and Speeds as at present located so that carload shipments or team track work would have to still be handled at the present locations.

The assumption of the inspector was, and it is claimed by some that these towns are, or would eventually be, one, and that the industry is at Speeds and the people are at Sellersburg. These assumptions are partly true and partly false. These villages may unite and they may not. From statements made by the superintendent of the railway, we are led to believe that the ultimate result in the cement industry in that locality is yet a problem; that several small factories have ceased to operate, and that unless late improvements and new discoveries shall give it a new impetus some other factories will be compelled to yield to local conditions, which are not advantageous for competition. If these villages continue to grow and become more closely related with improved streets and common purposes and advantages, including police protection throughout the territory, then we believe they should be served from a central location, if one can be secured to serve the purposes, but at this time we are of the opinion that more people will be better served and that the convenience of the public as a whole will be best accommodated, and that the railway company will more nearly discharge its duty by continuing the present station at Sellersburg until such time as events shall determine what shall be the ultimate action of the company.

A. R. 299. Gravel Rates.

Informal complaint of gravel rates from Gosport to Bloomington. After correspondence with the railroads concerned, the Commission was of the opinion it could do nothing further without a formal petition being filed.

A. R. 300. Carload Minimum.

Complaint by Dauner Coal Company concerning minimum car weight of coal. A conference being held with the complaining parties and the railroad, it was agreed the latter would adjust the overcharge and correspond with the Commission on proposed changes in language of billing instructions.

A. R. 301. Interchange of Traffic.

The commercial Club of Muncie furnished copy of its resolutions against the threatened action of the Big Four and L. E. & W. railroads in refusing to interchange traffic with the C., C. & L. Railroad. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, with the request to sue to enjoin this action. The suit was instituted in Delaware County against the Big Four and L. E. & W. and removed by the defendants to the United States Circuit Court, where a restraining order granted by the Delaware Circuit Court was dissolved. Subsequently the matter was amicably adjusted and the defendants are now interchanging traffic with the C., C. & L. Railroad.

A. R. 302. Non-publication of Rates.

Complaint by Lafayette Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association of practice of railroads in moving freight on rates other than those in tariffs filed with the Commission. The Commission ordered that carriers have no authority to move freight between points in Indiana except upon rates published and on file with the Commission.

A. R. 303. Passenger Train Service at Queensville.

Petition for better train service. The matter was transferred to the regular docket. See No. 248.

A. R. 304. Failure to Pro-rate on Freight Rates.

Dixon W. Place, of Walkerton, Indiana, complained to the Commission that he had been compelled to pay excessive rates on shipments of freight from North Liberty, Indiana, to Cottage Grove, Ohio. Rates as charged were furnished to the Commission and being an interstate matter, was taken up by this Commission with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and after investigating the matter the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission advised the Railroad Commission of Indiana that the rates charged were entirely within the law and the matter was therefore dropped.

A. R. 305. Improvement of Passenger and Freight Facilities at Girls' Industrial School, at Clermont, Indiana.

On February 1, 1908, the Executive called the attention of the Commission to delay in handling cars to and from switch from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company to the Girls' Industrial School at Clermont, Indiana, and consequently accruing demurrage charges, and later, on July 17, 1908, the Executive called attention of the Commission further to a lack of proper passenger and freight facilities at the Girls' Industrial School; and the matter was assigned to Chairman Hunt. The side track was paid for by the State and no passenger facilities were erected by the Railroad Company. The matter was taken up with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and the company agreed to construct suitable shelter sheds and cinder platform at the school and stop passenger trains on signal at that point and in the future to extend the siding under a temporary arrangement satisfactory to the board of directors of the Girls' Industrial School. The shelter shed and platform have been erected and the Commission has been given to understand by the Railroad company that it will carry out its agreement relative to the future extension to the side track. Car service had accrued on cars of coal for the institution and after full investigation the Commission approved a refund of the demurrage charges.

A. R. 306. Overhead Clearance.

Complaint filed by Capitol Machine Works concerning overhead obstruction over Big Four track. After consideration the Commission concluded the law governing clearances did not apply and the matter was closed.

A. R. 307. Removal of Switch at Valparaiso.

W. B. Hutchinson, of Valparaiso, Indiana, complained of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway Company and alleged that said company had taken up two switches for which he had paid \$450 the preceding spring; that the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway Company refused to replace these switches notwithstanding the fact that they had been paid for by the petitioner; the petitioner further alleged that he had a large amount of public road to construct and that he should be greatly delayed and injured if these switches were not promptly replaced. A copy of Mr. Hutchinson's letter and complaint was forwarded to James P. Goodrich, receiver of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Rail-

way Company, at Chicago, and Mr. Goodrich replied under date of April 11, 1908, stating that he had had an agreement with Mr. Hutchinson and that Mr. Hutchinson expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the adjustment of the matter. Later Mr. Goodrich forwarded to the Commission some correspondence with Mr. Hutchison in which was a letter making reference to a check for \$120 for which the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway Company was to replace what was known as switch No. 3. The receiver of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railway Company replied to Mr. Hutchinson acknowledging receipt of check for \$120 and agreeing on or before April 10, 1908, to construct a switch 300 feet long in the clear, at what was known as "Seiver's Crossing," and where the switch known as switch No. 3 was located last year. This switch the railroad agreed to maintain during the year 1908 with the right to remove it any time after January 1, 1909. The receiver also agreed to make deliveries and switch material for Mr. Hutchinson at least three times each week providing that all freight charges were prepaid and all demurrage charges adjusted and paid once each week. This did not seem to be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Hutchison, who in reply to this letter of the receiver of the road said that it would be impossible to adjust the demurrage once each week unless the receiver would send his agent to the switch for the purpose of making collections. Mr. Hutchinson further said that if these conditions were satisfactory the contract might be considered closed. To this letter Mr. Goodrich replied, saying that neither Mr. Hutchinson's letter of the 19th nor his reply thereto, should in any way change the contract between the company and petitioner. Mr. Hutchinson later addressed a letter to the Commission in which he said that the arrangement was not entirely satisfactory, but inasmuch as the road was in the hands of a receiver he did not think it advisable to bring suit, and so the matter was adjusted upon the basis of the statement set out in the letter of the receiver.

A. R. 308. Passenger Train Service at Charlestown.

Complaint by James N. Turple and others concerning passenger train service at Charlestown. The matter was taken up with the general passenger agent of the B. & O. S. W. Railroad.

A. R. 309. Protecting Street Crossing in Sharpsville.

Petition by M. J. Snyder and others for protection of street crossing. The Commission met the general manager of the Indiana

Union Traction Company at Sharpsville, and concluded that the latter road and the L. E. & W. Railroad should issue speed orders for Sharpsville, reducing the speed of trains to six miles per hour. This was subsequently increased to ten miles per hour. All parties were accordingly so notified. Closed.

A. R. 310. Dangerous Highway Crossing at Knightstown.

Complaint by C. C. Barrett of dangerous condition of highway crossing. The Commission visited the premises, and made recommendations to the Big Four and Pan Handle for protection of the crossing. The preliminary and final reports of Commissioner Wood in this matter were as follows:

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana:

I beg leave to report that on March 30th I went to Knightstown to look at the condition of the crossing of the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads, of certain highway crossings west of that town. Mr. Barrett and some other citizens were present and Mr. E. Ohliger, superintendent of the Pan Handle Railroad, and Mr. S. T. Blizzard, superintendent of the Big Four Railroad, were present, representing the railroad companies.

I find that these crossings are unquestionably in bad condition. I have some idea as to how they may be best improved, but after hearing both sides I thought it best to have the railroad companies send out their engineers with the view to suggesting the best and most economical plan for putting these highway crossings in safe and passable condition. After the suggestions of the engineers are made I will take the matter up again with the parties concerned and make a final report and recommendation.

FINAL REPORT.

Hon. Railroad Commission of Indiana:

Gentlemen—In the above matter I beg leave to report that I have made a personal inspection of the condition of the highway crossings west of Knightstown of the Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads and have thoroughly examined this matter, aided by the superintendents and engineers of the railroad companies, with whom I have been frequently in conference about this matter.

First. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Big Four people I have recommended that they install electric bells at the two highway crossings of their road at that point.

Second. And after a final conference with Mr. Ohliger, superintendent, and Mr. Robinson, engineer, I have concluded that the very great expense of separating the grade of the highway and Pennsylvania Railroad at this point for the present is almost prohibitive, and the view of trains approaching either way on that road being good, I have concluded that for the present the improvement of the grade of the highway and greatly widening the highway at the point where it crosses the railroad will be the best that can be done.

Third. For full and adequate protection of these crossings it would be necessary to have the location of one of the highways changed and to get the consent of the county commissioners of the county for this purpose.

I have arranged for a final conference with the citizens who made the complaint to the Commission in order to advise them fully what steps it may be best to take in the future.

A. R. 311. Switching Cars from C. & E. I. to the Vandalia Railroad.

E. C. Wilder & Co., of Brazil, Indiana, advised the Commission that they were having difficulty in getting cars transferred from the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad to the Vandalia track to be unloaded, the Vandalia people refusing to accept cars for placement on their unloading track unless such cars come in over the Vandalia's own lines. They advised that they had some cars that were waiting on the side track of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois which the Vandalia refused to switch. The Commission took the matter up with the freight department of the Vandalia and arranged to have the cars switched pending the final settlement of the controversy. After placing a number of cars the Vandalia Company refused to place others, contending that the "shippers' bill," under which it was contended by Wilder & Co. that cars should be switched, was unconstitutional and void. The Commission advised that if anything further was done in the matter a formal hearing would be necessary, but at the time of making this report such hearing has not been asked for by any of the parties to the controversy.

A. R. 312. Rates on Sand and Gravel.

Petition by Mount Vernon Construction Company against Illinois Central Railroad, asking for rates on sand and gravel from New Harmony to various points. The matter was taken up with the railroad by the Commission and a rate of 30 cents, satisfactory to petitioners, was put in. The matter was closed.

A. R. 313. Charges Against Agent of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, at Stone Bluff, Indiana.

On March 24, 1908, complaint was made to the Commission that the agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, at Stone Bluff, Indiana, conducted himself in an ungentlemanly and offensive way toward the people of Stone Bluff and used obscene and blasphemous language to women as well as men who might come in contact with him. The matter was assigned to Chairman

Hunt. The Commission sent its inspectors to investigate the facts and after full consideration felt it was not warranted in any action in the matter and the same was accordingly dismissed.

A. R. 314. Passenger Rates on Traction Lines.

Complaint concerning rates of passenger fares on traction lines. The following opinion was delivered by McAdams, Commissioner:

In April last Mr. C. T. P. Bass informally complained to the Commission that on February 21, 1908, he was charged 10 cents by the Indiana Union Traction Company for passage on its limited interurban car between Fortville and Ingalls, a distance of 2.84 miles.

At the same time R. R. Short informally complained that he had been charged 10 cents for passage on the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company between Station No. 68, Short's road, and Seymour, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The facts in these complaints were submitted to the carriers interested and their counsel have filed briefs with the Commission, which present the following questions for consideration:

1. Does the act approved February 25, 1907, establishing a maximum passenger fare of two cents per mile, apply to interurban railroads?

2. If the act last above mentioned does apply to interurban lines, may they not charge an excess fare for service on their limited cars, which are better equipped, more convenient and make better time than their local cars?

3. Ingalls, Fortville and Seymour are each incorporated, and the traction companies operate on their streets. When their respective franchises were granted the traction company in each instance was given permission to charge 5 cents for a single passenger fare within the corporate limits. These franchises were granted and accepted prior to the enactment of the maximum rate law above mentioned. It is claimed that in the first case the Indiana Union Traction Company could charge 5 cents for its service in Ingalls, 5 cents for its service in Fortville and 5 cents for its service between these towns and yet be within the provisions of the maximum rate law, and it is likewise contended that the Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Company could charge 5 cents for its service in the city of Seymour and a like sum for its service between Seymour and Stop No. 68.

The Commission finds as to the first two propositions above stated that it is not necessary at this time to express its views in this investigation, and therefore leave those questions open for further consideration, if occasion shall require.

We have heretofore held that an ordinance granting the right to an interurban railroad to operate on city or town streets and fixing the railroad service in the municipal territory constitutes a contract when acted upon by the company, and that such a contract is entitled to the protection furnished by the contract clause of the federal constitution, and that such an ordinance cannot be impaired by subsequent legislative enactments. (Report of 1907, p. 279.) We have again examined the question and find

no reason for changing the views then expressed. The rule, declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the final authority on this question, seems to be uniform and to cover the questions raised by the third proposition above stated, and to decide the same in favor of the contention of the interurban lines. By these decisions we are bound and cheerfully abide, not only because they state the law, but are, as applied to this inquiry, seemingly fair and just.

City Railway Co. v. Citizens' St. Ry. Co., 166 U. S. 556.

Detroit v. Detroit Ry. Co., 184 U. S. 368.

Cleveland v. Cleveland, etc., Ry., 194 U. S. 517.

The Commission being of the opinion stated as to the law applicable to this inquiry, it results in our holding, as we do, that there was no violation of the law in the cases under investigation.

A. R. 315. Highway Crossing near Delmar.

Complaint from board of commissioners of Putnam County regarding highway crossing near Delmar. The matter was taken up with the Big Four Railroad by correspondence and the Commission visited the crossing in question. After investigation the Commission concluded:

First. That the highway crossing at this point ought to be above grade.

Second. That the railroad company should be permitted to place the overhead bridge at a point 584 feet west of the present crossing.

Third. The parties present seem to acquiesce in this conclusion of the Commission, this being plainly the best thing to do. The county commissioners will facilitate by all means in their power the change of the highway and division engineer will report the views of the Commission to his company.

A. R. 316. Interlocking Reports.

Correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad concerning interlocking reports. The Commission responded as follows:

"As the Commission is now advised, an interlocking plant installed for the convenience of the operating company to control tracks at junction points on its own lines and where no other railroad companies' tracks are crossed are not interlocking plants within the meaning of the law of this State, and you do not have to present plans for such plants for the approval of the Commission, or invite its inspection before placing the same in operation. You are further advised that monthly and bi-monthly inspection of these interlocking plants are not required under the rules of the Commission.

"You are further advised that, in the judgment of the Commission, such plants are subject to the control of the Commission in so far as they

affect safety in the operation of the railroad, the same as any other appliance used by the company, but this authority to control is found in the general law and not in the law concerning interlocking appliances."

A. R. 317. Rates on Lumber over Monon and Vandalia.

Complaint by S. P. Coppoch & Co. concerning rates on lumber shipped from Orleans, Indiana, to Chicago, Grand Rapids and Sturgis, Michigan, and from Paoli, Indiana, to Detroit. The Commission advised that the shipments moved on sixth class rates, but the traffic was interstate, over which the Interstate Commerce Commission alone had jurisdiction.

A. R. 318. Passenger Train Connection at Peru, Between Wabash and L. E. & W.

Complaint by Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. concerning unsatisfactory connections between trains of Wabash Railroad and L. E. & W. at Peru. The matter was taken up with the L. E. & W. Railway, and the latter agreed to hold one of its trains (No. 21) a reasonable time for the arrival of the Wabash. Closed.

A. R. 319. Application for Refund.

Complaint by Melrose Milling Co., asking for assistance to collect claim from the E. & T. H. Railroad, which had refused to protect through rate from Owensville and McGary to Evansville. The Commission advised that it was wholly without authority to act in cases of this nature.

A. R. 320. Irregularity in Placing Cars for Unloading.

Complaint by H. C. Martin & Co., concerning irregularity in placement of cars for unloading. The complainants were advised as to the car service rules in force in Indiana. The complainants further claiming that the charges on anthracite coal from Buffalo were excessive, they were informed that the shipments were interstate, over which the Interstate Commerce Commission has exclusive control.

A. R. 321. Overweight of Carload Shipments.

Complaint by R. W. Vaughn, concerning overweight of carloads of freight shipped over the L. S. & M. S. Railroad. The complainants were advised there was no specific law on the subject, but carriers were not authorized to collect on fictitious weights. The complainants asking for interchange of switching between the L. S. & M. S. Railroad and the B. & O. at Auburn Junction, they were requested to file a formal petition before the Commission to that effect.

A. R. 322. Legal Tender of Freight Charges.

Complaint by J. A. Lee as to action of railroad in demanding certain currency in payment for freight charges. The Commission advised that under act of Congress, standard silver dollars were a legal tender in any amount. Closed.

A. R. 323. Track Elevation in Indianapolis.

Correspondence concerning track elevation in Indianapolis, on Massachusetts avenue, East Washington, New York and Michigan streets.

A. R. 324. Switch Connections at Indianapolis.

Correspondence in regard to lateral and overhead obstructions at plant of Chandler & Taylor Company. The Commission advised that the law governing clearances had no application to this situation. Closed.

A. R. 325. Full Crew Law.

Construction of the full crew law, with respect to the employment of negro porters as brakemen. The following response was made by the Commission:

Wood, Commissioner:

"The Commission has never stated to any person that it would have the colored porters, who are acting as brakemen on passenger trains, removed and white brakemen put in their stead. Neither the Commission nor any State officer would have the authority to do any such thing. There is no distinction under the laws of this State as to whether officers are white or colored persons.

"However, you will note in our construction of the full train crew law that we say that a flagman must be a man of one year's experience in train service. We think it is very seldom, if ever, that colored porters have such experience. You will note also the provisions of section 1 of the act to provide for the safe operation of railroad trains, chapter 272, p. 584, of the Acts of 1907, that every railroad corporation is required to examine its employes on the printed rules of the company at least once in every six months after employment until the service has continued for eighteen months, and annually thereafter. We doubt if the companies who employ colored porters to do the work of brakemen on trains comply with this law. The purpose of this law is to have qualified men to act both as flagmen and as brakemen, and it would certainly be most difficult to take a man who had been acting only as a porter and convert him at once into a brakeman or flagman without instructing him in the rules of the company, and under the act we have last mentioned it would be illegal to do so, unless full instructions had been given as required by the act."

A. R. 326. Car Service on Car Tin Plates.

Complaint by Stratton & Terstegge Company, Louisville, Kentucky, as to car service on car tin plates shipped from Washington, Pa., to New Albany, Ind. The matter being taken up with the Indiana Car Service Bureau, the Commission was advised that the charge had been canceled and the case closed.

A. R. 327. Stopping of Trains at Salem.

Application by Col. Lewis Dennis, Deputy Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias, to secure stopping of train on Southern Railway to accommodate attendants at district meeting of K. of P. The matter was taken up with the Southern Railway and the latter agreed to stop its train as requested. Closed.

A. R. 328. Storage Rules.

Application by Indiana Car Service Association for adoption by the Commission of certain storage rules. The commission declined to adopt rules upon this subject, but advised that the carriers could make rules thereon. Closed.

A. R. 329. Full Train Crew Law.

Request by B. & O. S. W. Railroad for construction of full crew law, as to number of cars in a train authorized to be operated without a full train crew. The Commission referred the railroad to the statute which provides a maximum of 50 cars in such train, exclusive of caboose and engine. Closed.

A. R. 330. Condition of Cars.

Complaint by United States Cement Company at practice of agent of the Big Four in refusing to note condition of cars and contents on bills of lading. Commission advised it was without authority to act in the premises, but requested further information if the practice continued. Nothing having been heard from the complainant, the matter was closed.

A. R. 331. Rates on Coal over Southern Railway.

Complaint by E. & T. H. Railroad of action of the Southern Railway in charging 65 cents per ton for 3 cars of coal when the published rate was 70 cents. The Commission advised that the only lawful rate chargeable was 70 cents per ton. Closed.

A. R. 332. Car Service Rules.

Application of Inland Steel Company for ruling on proper practice under car service rules. The Commission replied:

"The proper practice in car service matters is that the manager of the Car Service Association first should have charge of collecting the demurrage. If, however, the shipper thinks he ought not to pay for some reason set out in rule 7 of the Commission's rules he will make an affidavit and forward the same to the car service manager. It then becomes the duty of the car service manager either to cancel the claim or to transmit all the papers to the division superintendent or local freight agent of the carrier.

"In the event these officials insist upon the payment of the claim, it is not then, as you say, a question for the Commission, but generally a question for the courts. The Commission has the power to make rules, and we have made certain car service rules, which, when made, have all the force of law. If the carriers and the shipper disagree about the construction or the application of the rule it is generally a question for the courts. However, we have been accustomed here sometimes to take up these matters informally and see whether or not an agreement could not be brought about between the shipper and the carrier, and if under the suggestions of this letter you desire to do this and will state in response the exact facts of the transaction about which you differ with the carrier, we will see what can be done. Do not understand, however, that the Commission attempts to settle all these cases between carrier and shipper. We have no such jurisdiction, and they are so numerous that if we were to attempt it we would have no time to perform our other important duties."

A. R. 333. Car Service Rules.

Inquiry from T., St. L. & W. Railroad as to whether the Commission had promulgated a car service rule on payment of charges in certain cases before shipping instructions are accepted and bill of lading signed. Answered in the negative. Closed.

A. R. 334. Switch Construction.

Inquiry by Nicholson Tile Company of Anderson, as to decision of Commission on duty of railroads to construct side tracks. Replied to, that the Commission could compel such construction and connection with tracks of industries abutting upon the right-of-way. Closed.

A. R. 335. Excessive Rates on Coal.

Complaint by Indiana Southern Coal Company of rates from Southern Indiana territory to the gas belt. The Commission replied as follows:

"With reference to the general complaint in your letter about the general conditions of moving coal from the southern Indiana territory to

the gas belt, you are perhaps advised that the Commission has been doing everything in its power under the law to bring about better results. We have made rules for the distribution of cars of the Southern Indiana Railroad Company, but the matter of these rules is still in litigation between us and that company. We have taken such part as we could in inducing the E. & T. H. road to take off its embargo against the Big Four, and our general information here is that the movement of coal into the gas belt on account of the shutting down of some factories has been so much less than last year that there has been little difficulty either in getting cars or in getting it moved in reasonable time. This season is nearly passed now, and the outlook for business hereafter of this kind is very much better, because by next year the Big Four will have a double track between here and Terre Haute and a large part of the double track of the Vandalia will be in use, and the Indianapolis Southern will be moving coal from the same territory, its track being then in condition to take care of all that may be offered, and, altogether, we can see no reason why there will be any delay or difficulty about these shipments in the future."

A. R. 336. Car Service Rules.

Inquiry from East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Manufacturers' Association whether it was necessary to apply to the legislature for change in car service rules. The complainant was advised by the Commission that the latter had power to change these rules so far as they applied in Indiana, and invited the filing of a formal application therefor, setting out the proposed changes.

A. R. 337. Free Delivery by Express Companies.

Complaint by Brannum-Keener Lumber Company of non-delivery of express matter by Express Companies, to points as far as Belt Railroad and East Washington street, Indianapolis. The Commission advised that in its opinion, free delivery within the corporate limits of Indianapolis should be made, but that the matter was then in litigation in the state courts. Closed.

A. R. 338. Claims for Shortage.

Complaint by C. E. Strout, of Anderson, concerning overcharge by the Big Four on coal. The Commission advised that it had no authority to compel a refund, and suggested a resort to the courts for redress.

A. R. 339. Affidavit Car Service Rule.

Request by Indiana Car Service Association for construction of Commission's Rule No. 7. To this communication the Commission replied as follows:

"Commission's rule No. 7 clearly requires the shipper to file his affidavit within ten days after the car service claim has been presented to him.

If he does not file within this time he cannot afterward make an affidavit to transfer a decision of the matter from the car service manager to the railroad official. It seems, however, also clear that he would still have the right to insist with the manager that he should not pay the claim because of weather conditions, or because cars were bunched, or because of any other condition about which he might make affidavit. In other words, the ten days' limitation applies only to the right of making an affidavit and transferring the decision from the car service manager to the railroad company. It does not prevent the shipper from making his defense with the car service manager or in court if a suit should be brought."

A. R. 340. Rates on Cord Wood.

Complaint by Philip Klein, of Evansville, that no satisfactory rate on cord wood from New Harmony to Evansville would be given by the Illinois Central Railroad. The matter being considered with the railroad, the latter agreed to a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds, which was satisfactory to the complainant and the matter was closed.

A. R. 341. Car Service Rules.

Inquiry from Indiana Car Service Association, whether February 12th (Lincoln's birthday) should be included within legal holidays on which car service charges are not assessed. The Commission advised that under the Indiana statutes this date was embraced within the car service rule as to free time. Closed.

A. R. 342. Form of Notice of Car Arrivals.

Inquiry from J. C. Keller as to whether railroads can lawfully compel shippers and receivers of freight to sign articles agreeing to accept certain form of notification of arrival of cars. The Commission advised that, under Car Service Rule 1 shippers and receivers of freight could not be compelled to sign agreements for other than legal notice of arrival.

A. R. 343. Bunching of Cars.

Inquiry from manager of Car Service Association of Chicago, as to construction of Indiana Car Service rules promulgated by the Commission, and territory to which they applied. The Commission advised:

"It is our province to make rules which, when made as they are made, by the authority of the legislature, have the force and effect of the law. It is the province and the duty of the courts to construe these rules. If you have a claim of \$1,421 against the Interstate Iron and Steel Company arising, of course, out of a great many transactions, the Indiana Railroad Commission would not attempt to settle the matters of fact and the

matters of law involved in these claims. We have steadfastly declined to do this. The courts are open to you for that purpose, and we suggest you avail yourself of the remedy afforded you by the courts and do not expect us to take up individual claims to settle them. If you desire to appear before us with reference to our rules or to any modification of them or to any construction we have made of them, we will be glad to hear you. But after you have finished what you wish to say we will advise you that your remedy in matters of this sort—contesting matters of fact and law—is in the courts and not before this Commission.”

A. R. 344. Placing of Cars.

Inquiry by Ohio Falls Iron Company of New Albany as to whether Louisville or Indiana Car Service Rules applied on cars arriving at New Albany from Kentucky, and when free times commenced on a car arriving at 10 o'clock p. m. The Commission advised that the Indiana Car Service rules were applicable on the cars in question, and that free time commenced at 7 o'clock a. m. after receipt of notice of arrival and placement of car.

A. R. 345. Rates on Gravel.

Complaint by Mount Vernon Construction Company that only rate on gravel from New Harmony to Stewartville, Griffin and Poseyville was 35 cents per ton. After conference with the Illinois Central Railway, the Commission secured the establishment of a rate of 30 cents per ton and the matter was closed.

A. R. 346. Overcharge on Scrap Iron.

Complaint from George W. Davis concerning overcharge on scrap iron shipped over the Vandalia Railroad on sixth class basis: no commodity rate between the points in question being in force. The Commission advised that the Railroad could only move traffic on rates filed with it, and the Commission had no power to alter the statute.

A. R. 347. Accident Reports.

Correspondence with C., I. & L. regarding filing of accident reports. Railroad agrees to furnish reports as requested by the Commission. Closed.

A. R. 348. Passenger Rate on Ft. Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction Line.

Complaint by Charles W. Clark of overcharge of passenger fare. Matter referred to prosecuting attorney with request to prosecute the company for violation of the law. Complainant was so advised. Closed.

A. R. 349. Car Service at Connersville.

Complaint by Roots & Company of delays in delivery of cars. The complainants were advised that the Commission had no authority in the premises as the matter related to interstate commerce; and further, that the question of physical connection between the Big Four and the C., H. & D. at Connersville was about to be litigated, and the Commission's order in the matter enforced.

A. R. 350. Electric Wires and Cables.

Inquiry from A. H. Kennedy, of Rockport, Indiana, as to Indiana law on the distance electric wires and cables should be elevated above railroad tracks. The Commission advised that the statutory elevation was 25 feet. Closed.

A. R. 351. Storage Charges.

Complaint by W. D. Miller, of Indianapolis, of practice of the Big Four Railroad in stating to consignees there is no freight for them, when the freight has been placed by the railroad in a storage warehouse. The Commission took the matter up with the Big Four, and its representative advised that the company sends postal card notices on arrival of cars, and that he would discuss the matter with the complainant if the latter would call. Closed.

A. R. 352. Short Weight of Coal.

Complaint by J. W. Ross of shortage in weight of coal shipped over C., I. & L. Railroad from Shirley Hill coal mine. The Commission advised that under the law it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

A. R. 353. Charges for Right-of-Way.

Inquiry by Kitschman Bros., of Muncie, as to whether railroads must, under the law, charge shippers for the use of a portion of their right-of-way. The Commission advised there was no such law. Closed.

A. R. 354. Overcharge on Lumber.

Complaint by Henry Mabey Co., of Edinburg, of overcharge on lumber. The Commission advised that as the matter related to interstate commerce, it has no jurisdiction and suggested that the complainant lay the facts before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. R. 355. Passenger Rates on Wabash and C. & E. I.

Complaint by David Marks of overcharge in passenger rate between Logansport and Clinton, on the Wabash and C. & E. I. railroads. The Commission advised that the charge was probably correct, as the travel was interstate and the Indiana two-cent fare law did not apply. Closed.

A. R. 356. Passenger Rates.

Complaint by Milton Garrigus regarding passenger fares charged on interstate travel where both states had a two-cent fare law. The Commission advised that neither state had jurisdiction, as the traffic was interstate.

A. R. 357. Lateral Structures.

Inquiry from Fairbanks, Morse & Co. as to lateral and overhead clearances. The Commission referred the correspondent to the statute fixing 18 inches from car for lateral and 21 feet above rail for overhead clearances; wires to be 25 feet above the rails. Closed.

A. R. 358. Standard Size Cabooses.

Inquiry as to standard size of cabooses. The Commission replied that no size was designated by law or adopted by the Commission. Closed.

A. R. 359. Common Carriers.

Communication from Attorney-General Bingham, enclosing letter from Indiana Milling Company, concerning shipments originating in Indiana and outside thereof. The Commission referred the correspondent to the shippers' bill, and advised that the penalties thereof applied only to intrastate traffic. Closed.

A. R. 360. Discrimination in Rates.

Complaint of Swinehard Hardware Company as to discrimination in rates on a car of coal shipped from Clinton, to Chrisman, Illinois. The Commission advised the matter was interstate, over which the Commission had no control.

A. R. 361. Violation of Transportation Law.

Inquiry from Indianapolis Southern Railway as to whether free transportation could be given by the railroad to the mother of a party injured by the railroad, to enable her to visit the party so

injured. The Commission advised that the pass could lawfully be issued, provided appropriate terms were inserted therein. Closed.

A. R. 362. Moving Side Track.

Correspondence with McConnell and Kennedy, of Pine Village, as to the law on the movement of side tracks. The Commission advised the correspondents concerning the law governing the subject. Closed.

A. R. 363. Excessive Rates on Carload Lots of Corn Cobs.

Request by the Southern Indiana Railway for authority to grant a certain rate in connection with the E. & T. H. Railroad to the Indiana Milling Company on cars of corn cobs. The shipments being interstate, the Commission advised that it was without authority to act and referred the railroad to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. R. 364. Shippers' Bill.

Inquiry from Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association as to accomplishments under the shippers' bill, to which the Commission responded:

"Section 2. Rolling Stock.—No complaints have been filed under this section, excepting ordinary complaints concerning cars for the shipment of grain, and we are not able now to state that conditions have been different since the enactment of this law than what they were before this law was enacted. However, complaints have been less numerous this winter than they were last winter, but presumably that is accounted for by the financial condition, which has resulted in all railroads having an ample supply of available equipment during the period when there is usually the greatest congestion in grain movement.

"Section 3. Forward Movement of Traffic.—The Commission has nothing to do with the enforcement of the provisions of this section, which provides for the forward movement of traffic, and we have had but two or three complaints on that account, and whether or not any of the parties entitled to bring actions under this section of the statute have done so we are unable to say. We are not able to state from information now at hand whether this statute has resulted in a more expeditious movement of traffic or not.

"Section 4. Switching at Junction Points.—Under this section of the statute the Commission has procured the interchange of traffic between the railroads centering at Huntington, Indiana, and by virtue of the provisions of this section, along with the provisions in the general act creating the Commission, an order was entered recently requiring the railroads centering at Marion, Indiana, to interchange carload shipments with the C., C. & L. Railway.

"Section 5. Car Supply.—There have been no specific complaints under this section other than as mentioned with reference to section 2. We

think we can safely state that there has been much less complaint during the last year concerning the distribution of car equipment than there was formerly, but to cite particular instances we are unable to do so.

"Section 6. Car Record.—We have about completed the inspection of steam lines in this State and are able to report that all of the roads inspected, except the Baltimore & Ohio, had complied with the law requiring the carriers to furnish a car record upon which demands for cars could be recorded, and as we are informed the carriers are generally using this record for the purposes for which it is intended, and are also in some instances using it for their interstate shipments. The Baltimore & Ohio supplied this record as soon as the omission was called to their attention. Just what benefit this record has been to the shippers of the State we are unable now to tell. We have no knowledge of any shipper having undertaken to enforce the penalties provided in section 8 for failure to deliver cars as ordered.

"Section 9. Coal Car Distribution.—Pursuant to section 9, the Commission instituted an inquiry and entered an order with reference to the distribution of coal cars by the Southern Indiana Railway Company. The company refused to comply with the order of the Commission and the subject is now in litigation in the State courts.

"Section 13. Rates on Coal.—Acting under the provisions of this section, the Commission has in a great many instances procured the establishment of coal rates to points in this State.

"Section 15. Receiver.—No such conditions have obtained as would authorize the Commission to apply for the appointment of a receiver under this section of the statute.

"This is a brief history of the matters that have been before the Commission under this act.

"We think it may be safely said with reference to this act, as with reference to the general law creating the Commission, that its silent effect has been greater and of more benefit than that which appears upon the surface by complaints before the Commission. Its restraining and commanding influence, we believe, has been observed to a very large extent by the carriers. You understand, of course, that the Commission receives no report or complaint where the action of the carrier has been prompt and satisfactory. It is only in the few instances where the carriers have failed to perform their duty that complaints come to the Commission. The Commission is a registrar of failures by the carriers and not of the carriers' successes, and for this reason the total benefits accruing under this act are not a matter of record with the Commission. The members of your association, no doubt, would have a better opportunity to determine whether or not the general and broad purposes of this act have been accomplished than the Commission would have."

A. R. 365. Telephone Wires Over Railways.

Inquiry by Northern Indiana Telephone Company as to requirements with reference to telephone wires crossing railway right-of-way at highway crossings; to which the Commission responded, referring to the law governing the subject. Closed.

A. R. 366. Through Rate on Carloads of Cattle.

Complaint by W. E. Barr, of Indianapolis, that a through rate on cattle was denied him by C. & I. Railroad. The matter was taken up by correspondence, and it appearing that no through rate was published, the matter was closed.

A. R. 367. Loading Cars.

Complaint by Indiana Hay Company, of Terre Haute, concerning charge for additional freight which was not loaded. The matter was taken up by correspondence. Closed.

A. R. 368. Alarms at Street Crossings.

Inquiry from town clerk of Bunker Hill as to power of Board of trustees to compel the Indiana Union Traction Company to install highway crossing alarms. The Commission advised that in its opinion the town board possessed no such power. Closed.

A. R. 369. Refund by P., C., C. & St. L. Railway.

Request by Pan Handle for authority to make a refund, the occasion for which was necessitated by an error in the traffic department of the railroad. The Commission responded by sending a circular prepared by it upon the subject of refunds.

A. R. 370. Rates on Coal.

Inquiry from U. S. Specialty Co. for rates on coal from southern Indiana and central Indiana districts. The Commission responded, giving rates.

A. R. 371. Refunds.

Requests by C., I. & L. Railway for authority to make a refund. The Commission responded that it had no authority to empower railroads to make refunds.

A. R. 372. Rates on Grain.

Request from Cottrell Brothers, of Atherton, to Commission to readjust a rate on cars of wheat from Atherton to St. Louis. The Commission responded that, as the shipment was an interstate one, the Interstate Commerce Commission had exclusive jurisdiction thereof.

A. R. 373. Refunding Tickets.

Request by G. M. Patterson for rules on refunding tickets. The Commission responded that the Commission had no rules on the subject and the same was governed entirely by statute. Closed.

A. R. 374. Lateral Clearances.

Inquiry by R. J. Hammond as to clearances required between a steam road side track and adjacent buildings. The Commission responded with the information requested. Closed.

A. R. 375. Coal Rates.

On April 20, 1908, the Bloomington Coal Company, of Bloomington, Indiana, informally brought before the Commission its request for the reduction of the rate on coal from mines in the Linton field when brought by the Indianapolis Southern Railroad to Bloomington and consigned for delivery on Monon rails in that city. The rate charged was a joint rate of 75 cents, and the petitioner wished the rate reduced to fifty cents per ton, the same as the local rates to Bloomington via the Monon and Indianapolis Southern Railroads, and a switching rate established to cover the interchange and delivery by the Monon railway to industries located on the latter's rails. An investigation was made by the Commission, through its traffic department, and the matter submitted by conference to the traffic officials of the carriers. The Monon Railway Company declined to accept a switching charge for its movement of the coal, and the petitioner was advised that the Commission was without power to proceed further unless a formal petition was filed, and its lawful jurisdiction invoked.

A. R. 376. Train Service at Carlos City.

The citizens of Carlos City, Indiana, and vicinity, filed a petition with the Commission asking that such steps be taken under the laws of Indiana as would cause the respondent to give better passenger train service going west on said road and asking that said respondent be required to stop its morning west-bound passenger train. This case was heard by the Chairman of the Commission at Carlos City, Indiana, June 4, 1908, the petitioner being represented by a large number of citizens and the respondent by M. A. Neville, superintendent of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. At this hearing Mr. Neville assured the citizens of Carlos City that it was his desire to give them the best train service possible. After returning to Indianapolis and before making a formal order in the matter the Commission was notified by Mr. Neville that the evening train going west from Carlos City would stop on flag, but that the new time table did not arrange for stopping the morning train. As this did not afford much relief to the petitioners the Commission asked Mr.

H. F. Houghton, general superintendent of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R., to come to its office, and the matter was placed before him. Mr. Houghton agreed to look carefully into the matter and in a short time advised the Commission that the morning train would stop at Carlos City to receive and discharge passengers. The demands of the petitioners being thus satisfied no further steps were deemed necessary.

A. R. 377. Lights at Street Crossings in Clay City.

Report of investigation by the Commission as to the necessity for lights at streets in Clay City crossed by the E. & T. H. Railroad, as required by the town council. The Commission found that the railroad should not be required to place such lights.

A. R. 378. Sale of Twenty-Ride Coupon Tickets between Indianapolis and Broad Ripple via Indiana Union Traction Line.

On June 4, 1908, Robert H. Fesler, of Malott Park, Indiana, and on June 5, 1908, Walter E. Evans, of Indianapolis, Indiana, complained to the Commission that the Indiana Union Traction line between Indianapolis and Broad Ripple had restricted the sale of twenty-ride coupon ticket books between Indianapolis and Broad Ripple, and residents of Broad Ripple during certain months of the year. This matter was referred to Chairman Hunt, who investigated the same, and the Indiana Union Traction Company, on June 29, 1908, put into effect a twenty-ride ticket for the holder thereof, selling at the rate of 15 cents round ticket, and placed the same on sale at Indianapolis and Broad Ripple. The complaining parties in this case announced their satisfaction with this arrangement and the matter was closed.

A. R. 379. Depot Facilities at Hillsdale.

E. E. Douglas et al., of the town of Hillsdale, Indiana, and vicinity, filed a petition with the Commission in June, 1908, asking that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Companies be required to provide and maintain suitable depot accommodations, including waiting rooms, separate closets and such other facilities as the Commission might deem necessary and proper. In investigating this matter it was found that some four or five years ago the depot at Hillsdale had been destroyed by fire and that a box car had been doing service as a depot since that time. When the petition was filed it was referred to the

Chairman of the Commission, who took the matter up with Mr. J. M. Scott, division superintendent of the C., H. & D. R. R., and Mr. W. J. Jackson, of Chicago, general manager of the C. & E. I. R. R. A letter was written to the railroad officials named herein advising them of the petition and of the facts concerning the same then in possession of the Commission. The officials of both railroads agreed that the facilities at Hillsdale were not as they should be. A conference was held between Mr. W. J. Jackson, of the C. & E. I. R. R., and the Chairman of the Commission, in the city of Chicago, and Mr. Jackson agreed to expedite the building of the Hillsdale station as much as it was possible to do so. A conference was held in the office of the Commission with Mr. J. M. Scott, of the C., H. & D. R. R., who likewise agreed to lend his efforts to expedite the matter and finally an agreement was reached with all parties interested that a station should be constructed before the beginning of winter. During the month of October the Commission was advised by one of the citizens of Hillsdale that no material had been delivered on the ground and, so far as the citizens of Hillsdale were advised, that no steps had been taken looking to the construction of a depot at that place. Immediately on receipt of this communication a letter was addressed to Mr. Jackson, of the C. & E. I. R. R., calling attention to the fact that no steps had been taken, so far as the Commission was able to ascertain, looking toward the construction of a depot at that place. Under date of November 11, Mr. Jackson replied to this communication as follows:

"I have handled this subject with the C., H. & D., since my conference with you in Chicago, and I hope to be able to send you in the course of a short time the plans for a station which we propose to build at that point."

On receipt of this letter the Commission called Mr. J. M. Scott by telephone and was advised by him that plans had been completed, but that there was some difference of opinion between the officials of the two railroads as to certain work as well as certain track facilities at Hillsdale, but that an effort was being made to get together and that he had no doubt that a depot would be built by the first of the year. There seems to be no doubt as to the necessity of additional depot facilities at this place and upon that proposition the railroad officials have agreed. It is only a matter to be adjusted between themselves as to just how it should be done and the Commission has every reason to believe that this depot will be built within a short time.

A. R. 380. Passenger Train Service at Raub.

Dale Benson and other citizens of Raub, Indiana, and vicinity, filed a petition with the Commission alleging that the passenger train service at that station was insufficient to meet the needs of the people and requesting that the Commission take the matter up and require additional service. The matter was assigned to the Chairman of the Commission and was heard at the town of Raub on the 29th day of July, 1908. The evidence was substantially as follows:

Raub is a town of about 125 people, located on the Chicago division of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R. A large amount of grain is shipped from this station, but the passenger business runs only about to fifty-four and seventy dollars per month. An agent is maintained here, but the passenger service consists of one train each way a day—No. 2, eastbound, 7:04 in the morning; No. 9, westbound, at 10:18 in the forenoon. The objection on the part of the railroad company to stop at Raub is that the time consumed in stopping would make them unable to make their mail and through passenger connections at Chicago and Cincinnati, and that the business at the station is so small that they can not afford the additional expense of stopping all their trains.

The Commission has given careful consideration to the evidence in this case, and has arranged with Mr. Houghton, the general superintendent of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R., to give to the town of Raub additional train service as follows:

No. 16, eastbound, which arrives at that station at 11:30 a. m., is to stop on signal to take on passengers for Indianapolis, and No. 34, eastbound, which arrives from Chicago at 11:30 p. m., is to stop at Raub to receive and discharge passengers from and to all other points where such train stops. No. 37, westbound, which arrives at Raub at 4 a. m., is to stop and receive all westbound passengers for points between Raub and Chicago and all points west. This gives to the people of Raub and vicinity the benefit of three trains that are not now stopping at Raub. The people of that vicinity have considerable business in Chicago and under the present arrangement they can get to Chicago, or to points between Raub and Chicago, at 4 o'clock in the morning and spend the entire day, returning at 11:30 at night, or they can leave for Chicago at 10:18 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 1:30 p. m., spend the afternoon there and return to Raub the same evening.

A. R. 381. Depot and Train Service at Mt. Comfort.

Complaint by Henry Right et al. as to the depot and train accommodations at Mt. Comfort, on the P. & E. division of the Big Four. The matter was taken up with the general superintendent of the Big Four, who agreed to give better train service as set out in the following report by Commissioner Wood:

In this matter I beg leave to report to the Commission that I have taken the same up by correspondence and by conferences with Mr. H. F. Houghton, general superintendent of the railroad company, with the final result that Mr. Houghton has agreed to have morning passenger train, going west, stop at Mt. Comfort to take on and discharge passengers, that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the people of Mt. Comfort, and is, in my opinion, the best that could be done for them. This matter is, therefore, closed.

A. R. 382. Passenger and Express Service at Yeomans.

A number of citizens of Yeoman (Lennox), Indiana, complained of poor train service on the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway. The matter was taken up with Mr. Taylor, the general manager of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, who visited Indianapolis for the purpose of conferring with the Commission about this matter. Mr. Taylor laid before the Commission facts that seemed to show that his road was giving to the people at the station of Yeoman the best possible service under conditions existing at that time and nothing further was done in the matter.

A. R. 383. Watchman for Street Crossing at Carbon.

Correspondence concerning watchman at street crossings in Carbon. The Commission advised that it had authority to require watchman after proper action by the town board. The railroad involved subsequently installed warning signals and the matter was closed.

A. R. 384. Station at Soldiers' Home.

The Hon. William S. Haggard, president of board of trustees of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, located near the city of Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, filed a petition with the Commission setting out the facts that the Soldiers' Home had enrolled more than 1,200; that the average number present during the last year was about 800, which number is constantly increasing; that during the six years last past the interurban line of the Fort

Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company had operated a traction railroad from the city of Lafayette to the town of Battle Ground, which road passed the Indiana Soldiers' Home at the foot of a hill near the Wabash river; that the patronage of said Soldiers' Home was greater than any other station along the line of said interurban railway; that large numbers of members of said Soldiers' Home patronize said road daily and that very frequently cars were crowded to the limit; that the company operating said interurban railway had established a station and regular stop at said Soldiers' Home, but had failed to erect any shelter shed, house or building of any kind for the protection of said members of the said Soldiers' Home from the rain, snow and cold. Because of this condition and because the officials of the Soldiers' Home were unable to secure the necessary accommodations the Railroad Commission of Indiana was requested to take such action as would cause such a building to be erected as the facts would warrant. This case was at once taken up by the Chairman of the Commission with Mr. C. D. Emmons, general manager of the Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company, and after a conference and much correspondence said Company agreed to build a station at the Soldiers' Home, and filed a blue print showing the plan of said station, together with proper and necessary shelter sheds. This blue print was submitted to the officials and trustees of the Soldiers' Home and was approved by them and Mr. C. D. Emmons was informed that the proposed structure would be satisfactory. At the time of writing this report, the Commission is advised that the traction company has complied with its agreement in so far as the erection of the main station is concerned, but that the sheds have not yet been constructed. This matter has again been taken up with the traction company and the Commission has no doubt that said company will comply with its promise.

A. R. 385. Insufficient Free Time.

Request by Brafford-Files Grain Company for construction of car service rules, where freight is delivered on Saturday and the carrier observes a half holiday. The railroads involved agree to keep a billing clerk on duty during Saturdays until 2 or 3 p. m. The complainants were so advised, and the matter was closed.

A. R. 386. Construction of Sixteen-Hour Law.

Request for construction of the sixteen-hour law. The matter being considered, the following letter was written to the applicant:

"You have addressed a communication to the Railroad Commission of Indiana, asking whether the 'sixteen-hour law,' enacted at the last session of the legislature, applies to electric lines. The Commission has given the matter consideration and directs me to write you as follows:

"The act of 1907, above referred to, provides as follows: 'It shall be unlawful for any superintendent, train dispatcher, yard master, foreman, or other railway official, to permit, exact, demand or require any engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman, switchman, telegraph operator or other employe engaged in the movement of passenger or freight *trains*, or in switching service, in yards or railway stations, to remain on duty more than sixteen consecutive hours,' etc.

"The classes of officials and employes set forth in the act include both those connected with steam and electric lines; though some of these (e. g., engineer and fireman) pertain only to the former. However, there is nothing in the language of the statute which necessarily antagonizes the idea that it was intended to apply alike to all roads.

"That such was its object is indicated by its title, which reads: 'An act to *promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads in the State of Indiana*, by limiting the hours of service of employes thereon,' etc. While the legislature might, perhaps, constitutionally pass an act to protect travelers and employes on *steam* lines only, yet it is scarcely probable that it would deem it proper or necessary to exclude from the safeguards provided for steam railway passengers and employes those who took passage upon or were employed by electric lines.

"It might be added that the act of 1907 is based upon the act of 1903 (Acts 1903, p. 113), whose title reads thus: 'An act for the *better protection of the traveling public*, limiting the hours of service of trainmen on the railways of this State,' etc. An act for the better protection of the traveling public would probably not stop short of protecting passengers and trainmen on both steam and electric roads; and the act of 1907 is not more limited in its scope than that of 1903.

"At the legislative session of 1907 many laws were passed relating to railways. A comparison thereof reveals a purpose to extend state supervision and regulation to interurbans, as well as to steam roads. Thus the Railroad Commission act, sec. 21, p. 487, enlarges the scope of that statute to include interurbans within its general provisions, as does also the title, thus changing the language of the law as originally enacted. In an act relating to powers of town trustees over railroads, the legislature expressly declared that it applied to interurbans as well as steam roads (Acts 1907, p. 124); by a statute concerning bribery of railroad employes, its terms are applied to all 'common carriers' (Acts 1907, p. 192), and the same phraseology is used in the enactments governing the transportation of fish (Acts 1907, p. 87), the sale of liquors on trains (Acts 1907, p. 31), and the carriage of free baggage (Acts 1907, p. 195). The latter statute has recently been construed by the Commission to apply to interurbans.

"On the other hand, wherever the General Assembly of 1907 intended to restrict railway legislation to steam lines it has done so *expressly*, as in the case of laws concerning the establishment of block systems (Acts 1907, p. 353, and see title of the act), the adoption of rules for employes (Acts 1907, p. 584, and see title of the act), the use of safety appliances (Acts

1907, p. 187, and section o, expressly *including* interurbans as to certain features), overhead and lateral clearances (Acts 1907, p. 189, sections 11 and 12), and the shipment of freight (Acts 1907, p. 343, section 1 of 'shippers' bill, excluding interurbans by indirect reference), or it has excluded electric lines by *implication*, as in the instance of the 'full crew law' (Acts 1907, p. 18), and the two-cent fare law (Acts 1907, p. 62), as interpreted by the Attorney-General.

"The fact that the word 'train' is employed in the 'sixteen-hour law' does not necessarily indicate that it would not apply to a train consisting of a single interurban car. In one of the statutes, approved on the same day with the act in question, the title clearly indicates the legislature used the word 'train' as including a 'car,' the language being, 'An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads, by compelling common carriers by *railroads* and *interurban railroads* in Indiana to provide certain safety appliances for locomotives, *cars and trains*, and to operate *trains* with reference thereto,' etc. (Acts 1907, p. 186.)

"For the foregoing reasons the Commission is of the opinion that the sixteen-hour law of 1907 applies to interurban railways within this State."

A. R. 387. Abandonment of Station at Rockford, Indiana, by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

On the 31st of August, 1908, D. A. Lucas and other citizens of the town of Rockford, Jackson County, Indiana, complained to the Commission that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company had on the 6th day of July, 1908, abandoned its station at Rockford and requested the Commission to order a continuance of said station. The matter was referred to Chairman Hunt, who took the same up with the railroad company, which contended that the revenue from that station did not justify a salary acceptable to any agent at that point, and as over one-half of the revenue was derived from an industry located at Rockford, whose offices are at Seymour, it did not feel justified in continuing a station at Rockford, which is about two miles from Seymour, it establishing a prepaid station for freight and regular stop for local passenger trains. The matter is being held under advisement by the Commission and no order as yet issued.

A. R. 388. Excess Baggage on Interurbans.

The Commission received numerous letters complaining of excess baggage charges by interurbans. The matters being considered, the following opinion was sent to those making complaint:

"Your letter of August 6th, inquiring whether the excess baggage act of 1907, chapter 123, p. 196, of the Acts of 1907, applies to interurban as well as steam lines, was received and has been considered by the Commission.

"I am directed to reply that it is clear that such act does apply to interurban railroads. The prescription of the first section defining the application of the statute is: 'That each common carrier in this State which shall engage in the carriage of passengers by railroad between points in this State shall receive and transport,' etc.

"The words used here are very broad and clear and contain no possible suggestion that the act was not intended to refer to traction lines. It is not said 'that any railroad or any steam railroad,' but it is said that each common carrier, whose business it is to carry passengers from one point to another in this State, shall do what is afterward required by the act, and we cannot conceive any construction, as far as these words are concerned, which would limit the application of the act to steam railroads.

"We have noted the proviso of the act at the end of the first section which is in these words: 'Provided that such carrier shall be required to carry baggage only on trains equipped with the baggage cars.'

"We think that this proviso was intended only for the purpose of exempting from the act such trains as carry mail or express or freight only, for the convenience of the public adding a passenger coach and carrying passengers. In other words, this proviso was not intended to define the application of the act or to limit the application to carriers whose trains were generally equipped with baggage cars, but its sole purpose was to except certain trains which in some cases, for the convenience of the people, carried passengers without baggage. By the terms of the act in their ordinary meaning, it must be taken to include all common carriers by railroads in this State. But inasmuch as penalties are prescribed, the proviso in the first section expressly exempts from the operation of the act such trains as are not equipped with baggage cars or with facilities to carry baggage.

"For the reasons given we answer your question in the affirmative and recommend that your company, if it has not done so, shall hereafter be governed in the matter of excess baggage by this statute."

A. R. 389. Free Delivery Service by American Express Company at Fowler, Indiana.

E. L. McKnight, of Fowler, Indiana, on August 15, 1908, informed the Commission that the American Express Company had discontinued its free delivery of express matter within the business portion of that city and requested that Commission to require such free delivery service to be performed. The matter was taken up by the Chairman of the Commission, with the officers of the Indiana division of the American Express Company, and on October 19, 1908, the American Express Company reinstated free delivery of express matter at Fowler, thereby closing the matter.

A. R. 390. Excessive Rates on Lumber.

Complaint by W. H. Bower against Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway et al., as to excessive joint rate on lumber. The matter was heard at Evansville by the Commission, and is still pending.

A. R. 391. Restoration of Station at Ging.

Complaint by citizens of Ging for restoration of station of the Pan Handle. The matter was taken up by correspondence, and the complainants advised they would not request a formal hearing at this time. The matter was continued indefinitely.

A. R. 392. Station Facilities at New Palestine.

Petition by citizens of New Palestine for better station facilities furnished by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company. The matter was taken up by the Commission with the railroad, and the latter replied that the accommodations would be improved as soon as the financial condition of the company permitted. The matter is still pending, awaiting application of petitioners for a formal hearing.

A. R. 393. Car Service at Raccoon.

Complaint by F. L. Grider of refusal by C., H. & D. Railroad to stop its refrigerator car at Raccoon to take on produce. After personal conference with the representative of the C., H. & D., the service was restored and the matter was closed.

A. R. 394. Train Service at Clark's Hill and Colfax.

Complaint by W. W. Linzy, of Indianapolis, of train service at Clark's Hill and Colfax. Upon investigation the Commission ascertained that probably no better service than now furnished could be required. Complainant was so notified and the matter was closed.

A. R. 395. Switching Service at Muncie.

Complaint by Warner Gear Co., of Muncie, that they are denied switching of cars from other roads to their plant by Big Four. Matter taken up with Big Four and the latter agreed to give the service desired. Complainant was so notified and the matter was closed.

A. R. 396. Train Service at Radnor.

Petition for better train service at Radnor. The matter being taken up with the C., I. & L. Railroad, the latter advised that no better service could be definitely promised. The petitioner was so notified and there the matter rests.

A. R. 397. Freight Movements per Day, Required by Statute.

Complaint by United Gas and Electric Company of New Albany that Southern Railway unduly delays delivery of freight cars at New Albany terminal. The Commission advised as to the free time allowed, and construed the act of 1907, p. 435, as follows:

"Under the construction at present placed by the Commission upon section 3 of the shippers' bill (Acts 1907, p. 435), the carrier does not have 24 hours at New Albany for delivery, where coal has been shipped to you from Oakland City. The statute reads thus: 'All carriers subject to the provisions of this act are required, when any carload freight has been properly loaded and proper shipping instructions have been delivered, to move the same forward to destination, if on its line, or to the point of junction with the connecting carrier named in the shipping directions, not less than an average of fifty miles every 24 hours, Sundays and legal holidays excepted: Provided, That twenty-four hours shall be allowed for movements *through* the terminals at point of origin and for passing through any transfer or terminal en route.'

"It will be observed that no mention is made in the statute of any period for movement of a car at point of destination. The only terminals indicated are those which the car is intended to *pass through*. This is the express language of the act, and seems to imply that movements at final destination are not included, since there is no *passing through* such terminals.

"Moreover, the terminals specifically mentioned are those at point of origin and those *en route*; i. e., 'on the way.' The terminal at destination clearly does not fall within the first; and it is equally excluded by the second. See *McLean v. U. S. 17 Ct. Cl., 83, 90.*

"Accordingly, following a well-known rule of statutory construction, it seems reasonable to construe par. 3 as excluding those classes of terminals not embraced within the ones particularly mentioned. This reading of the statute the Commission is inclined to adopt, as at present advised. The question, however, has never been formally brought before it."

A. R. 398. Passenger Service at Tell City.

Complaint by citizens of Tell City, as to passenger service of the Southern Railroad. After investigation, the Commission made a report thereon, and after conference with the railroad the latter agreed to make a new train schedule within thirty days. The complainant was so notified. The Commissioner having this matter in charge reported as follows:

"With reference to the complaint of citizens of Tell City, Indiana, as to train service of the Southern Railroad to Tell City and Cannelton, I beg leave to report:

"On the 27th day of September I had before me at Evansville C. C. Coffee, superintendent of these lines. I explained to Mr. Coffee that a great many complaints from reliable persons were being made to the Commission, and I said to him that the frequent delays of from one to four or five hours in passenger service for the short distance between Lincoln City and Cannelton and Tell City was intolerable and must be put in better shape if it was possible to do it. I went over the matter very fully with Mr. Coffee, and impressed him, as I think, that his company owed a duty to the public to provide better service, and that conditions were such that unless he could make it very much better than it is now the Commission would have to attempt to take mandatory steps to put it in better shape.

Mr. Coffee stated that his company had been considering the matter, and I think the intention of the company is to put in within the next 30 days a new schedule. I attach to this report copy of the time card of the Southern Railroad, which on page 6 shows the present schedule between Cannelton and Lincoln City. It will be noted that this schedule leaves Cannelton at 7:15 a. m., and returning leaves Lincoln City at 8:45 a. m., but the train leaving Lincoln City at 8:45 a. m. is a mixed train and leaves any time from 8:45 to 2 p. m., according to the complaints made by citizens of Tell City. The train leaving Lincoln City at 8:45 is not a passenger train, but a mixed train, and even when it leaves on time is very much delayed.

"Under the new schedule a passenger train will leave Cannelton at 6:50 a. m. and another passenger train will leave Cannelton at 9:40 a. m. and a mixed train at 5:45 p. m. Returning a passenger train will leave Lincoln City at 8:35 a. m., a passenger train at 8:45 p. m. and a mixed train at 11:10 a. m. I am very sure from what I know of the conditions at Tell City and Cannelton that the new schedule will be satisfactory to the people.

"With reference to complaints of a delay in order to turn the engine when the train has nearly arrived at its destination, Mr. Coffee assured me that this would be corrected at once, and that hereafter the train would run to destination before the engine was turned.

"I have stated to the Hon. Jno. Sweeney, who represented the people of Cannelton in making this complaint, that I knew personally that the Southern Railroad had laid off all the men in its shop at Princeton, and that its earnings had so fallen off that it had become a very difficult matter to operate the road. However, the service on the branch has become so very bad that it does not afford reasonable service to the people.

"As stated above, however, if the changes indicated in this report are made I believe there will be no further cause for dissatisfaction, and I am of the opinion, and so report, that the new schedule will be put in within the next thirty days."

A. R. 399. Depot at Straughn.

Petition by citizens of Straughn and vicinity for station. The matter being considered with the T. H., I. & E. Interurban Railroad, and a hearing had thereon, the matter was dismissed. The report filed in the course of the investigation reads as follows:

HUNT, Chairman:

This is a proceeding to require the construction and maintenance by the respondent of a depot and passenger and freight facilities at the town of Straughn, Indiana. Straughn, Indiana, is an incorporated town of about 250 inhabitants, between 20 and 22 miles west of Richmond, Indiana, on the line of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company from Richmond, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana. It has one hardware store, two general stores, a grocery store and restaurant; also blacksmith shops and schools. The traction company has no facilities for handling freight shipments and no shelter for passengers, except as they may go into nearby stores. A truck is kept at this place, upon which freight may be placed,

but it is not adequate for all the needs of the town, and more or less freight is placed in the roadway, the stop for the traction company's cars being in the middle of the town street, where such freight must remain until picked up by the car or called for by the consignee. The freight is unloaded in the street, and, therefore, the construction of a platform is not practical. During the period from November 1st to 21st, inclusive, 8 outbound and 82 inbound consignments were noted. The total revenue from this freight was \$30.57. In addition to this amount of freight was a considerable shipment of milk shipped from this point, but upon milk tickets sold from Lewisville, and, consequently, credited to Lewisville instead of Straughn. The amount of freight paid on this milk amounted to about \$90. During a period of six days there was reported 465 passengers carried into and out of Straughn, at a revenue of \$51.14. Twenty-eight local cars are stopped only on flag at this point, and six limited trains do not stop. The average number of passengers per car to and from Straughn is less than three. One resident of the town offered to act as agent for the traction company upon a five per cent. commission on outbound business, upon the payment of his rent of \$7 per month and \$4 per month for heat and light, allowing passengers to use his storeroom as a waiting room and to permit the storage of small freight. The company at one time maintained an agent at this place, but the agent refused to continue on the commission basis, and the company has since been unable to procure an agent at a satisfactory price.

CONCLUSIONS.

The proposition of — Willis, referred to above, to take the agency for the traction company for \$7 per month for rent and the payment of heat and light expense, and a commission of five per cent. on outbound business, was not deemed by the company practicable, and does not seem so to the Commission, for the reason that Willis stated on the witness stand that he could not take care of any large freight, but could only use his store for a waiting room and to handle such small freight as could be stored conveniently therein, which would leave large freight, such as household goods, unprotected and without care. Besides the company contended that the expense of something over \$100 a year, in addition to the commission, would more than eat up the net income of the station. The law requiring railroads to maintain depots in towns of 100 population, or more, by the terms of the statute applies specifically to steam railroads, and any order that the Commission might make requiring an interurban railroad to maintain a station would have to be made under its general supervisory powers for the protection and welfare of the public, and the Commission in making such an order would necessarily have to exercise large discretionary powers. Conditions are not propitious for the adding of any burdens of expense to the traction lines, unless such burdens are absolutely necessary for the public safety, and the Commission is of the opinion that it is not warranted in requiring the maintenance of a station at this place, and that the small amount of business transacted and the light revenue derived from both passenger and freight traffic would not warrant the traction company in constructing a depot and maintaining an agent under present conditions.

For these reasons the petition is hereby dismissed.

A. R. 400. South Bend Rates on Coal.

Correspondence and conference between the Commission and shippers of South Bend concerning rates on coal. After repeated attempts by the Commission to secure a reduction in these rates from the Vandalia and the Big Four, the matter was formally presented by a petition filed and docketed as regular sauses Nos. 280, 281, which see.

A. R. 401. Application for Depot at Pierceville, Indiana, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.

This matter grows out of an inspection from the Commission's inspection bureau advising the Commission that the proper station facilities were not maintained by the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, at Pierceville, Indiana, a town of 250 population, the business of the company being handled in a local grocery store. Some months after this inspection report, to wit: on October 16, 1908, C. J. Schroder and other citizens of Pierceville, Indiana, filed a petition with the Railroad Commission of Indiana for a suitable and proper depot and station building. The matter is under consideration by the Commission and the railroad company for several months prior to the filing of the petition and after the filing of said petition the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company agreed to construct and maintain a suitable depot at Pierceville to accommodate the traffic at Pierceville and vicinity. While the work on such depot has not been commenced at this date, the Commission is assured that the station building will be constructed early in the spring, and consequently retain jurisdiction of the matter.

A. R. 402. Dangerous Crossing at Milroy.

Complaint by F. C. Green of dangerous highway crossing at Milroy. A conference was had with the Big Four Railway and the latter submitted blue print showing layout of tracks. The Commission advised it would visit the premises at an early date. Meanwhile the general superintendent of the Big Four issued a bulletin that all trains passing through Milroy should run at a speed not exceeding twelve miles an hour. This bulletin is enforced.

A. R. 403. Depot and Station Facilities at Whiteland.

Petition by D. L. Phipp et al. for depot and station facilities at Whiteland. After correspondence with the I. C. & S. Traction Company, the Commission ascertained that the railroad had made arrangements for accommodating freight and passenger traffic. The

matter being further investigated by the Commission's inspector, the proposals of the railroad were submitted to the petitioners and the cause continued indefinitely at their request.

A. R. 404. Station Facilities at Colburn.

Petition by citizens of Colburn for depot and station facilities on the Ft. Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction line. The matter being investigated, the Commission ascertained that the railroad was negotiating with a town resident for an agency, which has since been completed, and the matter is closed.

A. R. 405. Interchange Shipments of Gravel at Orestes, Indiana.

On May 8th, 1908, the Madison Construction Company requested the Commission to investigate the situation with reference to the delivery of cars to and from the gravel pit of said company, at Orestes, Indiana, by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, to be loaded for use in construction work on Indiana Union Traction line, the construction Company contending that the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company did not make connection with the interurban line, but simply were connecting with the track of the construction company for the purpose of delivering and receiving cars to and from said track. The matter was referred to the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and upon assurances from the Commission that its act in making connection with the interurban line would not be considered as a precedent for requiring said railroad company to establish physical connection or interchange of traffic with any interurban railroad in this State, said railroad company agreed to make this physical connection with the interurban railway, requested by the Madison Construction Company, which was subsequently done.

A. R. 406. Train and Station Service at Rossville.

Complaint by citizens of Rossville as to train service and station accommodations. The matter has been taken up with the Monon Railway and is still pending.

A. R. 407. Depot at Fulton.

Petition by citizens of Fulton for replacement of station which had been burned. The matter was taken up with the C., C. & L. Railroad, which advised that plans and specifications had been prepared and bids invited, and that the work would be pressed to completion. The cause is still pending.

A. R. 408. Switching Track at Franklin.

Complaint by Pinell-Engler Lumber Company, of Franklin against the Pan Handle, concerning refusal to switch cars to their plant on account of lateral obstructions. The Commission sent its inspector to visit the premises and upon his report coming in, concluded that it could only advise that the track be lined away from the obstruction. The conclusions of the Commission were as follows:

This case comes on an informal complaint by the Pinell-Engler Lumber Company, of Franklin, Indiana, alleging that for a number of years the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company maintained a switch track from its main line in the city of Franklin, Indiana, where the same crosses Jefferson street, to the plant of the Pinell-Engler Lumber Company. When this switch was originally constructed, and for a number of years thereafter, it ran parallel with said main line of said railway, but a few months ago it was changed, without the consent of the petitioner, so that the south end of it was several feet west of its former location. About the time of this change in the location of the track the lumber company constructed a concrete wall for their coal bins along this track, and since the construction of said wall the railway company has refused to switch cars onto said track, claiming that it constitutes a dangerous lateral obstruction, within the meaning of the statute, and insisting that the lumber company must move said wall away from said track before the switching service will be resumed. Both the lumber company and the railway company claim sufficient title to the ground upon which the bins and track are located to warrant the present location of each structure, and the lumber company now seeks to have the service performed in placing cars upon said switch pending a suit to settle and quiet the title.

When this case was first presented to the Commission it was of the opinion that it presented simply an inspection matter, and proceeded in an informal way. Later the Chief Inspector of the Commission was instructed to go to Franklin and report whether or not the switching service could be performed without danger. His report to the Commission discloses the fact that the wall of the bin was closer to the track than the law permits. However, the main question is one of real estate title, which the Commission, of course, has no power to determine. Neither can we make an order in a case that is heard informally upon complaint without hearing and without notice, but we would suggest and recommend that the railway company should enter into a contract with the lumber company to perform the switching service, and that said lumber company should agree that the performance of such service should in no wise affect the title to said real estate, and that the service should only be performed under contract during the litigation to quiet the title. When such a contract is made, then the railway company should line its track the proper distance away from the structure, and perform all necessary switching service for the Pinell-Engler Lumber Company.

A. R. 409. Passenger Train Service.

Petition by F. B. Callahan et al. for better train service on I. & C. Traction Company, between Indianapolis and Greensburg. The matter has been taken up with the railroad and is pending.

A. R. 410. Train Service at Mays.

Complaint by Alden Colter of train service at Mays. The matter has been taken up with the L. E. & W. Railway.

A. R. 411. Dangerous Crossing.

Complaint by T. H., I. & E. Traction Company of proposed extension of highway in Clay County over traction company's right-of-way. The Commission held a conference with the board of county commissioners of Clay County and the county attorney. The latter agreed to investigate the matter, with the view of protecting the crossing. The Commission wrote to the traction company, urging it to afford needed protection at this point. Pending.

A. R. 412. Demurrage.

Request for construction of car service rule No. 1 as to notice of arrival of cars. The Commission requested the Indiana Car Service Association to express an opinion upon the facts of the case. This was done and the Commission has advised as follows:

The Commission has had under consideration the subject of a proper construction of car service rule No. 1, as applied to your situation. The facts, as we gather them from your correspondence, are these:

You receive carload freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is usually turned over to the Vandalia for final delivery. The latter places these cars for unloading on the two Capitol and Senate avenue team tracks, whose capacity is ten cars each, and which are most convenient for your purposes. In some instances, however, your cars are held at the West street yards until there is room for them upon the team tracks above mentioned, and you sometimes unload from those yards. The Pennsylvania gives you a written notice when the cars arrive in the city, but you receive no written notice, and seldom a verbal one, that the cars have been placed for unloading. Under these circumstances you ask whether you are entitled to a written notice from the railroad company after a car has been set on its unloading tracks?

The Commission's demurrage rules which apply are as follows:

Rule 1. Railroad carriers, within 24 hours after the arrival of freight, shall give legal notice to the consignee of arrival, and shall place cars for unloading, except that 24 hours may be allowed for placement in cases set out in Rule 3 of Indiana Car Service Rules.

Rule 2. A charge of one dollar a day or fraction of a day shall be made on each car placed for loading or unloading after the expiration of 48 hours from 7 a. m. *next following notice of arrival and placement or offer to place.*

The statute provides: "The Commission * * * may so enforce for each railroad, or for all railroads alike, reasonable rates for storing and handling of freight, and for the use of cars not loaded or unloaded within 48 hours *after notice of arrival and placement for service*, not to include Sundays or legal holidays." (Acts 1907, p. 459.)

From the above it is clear that the free time ends 48 hours after the receipt of a notice containing the information that the car has arrived and has been placed at a designated place for service. The language of both Rule 2 and the statute is, "notice of arrival and placement." There can be only one point of time from which the free period is to be calculated; hence, it would be absurd to construe the above language as if it read, "after the expiration of 48 hours from 7 a. m. next following notice of arrival and 48 hours from 7 a. m. next following placement or offer to place." The same notice which informs the consignee of the arrival of the car also tells him the same has been finally placed for unloading, and should give him sufficient directions as to how he may locate it. The 48 hours' free time thereupon begins to run when such a notice has been given, and not until then.

The above construction is eminently fair in your case. The Commission understands that you sometimes unload from the West street yards and sometimes from the team tracks on Capitol and Senate avenues. It is within the power of the railroad to locate the cars at one point or the other for unloading. It is, therefore, only just to you that you should be apprised which place the carrier has selected.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the possible refusal of the railroad to deliver any dead freight on its Capitol avenue team tracks. It is stated in Mr. Mummert's letter that the agent is instructed to place all dead freight for team track delivery at the West street yard, and reserve tracks 1 and 2, between Senate and Capitol avenues, for perishable and high-class freight, and that the latter tracks are only used for the dead freight when they are not fully occupied with high-class freight; but that, in order to accommodate you, freight has, for the past two years, been placed on the Capitol avenue tracks so that it might be nearer your plant. If the carrier saw fit to do so it probably could require you to haul all of your freight from the West street yard. This possibility is merely thrown out for your consideration.

As your inquiry is directed to the general situation and not to any specific instance of demurrage charges, the foregoing is not to be construed as expressing an opinion upon the merits of any claim for demurrage which the carrier may be making against you.

The opinion of the Commission, therefore, is that, under the circumstances above set forth, you are entitled to written notice of the placement of a car which has arrived; except that, under Commission's rule No. 1, telephone or other notice may be used by written agreement in place of legal notice.

A. R. 413. Excess Fare on I., C. & S. Tr. Co.

Complaint by George E. Field of overcharge in passenger fare. The matter was taken up with the railroad and the latter justified the charge on the ground of special (limited) service. Closed.

A. R. 414. Subway on St. Louis Division of Big Four.

Complaint concerning dangerous crossing on Big Four near Danville. The Commission took the matter up with the railroad, which denies that crossing is dangerous. The Commission sent its inspector to view the premises. On his report coming in, the complainant was advised that the Commission could not secure the subway by negotiations and requested that a formal petition be filed, if desired. Pending, awaiting action by petitioner.

A. R. 415. Freight Station at Ellsworth.

Complaint by S. C. Keith of lack of freight accommodations at Ellsworth. The Commission laid the matter before the C. & E. I. Railroad, with a full statement of local conditions. The railroad has replied to the Commission's numerous communications, declining to furnish the accommodations requested.

A. R. 416. Defective Roadway and Unprotected Crossings at Amo.

Complaint of defective roadway and dangerous crossings in Amo. The Commission has taken the matter up with the T. H., I. & E. Traction Company and the Vandalia. The cause is still pending.

A. R. 417. Excess Baggage Rates.

Complaint by C. A. Lee, of Terre Haute, as to excess baggage charges of the T. H., I. & E. Traction Company. The Commission has taken this matter up personally and by correspondence with the traction company and the same is now pending.

A. R. 418. Dangerous Crossing at Dugger.

Complaint by town of Dugger that the Indianapolis Southern has failed to comply with a town ordinance requiring a watchman at its crossing. The Commission took the matter up with the company, and the latter denied the validity of the ordinance and the need of a watchman. The Commission sent its inspector to view the premises, and upon his report coming in, a copy of the same was sent to the company. The latter advises that it will inform the Commission at an early date what it is prepared to do in the matter.

A. R. 419. Station at Detamore.

Complaint as to lack of station accommodations at Detamore on the line of the Muncie and Portland Traction Company. The Commission has the matter under consideration with the railroad, and the latter advises that the required accommodations will be furnished at once. Closed.

A. R. 420. Switch Construction.

Complaint from W. H. H. Asbury and W. W. Ray, as to failure of the E. & I. Railroad to construct a switch connecting the Asbury mine near Clay City with its tracks. The Commission conferred personally with the E. & I. representative, and has advised that a conference be held between the Commission, the complainants and the railroad. No reply to this suggestion has been received from the complainants, and the matter is still pending.

A. R. 421. Excess Fare Between Southport and Indianapolis.

Complaint of overcharge of fare between Southport and Indianapolis on the I., C. & S. Traction line. The railroad, in answer to the Commission's inquiry, justified on the ground that the service was special, and covered by tariff on file with the Commission. The Commission advised the complainant that the service was alleged to be special, but if it was not so, in fact, the complainant could present the matter by formal petition to the Commission. Pending, awaiting action by complainant.

A. R. 422. Station Accommodations at Cottage Grove.

Complaint by W. F. Winchester, of Cottage Grove, as to passenger accommodations. The Commission took up the matter with the C., H. & D. Railway Company, and were advised that the former station had been burned, but a new station would be erected soon. The matter there rests.

A. R. 423. Passenger Rates on the Indiana Union Traction Line.

Complaint by M. L. Garrigus as to rates charged for passenger service on Indiana Union Traction line. The Commission took the matter up with the railroad, and was advised the rates were charged under authority of the franchise granted by the towns and cities through which the road extended. A copy of this reply was sent to the complainant and he was invited to file a formal complaint if he so desired. Nothing further being heard from him, the matter was closed.

A. R. 424. Rates on Logs.

Complaint against G. R. & I. Railroad as to rate demanded for logs shipped over the Pan Handle and G. R. & I. from Strawns to Ft. Wayne. The Commission advised that the contention of the railway was correct, inasmuch as the rate charged was the only legally published rate.

A. R. 425. Station at Fairland.

Petition by A. F. Shuler for new station at Fairland, on the line of the Big Four. The Commission visited the premises, and after a formal hearing, recommended certain changes to the railroad, which were complied with and the station completed to the satisfaction of the Commission. See regular docket No. 259.

A. R. 426. Exclusive Telephone Service by Carrier.

Inquiry as to right of a carrier to give the exclusive use of its baggage room telephone to one patron. The Commission advised as follows:

"Your favor of October 22nd, addressed to the secretary of the Commission, is at hand, asking whether a private corporation may, at its own expense, install a telephone in the baggage room of a railroad company for the former's exclusive use.

"So far as the railroad is concerned, there would seem to be no impropriety in its agreeing to this arrangement, provided it were willing to accord the same privilege to any other person who desired to install a telephone in its baggage room.

"Your question is a novel and interesting one, so far as relates to the duties of the telephone company. The writer has serious doubts whether the company could lawfully agree to refuse to call the baggage room except when the installing concern asked to be connected. The general rule is that a telephone company must serve all its customers equally, affording to all patrons the same facilities for intercommunication. (See Jones on Telegraph and Telephone Companies, sections 243, 244, 749.) If it were permissible for a telephone company to give to one member of the public the right to call a larger number of places than it gives to another patron, there would seem to be a discrimination inconsistent with its public duties. However, this branch of the subject is one which does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission, and I suggest that before you act you take the question up with your own attorney for his consideration and advice."

A. R. 427. Liability for Lost Freight; Connecting Carriers.

Inquiry as to liability for lost freight where there are successive carriers.

The Commission advised as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the 31st ult., in regard to claim against a carrier for goods lost or misdelivered by a connecting line, I beg to say that the rule in the United States, and in Indiana, upon the subject is thus announced by the Appellate Court of this State:

"The general doctrine as to transportation by connecting lines, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, and also a majority of the state courts, is that each road, confining itself to its common law liability, is only bound, in the absence of a special contract, safely to carry over its own road and safely transfer to the next connecting carrier."

Penn. Co. v. Dickson, 31 Ind. App. 451, 457.

Accord. see

L. E. & W. R. R. Co. v. Condon, 10 App. 536.

U. S. Ex. Co. v. Rush, 24 Ind. 403.

R. R. Co. v. Woodward, 164 Ind. 360.

R. R. Co. v. Bryant, 36 Ind. App. 340.

R. R. Co. v. Teeters, 74 N. E. 1014 (Ind. App.),

"Your bill of lading, or other contract with the initial line, will determine your rights as against the latter. It is usual for the first carrier to limit its liability to what occurs upon its own road, and to agree only to deliver to a connection railway. In such a case the first road is exonerated as to loss happening after the goods leave its hands.

"The second, or connecting, line is liable for its own delinquencies, and if the loss occurred on its road you can bring suit against it. In proving your case it would be necessary to show a delivery by the first carrier to the second. This could be done by examining the proper representatives of the first carrier and calling for documents in their possession showing delivery to and receipt of the goods by the second line. A record of all shipments is kept by the railroads.

"Where the goods have been finally delivered by the last carrier in a damaged condition the weight of authority is to the effect that the presumption is they became damaged while in the hands of the last carrier. See 6 Cyc. of Law and Procedure, pp. 490-491, and note 40."

A. R. 429. Inquiry Whether Gasoline Motor Required to Stop at Railroad Crossings.

Hon. S. K. Ganiard, of Lagrange, Indiana, inquired of the Commission whether or not a gasoline motor running the rails of the St. Joseph Valley Traction comes within the definition of "motor vehicles," as given in paragraph 10,464 Burns' Revision of 1908. The Commission replied that such motors running on rails are not within the definition of the statute. The Commission held also that motormen running such motors could not be prosecuted for failing to stop at railroad crossings. The Commission suggested that these omissions of the law should be remedied at the 1909 session of the General Assembly.

A. R. 430. Claim Against the T. H., I. & E. Traction Company for Lost Suitcase.

Hon. O. P. Gothlin applied to the Commission asking that it use its efforts to have the claim of Mr. R. B. Williams of collecting for a suitcase lost on the T. H., I. & E. Traction line paid. Matter taken up by Commission with the Traction Line and check forwarded to Mr. Williams in payment of claim.

A. R. 431. Prevention of Railroad Accidents; Inquiry from Toronto, Canada.

Parker, Clark & McEvoy, of Toronto, Canada, inquired of the Commission with reference to laws of the state, and rules and practices of the Commission as to the prevention of railroad accidents. The Commission answered enclosing copy of the transportation laws and copy of accident bulletins and other information.

A. R. 432. Discrepancy in Railroad Fares.

The Commission called the attention of the railroad authorities interested to the fact that \$3.40 was charged from Indianapolis to Evansville, while \$3.38 was charged from Evansville to Indianapolis. This matter was thereupon corrected so that the same charge was made thereafter from both places.

A. R. 433. Interstate Passenger Fares.

Inquiry from Mr. A. M. Garrett whether or not he was overcharged on a ticket from Chicago to Huntington. The Commission responded that this was an interstate matter and that he should make complaint to Mr. E. A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

A. R. 434. Inquiry as to Duties and Action of the Commission with Reference to the Physical Road.

Mr. H. Raynor Wilson, of London, England, who is writing a book on governmental regulations for the safety of railways, inquired of the Commission with reference to its duties and actions in the matter of preventing accidents and supervision of the physical road. Commission responded, sending to Mr. Wilson copies of transportation laws, of our annual reports, of our accident bulletins and circular letters referring to accidents. The Commission also responded as follows:

"We are of the opinion that our close inspection of the physical road and of the management and operation of railroads is accomplishing a great deal of good. An inspector of safety appliances has just reported verbally that during two or three days' work in the railroad yards of Indianapolis, the capital of this State and its largest city, that he did not find a single car out of order.

"The railroad companies generally co-operate with this Commission in its work for the prevention of accidents. The Commission has been in existence only three years and its organization is not as perfect as it would like to have it, and will have it, but the results accomplished show that careful regulation of the physical roads will do a great deal to prevent accidents."

A. R. 435. Block Signals.

Inquiry from L. B. Mackenzie, managing editor, Signal Engineer, as to the meaning of the Indiana statute requiring the carriers to construct an approved block system. The Commission responded that it had not made any general order as to what is an approved block system, nor has it prescribed what block system the roads shall put in, this matter to be taken up with each road as application to the Commission is made and approval asked for the systems proposed by them.

A. R. 436. Disinfecting Cars.

Brandt Bros. Mfg. Co., of Chisago City, Minn., inquired of the Commission whether or not any law of this state required the disinfection of cars. The Commission replied as follows:

"There is no law in this State requiring railroad companies to disinfect their cars after unloading fruits and vegetables."

A. R. 437. Delays of United States Mail.

Mr. Chas. Frick, of Tell City, Indiana, complained to the Commission that trains were so delayed on the Southern Railroad that the United States mail was delayed. The Commission responded, advising that he should get relief by applying to the United States postal authorities.

A. R. 438. Giving Out Information About Accidents.

Inquiry from Samuel O. Dunn, of Chicago, asking information as to wreck on the B. & O. one mile west of Milan, in which W. S. Stigers, conductor, was killed. The Commission responded as follows:

"The information gathered in accident cases is not published; is not, indeed, accessible to anyone except the Commission. If we gave out the facts attorneys who brought suits would insist upon using the evidence obtained by us, and when this was done our investigations made for the purpose of preventing accidents would be hindered."

A. R. 439. Shipping Days for Oil from Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

J. V. Zartman, secretary of the Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association, complained that some of the carriers did not provide enough shipping days for shipments of coal oil from Indianapolis and Terre Haute. This matter referred to Commissioner Wood, who took the same up with the carriers and arranged a conference between the carriers and Mr. Zartman, the complainant, at which time this matter was settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

A. R. 440. Overworking Telegraph Operator.

Complaint from Mr. E. H. Dodge, of Warsaw, Indiana, that Big Four Railroad Company had worked Collins Eiler, a telegrapher, twelve hours and more, was received. The Commission responded that it had no jurisdiction, but had referred the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission responded on September 11th that they had taken the matter up with Mr. C. E. Schaff, vice-president of the New York Central Lines, who stated that this operator was not on duty more than nine hours, and that they had his statement to that effect. Matter closed.

A. R. 441. Classification of Thin Cut Lumber.

Complaint September 17th from Evansville Veneer Company that, although the Commission had made an order requiring companies to classify cross-banding and filling, and other thin cut lumber not veneers, as sixth-class; that the carriers had reissued Official Classification No. 32, in which they attempted, notwithstanding our order, to carry on that classification. The Commission responded as follows:

"I am directed to reply that a suit has been brought against this Commission to set aside the classification on thin cut lumber made by it, and pending this suit it seems to us unwise to take any further action. We understand, however, that although this suit has been commenced, the railroad companies are observing the order of the Commission in any case where shipments are made in the State of Indiana. Is this not true of shipments made by you? If not, and you will advise us of any case where you offer a shipment entirely within the State, and any classification is applied other than that made by this Commission, and will advise us of the fact, we will take such action as the case demands."

Nothing further having been heard from the complainant the matter was closed.

A. R. 442. Interstate Transportation.

Mr. Benjamin Roberts complained that during an excursion trip from Toledo, Ohio, to Indianapolis, they were delayed, although they had been assured that they would be brought through without delay from Toledo to Indianapolis. The Commission responded that it had no jurisdiction over this matter and complaint should be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. R. 443. Delays in Interstate Shipments.

Complaint of Samuel Hunsucker & Sons, of Vallonia, Ind., of great delay in shipments from Cincinnati to Vallonia. Matter taken

up with Mr. S. T. McLaughlin, G. F. A., B. & O. S. W. R. R. Co., who responded that the shipment from Seymour referred to by Mr. Hunsucker, suffered no delay and was given prompt handling. Mr. McLaughlin also said: "As regards the shipments from Cincinnati, with all respect to the Commission, kindly permit me to say that this is interstate business." To this the Commission advised Mr. McLaughlin as follows:

"We note that you also remind us that the other shipments complained of are interstate business. This is true, and it was not the intention of the Commission to attempt to regulate that business in any mandatory way. It has, however, been our experience, we are glad to say, that with most of the carriers where we call their attention to any delay or neglect of any kind, whether interstate or intrastate business, they have very promptly taken the matter up without reference to the character of the business, and assured us that they would endeavor to correct the same."

A. R. 444. Confidential Communications.

Inquiry from Mr. J. L. Nichols, superintendent Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co., of Chicago, as to whether a photograph of Engine No. 110 had been sent to the Commission. The Commission responded as follows:

"Your letter of November 21st, in which you inquire if a photograph of your engine 110 had been sent to this Commission, was received. In reply I am directed to say that no such photograph or information has reached the Commission, but I am directed also to say that while on the one hand the Commission declines to furnish information to attorneys and others desiring to use its records in damage suits against the railroad companies, it would probably also decline to furnish the name of any person who had made to it a confidential communication with reference to any matter likely to prevent an accident. However, that question does not arise in this case, since the information in this matter has not been given to us."

A. R. 445. Elevation of Telegraph and Trolley Wires Over Railroads.

Inquiry from E. A. Everitt, Signal Engineer, Michigan Central Railroad Company, as to proper elevation for wires above the track. The Commission responded, referred to section 5786 Burns' Revision 1908, requiring that all such wires shall clear the top of the rails at least 25 feet, and that in no case shall these wires be elevated less than 22 feet above the steam railroads.

A. R. 446. Temporary Bridge Elevation, Less Than Legal Clearance.

Application from Big Four Ry. Co. for permission to put up

temporary overhead highway bridge near Delmar on St. Louis division. Commission responded, declining to make an affirmative order in reference to this matter.

A. R. 447. Overcharge in Passenger Rates Between Argos and Templeton.

Isaac Brown, of Oxford, Indiana, complained to the Commission that he was charged more than two cents a mile for a ticket from Argos to Templeton. Matter taken up with Lake Erie & Western Railway, who responded that the overcharge was a mistake on the part of their agent at Argos, and that they had sent a draft to Mr. Brown reimbursing him for the overcharge.

A. R. 448. Passengers to Show Tickets Before Entering their Trains.

Complaint of Victor Levor, of Attica, that he was required to show his ticket before getting on train. The Commission responded as follows:

"We think that it is a reasonable regulation for passengers to show their tickets before entering trains. Besides collecting tickets the conductor is charged with the safe operation of his train. He has a great many other duties to attend to. If each passenger shall have a ticket it will enable him to perform these duties better than if he were required to take up time in collecting cash fares and making change. For this and many other reasons the rule requiring passengers to show their tickets is a reasonable one."

A. R. 449. Whistling for Overhead Highway Crossings.

Inquiry by Mr. P. Laden, superintendent of the Indianapolis Southern Railway Company, whether Section 5431, volume 2, Burns' Revision 1908, requires engineers to whistle for crossings where the highway crossing is over or under grade. The Commission responded as follows:

"We are of the opinion that section 5431, Vol. 2, Burns' Indiana Statutes, Revision 1908, referring to engines whistling proper crossing signals for highway crossings, applies to all crossings of the highways, whether the same are at grade, over grade or under grade. No exception is made in the statute, and we think that the signals ought to be given in order, among other things, to notify persons about to cross the railroad that their teams might be frightened by the approaching trains so that they could stop at a proper distance until the trains had passed by.

"Whatever may be the reason, the law as it is written applies to all crossings, and we do not think that the Commission has the authority to set it aside.

"Another reason that occurs to us for preserving the integrity of the law and its application in all cases is that an engineer, if he were allowed not to give the signal at such crossings as are not at grade, might make a mistake and fail to give the signal at grade crossings. If he is required to give them at all his mind will be alert to the fact that the signals must be given, and the better practice would be to give the signals at all the crossings."

A. R. 450. Stopping at Crossings.

Mr. P. Laden, superintendent Indianapolis Southern Railway Company, inquired of the Commission whether or not, in case of a train stopping at a water tank 1,500 feet from a crossing, and it is upgrade to the crossing, there would have to be another stop at the crossing. The Commission replied as follows:

"I am directed to reply that from a careful study of the statute in question, the Commission is of the opinion that the law requires the stop to be made at the crossing. We do not feel authorized to construe the statute to mean that a point 1,500 feet, nearly a quarter of a mile, from the crossing is at the crossing. The statute itself is very precise and drastic. It is rigid in requiring the stop to be made at all crossings, except such as are protected by interlocking devices. We have been impressed with the idea from former consideration of this subject that there might be exceptional cases in which the Commission should have the power to modify the rigor of this rule, but we have no such authority; the courts would not sustain us in a construction of the statute which held that a point 1,500 feet away from the crossing was a point at the crossing, and so we are unable, in your case, to modify the rule or to give you any relief from its operation. If any person should prosecute one of your engineers for failing to stop, the very extreme penalty of the statute might be applied. Under such circumstances we would hardly think it just to them or to you to attempt to make an exception we have no authority to make, so that we are unable to do anything now. We expect to recommend some changes in the law at the next session of the legislature which, as you know, meets the first of next January."

A. R. 451. Request that Commission Cancel Demurrage Rate on Account of Weather.

Abe Fineberg, of Muncie, Indiana, complained that the Lake Erie & Western Railroad charged him with demurrage, failing to make proper allowance for rain. The petitioner was engaged in the scrap iron business. The Commission responded that the rule made by the Commission provided that "If the severity of the weather would cause material damage to the freight, reasonable additional free time should be allowed," and suggested to the complainant that he read the rule carefully in order to determine whether or not the weather was so severe that he could not secure

means of unloading or whether removal during the rain would cause material damage to scrap iron. Nothing further was heard from the petitioner and this matter was closed.

A. R. 452. Overcharge Interstate Passenger Rate.

Complaint of Jacob Kantz, of Nappanee, Indiana, of overcharge, railroad trip from Nappanee to Chicago and return. Advised that we had this matter up several times with the Interstate Commerce Commission, but had no authority to regulate the matter.

A. R. 453. Refund Checks.

Complaint by Harding & Miller Music Company, Evansville, Indiana, that L. & N. R. R. Co. failed to give refund checks, but gave cash receipts instead. Matter taken up with the L. & N. R. R. Co., who insisted that they were using and would use refund checks as provided for by law, and matter closed.

A. R. 454. Side Tracks to Industries.

Chas. M. Niezer & Co., of Monroeville, Indiana, ask construction of Paragraph K, Section 5533 Burns 1908, with reference to building of side tracks to factory outside of right-of-way. Commission answered calling attention to the Jennings Case, pages 85 and 87, second annual report, and to the fact that this case was now pending in Superior Court of Marion County, a suit brought by the carrier to set aside order of the Commission.

Since we advised Niezer & Co., the Superior Court has decided that the expenses of such switches must be borne by the owner of the property.

A. R. 455. Refunds.

Corydon Hub Factory complained that the Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Company had failed to pay back to them certain illegal charges made for switching cars. This matter grew out of the fact that the Commission had required this company to switch to the Hub factory at Corydon without charge, because this company switched for other factories at the same point without charge. The Hub factory claimed a refund for charges made before the action of the Commission. Complainants advised that the Commission had no jurisdiction over claims for refunds.

A. R. 456. Refunds.

H. Perfect & Co., of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, complained, asking a refund for drayage paid on account of misrouting a carload of

cove oysters from Pass Christian, Miss. Matter taken up with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who responded, showing that they were without fault in the matter, and they referred the claim to the freight claim agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. L. & N. R. R. further advised that the Pennsylvania Lines had submitted the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Perfect & Co. notified, nothing further from them, matter closed.

A. R. 457. Demurrage.

Complaint of Marion Iron and Brass Bed Company, of Marion, Indiana, that they had two plants and cars were set so that they would be partly loaded at one plant and partly loaded at the other plant. Inquiry whether or not it would have more than forty-eight hours to load the car. The Commission answered as follows:

"It seems to us that in a case of this kind you and the railroad company should get together and arrange this matter so that the switching can be done from one plant to another conveniently for both of you within the 48 hours, if possible. The main facts and principle to guide you in the entire transaction, as we see it, would be that you have 48 hours to load the car, within which time it must be completely loaded, whether you find it necessary to load at one plant or at both plants, and that it would be impossible, it seems to us, for the railroad company to furnish you with a switch engine to transfer from one plant to another except at such a time as would enable them to do switching for other persons as well as for you."

A. R. 458. Full Train Crew Law.

Inquiry from P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of Cleveland, Ohio, with reference to status of the full train crew law passed by the last General Assembly. Mr. Morrissey was advised that the Commission had done all in its power to enforce this law; that it had had a conference of railroad managers, who agreed to put the law in force pending litigation in the courts; that it had employed Hon. Martin M. Hugg as special counsel to present this case to the courts, including the Supreme Court. The Commission enclosed also to Mr. Morrissey a copy of a very full letter from Mr. Hugg advising present state of litigation. On October 6 Mr. Morrissey advised as follows:

"Your favor of the 22nd ultimo came duly to hand, and I wish to thank you very kindly for the information contained therein. I will be pleased to await the court's decision on these cases and would thank you for information as to the final outcome when the decision is reached."

A. R. 459. Demurrage, Condition of Highways.

Inquiry from L. H. Mummert, manager of the Indiana Car

Service Bureau, whether where streets and roadways are in such condition that they are impassable, demurrage can be charged. Matter submitted to the Commission and responded to as follows:

"It is the opinion of the Commission that the railroad companies are not responsible for the condition of the public highways outside of their rights-of-way. A highway might be rendered impassable on account of a broken bridge or on account of other reasons. In such case cars would have to be unloaded so that they could be used by other persons to carry on the business of the country.

"And while the question might be raised as to the possibility of securing means for loading or unloading in a case where continued rains or freezes had rendered a highway impassable we are inclined to the opinion that even in that case cars would have to be loaded or unloaded within the free time so that their movement would not be retarded."

A. R. 460. Demurrage Rules.

Inquiry by Messrs. Thompson & Thompson, attorneys, Muncie, as to what car service rules were made by the Commission, and what by the Indiana Car Service Association, and whether they could get a certified copy of the rules made by the Commission. Response: "We can easily separate the Commission rules from the rules made by the Indiana Car Service Association and filed with the Commission, and will send you a certified copy of the same if you wish to order it."

A. R. 461. Accident Reports.

Inquiry from F. B. Harriman, whether accidents occurring in shops, round houses, power houses, on boats or wharves are to be reported to the Commission. The Commission answered that under our Circular No. 9 such accidents were not required to be reported.

A. R. 462. Express Rates.

Inquiry from the Railroad Commission of Oregon as to whether or not the Railroad Commission of Indiana had included express rates in this State. Answered enclosing copy of the report of the Commission on that subject.

A. R. 463. Overcharge on Oak Backing.

Complaint of the Evansville Veneer Company that the Commission's classification on backing, filler, center stock and cross banding had not been observed in shipment from Evansville to Mishawaka. Correspondence developed that this stuff had moved by an interstate route and matter closed.

A. R. 464. Physical Valuation of Railroads.

Inquiry from Railroad Commission of Kansas as to what recommendation the Railroad Commission of Indiana would make with reference to the physical valuation of railroads. The Commission, responded as follows:

"We are greatly in doubt as to whether the legislature or Governor would sanction the expenditure of money at least \$50,000 to make this valuation. We are inclined to the opinion that in order to have uniform valuation and the best results, it would be better for the Interstate Commerce Commission to take the initiative in the physical valuation of the railroad properties."

A. R. 465. Crossing of Street Railway and Steam Railroad on Streets of an Incorporated City.

Inquiry from Hon. Walter Olds, of Ft. Wayne, as to whether the Commission has jurisdiction over railroad crossing on the streets of an incorporated town or city. The Commission responded that it was of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction in such cases.

A. R. 467. Settlement for Express Matter Lost in transit. Law-suits.

Wm. Mahoney, of Oxford, complained to the Commission that the American Express Company had failed to reimburse him for a hog lost in transit from Oxford, Indiana, to Clinton, Illinois. Matter taken up by Commission with the express company, who showed to the Commission that in settling the claim, which was done promptly, they allowed to the complainant the highest price for hogs in the Chicago market on the day it was sold. Commission advised complainant that he would have to resort to the courts. However, said the Commission, "We do not advise lawsuits unless there is something to be gained, and as stated in our first letter on this subject, we called this matter to the attention of the express company with the hope of effecting an amicable settlement. The company has convinced us that it has endeavored to treat you fairly and we feel constrained so to advise you."

A. R. 468. Lateral Clearances.

Inquiry from the Southern Fire Brick and Clay Company, whether where a structure is located on property not on the railroad company's right-of-way, owner can be required to move it back to legal clearance. Commission called attention, in response to the fact that it had power to compel the railroad company to operate its line safely and that under this power it is possible that

a railroad company might refuse to operate its trains on switches where the overhead or lateral clearances were dangerous to the lives of employees.

A. R. 469. Demurrage Rules.—Uniform Rules.

Communication from A. B. Starr, general superintendent freight transportation Pennsylvania Lines, enclosing and calling attention of the Commission to the code of car demurrage rules of the American Railway Association, and recommending their adoption by the Railroad Commission. Commission responded, that the railroad companies would be at liberty to file these rules as part of their transportation charges, and that the same would go into effect so far as they did not conflict with the rules made by the Indiana Railroad Commission. It was further noted that the bunching rule seems to be adapted from the rules made by the Indiana Railroad Commission, and that the weather rule seems to be fair. The Commission also express sympathy with the proposition to make demurrage rules uniform throughout the states, and with the further proposition that the demurrage rules should be administered by the railroad companies and not by car service associations.

A. R. 470. Transportation of Explosives.

Col. B. W. Dunn, chief inspector of the bureau for the safe transportation of explosives in a letter called the attention of the Commission to the important rules adopted and promulgated by their association in this matter and requesting the support of this Commission to these regulations. Response that the Commission is much impressed with letter and report and is inclined to the opinion that it will desire the same action taken in this state with reference to the safe transportation of explosives as has been taken in Massachusetts and Virginia. Col. Dunn afterwards addressed the railroad convention on the subject, and we are informed that the rules recommended by his bureau are in effect on the railroad lines in this state.

A. R. 471. Demurrage.—Bunching Rules.

Complaint of Model Glass Works that they were charged demurrage without reference to the rule against bunching promulgated by the Indiana Railroad Commission. Matter taken up with Mr. J. R. Cavanaugh, superintendent freight transportation of C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. After several conferences and a thorough investigation this matter was settled by applying the bunching rule to the satisfaction of complainants and all concerned.

A. R. 472. Demurrage.—Extension of Free Time.

Louis Sagalowsky applied to the Commission to extend the free time for loading scrap iron from 48 hours to 72 hours. Commission responded:

"If you will refer to chapter 241, section 3, subdivision f, page 459, Acts 1907, you will see that free time in this State is fixed by the legislature."

Matter closed.

A. R. 473. Regularity in Transportation.

Ringer, Wilhartz & Louer inquired of the Commission as to the construction of the rule against bunching made by the Commission, where there was such delay on the part of the initial line of shipments that the cars were bunched. The Commission replied as follows:

"The Commission has ruled informally that where a shipper gives his orders so that cars will come to him day by day, or week by week, in accordance with his ascertained ability to unload the cars, and the cars are bunched on him that he is entitled to additional free time for the cars so bunched, whether the irregularity in transportation occurred with the delivering line or with the initial line, or on any other line upon which the goods were transported during the particular shipment. We are unable to see how this rule could be properly construed any other way. Demurrage is a penalty imposed because of the detention of cars by the shipper for a longer period than it is necessary for him to keep it in order to unload it. Necessarily much depends upon when the car is delivered to him and the room on his switch and the force he has to unload are factors that can be measured and understood. Now, then, if the carriers so transport the material ordered by him that it reaches him in such shape that he cannot unload it, clearly no penalty ought to be imposed on him. The delivering line should look to its connection for any loss or damage on account of the delay."

A. R. 474. Train Accommodations.

Complaint by O. M. Stone, of Oakland City, of train facilities between Oakland City and Princeton. Matter taken up with the Southern Railway and carefully investigated and conclusion reached that under present conditions of business it would not be right to order additional trains, and matter closed.

A. R. 475. Convention of Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

The convention of commissioners of the above states to discuss topics of mutual interest to the commissions of these states was held at Chicago on June 12, 1908; assembled again on December

3, 1908. The Indiana Railroad Commission was represented at the first convention by Chairman Hunt and Commissioner Wood. The latter called to the attention of the commissioners assembled at the convention the matter of trespassing on the railroads and fatalities upon grade crossings. Committees of which Mr. Wood was made chairman, are appointed on these subjects, and reports adopted looking to an abatement of these evils. On December 4th, permanent organization was effected under the name of "North Central States Railroad Association."

A. R. 476. Indianapolis Interchange Switching List.

Application of Frances Bergman to have carloads shipped to surface switch of Indianapolis Southern Railway. Matter taken up by Commission through Commissioner Wood, who on May 28th, replied that arrangements had been made with the Indianapolis Southern Railway to have Mr. Bergman put on the interchange switching list at Indianapolis so that his cars hereafter will be placed as desired by him. Matter closed.

A. R. 477. Passenger Train Accommodations, C., H. & D., Rushville.

Inquiry by Chas. E. Francis & Bro., whether or not the law of this state does not compel railroad companies to stop their trains at county seats. Commission responded that there is no such law in this state, and that in investigating this matter further they had ascertained that out of 12 passenger trains passing Rushville every day, 11 make stops, and that under the circumstances, so many trains stopping, Commission does not think that the railroad company could be required to stop the train of which complaint is made. Matter is closed.

A. R. 478. Rate Adjustment, Rate on Desks from Evansville to Chicago.

Evansville Desk Company complain that the rate on desks from Evansville to Chicago is 25 cents, while the rate on desks from Evansville to St. Louis is 22 cents, and requesting that the St. Louis rate be secured for Evansville. This matter taken up with the carriers, who insisted that the rate from Evansville to Chicago was, in every respect, a fair and reasonable rate. The facts stated by the carriers having been given to complainant, no further action was taken, and matter closed.

A. R. 479. Claim for Lumber Furnished for Making Grain Doors for Cars.

Cottrell Bros. complained that because cars furnished by C. & E. I. R. R. for grain had no doors they were compelled to make doors, and the C. & E. I. R. R. refused to allow them more than \$2.00 for each door made by them. Response by the Commission that this was a matter for the courts to settle and not for the Commission, and matter closed.

A. R. 480. Minimum Weights.

Inquiry from J. C. Kellar, traffic manager Evansville Manufacturers' Association as to proper practices with reference to minimum weights to be applied to cars. Commissioner Wood for the Commission replied as follows:

"As we understand it, when a shipper orders a 36-foot car from the carrier with the intention of loading a car of that capacity and with only freight enough to load a car of that capacity he is entitled to have the carrier furnish him such a car. If the carrier fails to do so and furnishes him with a larger car he is entitled to have the minimum applied to the car which he ordered. The E. & T. H. Railroad Company may make a rule of this sort, and this ought to be the practice whether there is any rule or not; indeed, on investigation we are informed that this is the custom followed by some of the largest carriers in the State. They make the rule in this way: they apply the minimum, for instance, of a 50,000-pound car when ordered by the shipper even though they have no such car, and are compelled to give him an 80,000-pound car, provided he does not load the car above the minimum for a 50,000-pound car. If he loads more than this minimum, then he is charged at the rate of the minimum for the larger car."

A. R. 481. Delays in Shipments.

Jasper Novelty Works, May 26, 1908, complained of delays in shipments from Jasper, Indiana, to Toledo, Ohio. Matter taken up with Southern Railway Company, who stated that there was no delay of the goods while on their line. Commission not having jurisdiction over the other lines matter was closed.

A. R. 482. Express Service at Mt. Vernon, Indiana.

Keck-Gonnerman Company complained of inadequate service for the express business at Mt. Vernon, especially that there was no person in the office to receive packages. Matter taken up with Adams Express Company, who insisted that they were doing all that was possible, considering the amount of business at Mt. Vernon, and further stating that they were now endeavoring to arrange with the Wells, Fargo & Co. to consolidate the two offices, in which

event their agent would remain in the office nearly all the time. Under these circumstances the Commission thought it best not to make any order against the company.

A. R. 483. Passenger Service, Augusta, Marion County, Indiana.

Complaint of W. B. McDonald and other citizens with reference to insufficient train service at Augusta. Commission took this matter up with Mr. Houghton, general superintendent, who showed that on account of building of the traction line through this country the patronage of the railroad trains had so decreased that the revenue received from it was less than the cost of operation, and hence they had to be taken off. There would then be no way to provide this service except to stop No. 19 limited Chicago train. It was also shown to the Commission that the interurban railway passed within a mile and a half of this station, and therefore, the Commission said:

"It would not be proper exercise of our power, if we have the power, about which there is some doubt, to require this company to stop No. 19 under the circumstances above detailed. We regret very much that we cannot secure the accommodation for your citizens that they desire, and we shall keep the matter in mind with reference to changing conditions and changing schedules, with the hope that business will revive and other trains be put on to the end that your people may have all the accommodation that they need and want. We expect to call this matter to Mr. Houghton's attention and ask him at his earliest opportunity to provide better facilities, but, as said above, we cannot see our way clear now to do what we would like to do for you."

A. R. 484. Unsanitary Condition of Stock Yards.

T. J. Johnson, member of town board; J. L. Pierson, recorder of Union county, and Clinton Gardner, auditor of Union county, April 16, 1908, complained to the Commission of the unsanitary condition of the stock yards just across the railroad from the passenger depot at Liberty, Indiana. Matter taken up with J. M. Scott, superintendent of the C., H. & D. Ry., April 23, 1908, who agreed to put these pens in first-class condition from a sanitary standpoint, which was accordingly done, and the matter closed.

A. R. 485. Refusal to Absorb Switching Charges to Non-Competitive Points.

The Erie Stone Company, of Huntington, Indiana, inquired of the Commission whether a railroad on which a plant is located may absorb switching charges to points where they have competition, but decline to absorb the charges to points where there is no competition. The Commission responded as follows:

"Under the circumstances mentioned in your letter, we do not believe it would be unjust discrimination for the receiving lines to absorb the switching charges to competitive points and to refuse to absorb the same charges to points to which there is no competition. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts have ruled that under the circumstances you mention, this action does not constitute unjust discrimination."

A. R. 486. Lateral Clearances.

J. O. Crockett, general superintendent of E. & T. H. R. R., inquired of the Commission the rule with reference to the lateral clearances, calling the attention to the very indefinite provisions of the statute. The Commission responded that it fully appreciated the difficulties of the situation and stated also that under the recommendation made by the committee of the first Indiana railroad convention, this Commission had advised with the American Railway Association as to what uniform clearances would be advisable by that body. A copy of the letter of the Commission to the American Railway Association was enclosed.

A. R. 487. Failure to Furnish Cars.

Complaint of Marengo Mfg. Company, of Marengo, Indiana, that Southern Railway Company failed to furnish them cars. Commission had before it Mr. C. C. Coffee, superintendent, who explained that while he could not always furnish flat bottom cars, he could and would provide side drop, or drop bottom cars, and that he would furnish the same whenever applied for by complainant. Complainant was advised of Mr. Coffee's explanation and nothing further being heard from them, this matter was closed.

A. R. 488. Human Endurance Law.

Information reached the Commission that engines on the Louisville Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad leak so constantly that men were worked more than sixteen hours. Commission arranged conference between B. W. Taylor, superintendent and Commission, which took place, and during which time it was shown to the Commission that this company made every possible effort under the circumstances of water supply this year to keep its motive power in good shape, and to arrange it so that men would not be worked over time. The showing was satisfactory to the Commission and the matter was closed.

A. R. 489. Storage Charges in Southwestern Territory.

Complaint of American Pharmacal Company that storage charges were so great in the southwestern territory that they amounted in some cases to confiscation of small packages of goods.

Commission advised that it had no authority, and matter referred to Interstate Commerce Commission. That Commission responded by reference to case of Kehoe & Co. v. N., C. & St. L. Ry., I. C. C., decided November 10, 1908, holding that it is not the duty of carrier to telegraph shipper of shipment refused or consignor can not be found.

A. R. 491. Badly Located Signboard.

The Commission received information that a sign, maintained by the Cusack Sign Company, obstructed the view of motormen along the track of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Company. The matter was taken up with all parties interested, with the result that the sign was moved 200 feet from the right of way of the railroad. Closed.

APPENDIX IV.

Report of Inspections.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908.

Of the Unfinished Work of 1907, the Following is a Statement as to the Present Status; also Statement of Inspections Made, Cases Corrected and Others Pending in 1908.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
3.....	C., H. & D.	Low highway bridge.....	Liberty.....	Corrected.
5.....	C., H. & D.	Low highway bridge.....	Russellville.....	Corrected.
6.....	C., H. & D.	Low highway bridge.....	West Milligan.....	Corrected.
7.....	C., H. & D.	Low highway bridge.....	East Guion.....	Corrected.
10.....	C., H. & D.	Insufficient depot.....	College Corner.....	Closed.
11.....	C., H. & D.	Insecure depot.....	Reedsville.....	Closed.
22.....	C., H. & D.	Highway crossings.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
23.....	C., H. & D.	Switch lights.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
25.....	C. H. & D.	Low highway bridge.....	New Palestine.....	Closed.
26.....	C., H. & D.	Low railroad bridge.....	Guion.....	Pending.
29.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Defective signal.....	Westfield.....	Corrected.
32.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Defective clearance.....	Anderson.....	Corrected.
33.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Coal shed clearance.....	Rosston.....	Corrected.
36.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Noblesville.....	Closed.
38.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Lapel.....	Corrected.
39.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Lapel.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
41.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Anderson.....	Corrected.
43.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Anderson.....	Closed.
46.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Anderson.....	Pending.
48.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Pending.
50.....	Cent. Indiana.....	No water barrels at bridges.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
52.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Gadsden.....	Corrected.
55.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Lebanon.....	Pending.
56.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
57.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Defective track.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
58.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Insufficient drainage.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
60.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Defective roadbed.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
62.....	Cent. Indiana.....	Management and facilities.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
67.....	C, C., C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Colfax.....	Closed.
70-A.....	L. E. & W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
70-B.....	L. E. & W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Tipton.....	Corrected.
70-C.....	L. E. & W.....	Drinking water.....	All stations.....	Corrected.
70-D.....	L. E. & W.....	Coal sheds.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
73.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Open culverts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
74.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defects.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
75.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Depot accommodations.....	Decatur.....	Closed.
76.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Running railroad crossing.....	Kokomo.....	Dismissed.

77	C., C., C. & St. L.	P., C., C. & St. L., railroad bridge.	New Castle.	Pending.
82	Vandalia.	Low highway bridge.	Gosport Jct.	Corrected.
85	L. S. & M. S.	Violation full crew.	Fort Wayne.	Pending.
88	Wabash.	Three low highway bridges.		Raised.
89	L. E. & W.	Running train without air.	Entire line.	Closed.
90	P., F. W. & C.	Running crossings.	Plymouth.	Dismissed.
91	Vandalia.	Running crossings.	Plymouth.	Dismissed.
96	C., C., C. & St. L.	Low roof.	Wabash.	Corrected.
97	C., C., C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.	Wabash.	Corrected.
99	C., C., C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.	Muncie.	Corrected.
107	C., C., C. & St. L.	Defective bridges.	Entire line.	Corrected.
109	C., C., C. & St. L.	Insufficient depot.	Greensburg.	Corrected.
111	C., C., C. & St. L.	Drinking water.	Entire line.	Corrected.
112	C., C., C. & St. L.	Insufficient depot.	Shelbyville.	Closed.
124	C., C. & L.	Platform lights.	Entire line.	Corrected.
126	C., C. & L.	Bridge alarms.	Marion.	Corrected.
128	C., C. & L.	Low highway bridge.	Losantville.	Corrected.
131	C., C. & L.	Bridge alarms.	Richmond.	Corrected.
132	C., C. & L.	Overhead obstructions.	Richmond.	Corrected.
136	C., C. & L.	Lateral obstruction.	Richmond.	Closed.
146	Southern.	Switch lights.	Huntington lines south.	Corrected.
148	Southern.	Cattle guards.	Entire line.	Closed.
149	Southern.	Insufficient embankment.	Milltown.	Corrected.
150	Southern.	Foot guards.	Entire line.	Pending.
152	Southern.	Defective ditches.	Huntington lines south.	Corrected.
154	Southern.	Defective switch and leads.	Entire line.	Pending.
157	Southern.	Overhead obstructions.	Troy.	Pending.
158	Southern.	Overhead obstructions.	Troy.	Pending.
160	Southern.	Overhead obstructions.	New Albany.	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
164.....	Southern.	Overhead obstructions.	Tell City.....	Corrected.
165.....	Southern.	Insufficient depot.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
166.....	Southern.	Defective platform.....	Depauw.....	Corrected.
170.....	Southern.	No depot.....	Ferdinand.....	Pending.
172.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
173.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Mail cranes.....	Corrected.
177.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Troy.....	Corrected.
178.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Troy.....	Pending.
179.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Troy.....	Closed.
181.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Stock pens.....	Pending.
186.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Princeton.....	Closed.
189.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Meringo.....	Closed.
190.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Milltown.....	Closed.
191.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	Milltown.....	Closed.
192.....	Southern.	Lateral obstructions.....	New Albany.....	Closed.
202.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.....	Anderson.....	Closed.
203.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Closed.
205.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Closed.
207.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Closed.
209.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Closed.
219.....	C, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral clearance.....	Muncie.....	Closed.

224.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Lateral clearance.....	Knightstown.....	Closed.
230.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead clearance.....	Columbus.....	Closed.
231.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead clearance.....	Tank spouts.....	Corrected.
232.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Foot guards.....	Muncie Belt.....	Closed.
234.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Defective crossings.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
235.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Interlocker.....	Shirley.....	Closed.
237.....	Indianapolis Union.....	Bridge alarms.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
238.....	E. & I.....	Dangerous street crossing.....	Washington.....	Closed.
239.....	E. & I.....	Violation of rules.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
240.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Violation of sixteen-hour law.....	Frankfort.....	Closed.
246.....	C, I. & L.....	Low highway bridge.....	Poland.....	Corrected.
248.....	C, C., C. & St. L.....	Low foot bridge.....	Terre Haute.....	Pending.
250.....	Monon.....	Dangerous street crossing.....	Monon.....	Pending.
251.....	Monon.....	Defective bridge.....	Gosport.....	Corrected.
255.....	Monon.....	No bridge alarms.....	Lafayette, (2) Gosport and Bedford.....	Corrected.
256.....	Monon.....	Lateral clearance.....	Westfield.....	Corrected.
262.....	Monon.....	Bridge alarms.....	Crawfordsville.....	Corrected.
263.....	Monon.....	Low wires.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
264.....	Monon.....	Low shaft.....	Breyfogle.....	Corrected.
265.....	Monon.....	Low overhead obstructions.....	Hunter.....	Closed.
266.....	Monon.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Bloomington.....	Closed.
267.....	Monon.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Bloomington.....	Closed.
269.....	Monon.....	Drinking water.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
270.....	Monon.....	Lights at stations.....	Monticello.....	Corrected.
271.....	Monon.....	Unsanitary stations.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
272.....	Monon.....	Insufficient depot.....	Cyclone.....	Closed.
276.....	Monon.....	Defective platform.....	Delphi.....	Corrected.
277.....	Monon.....	Unsanitary depot.....	Monon.....	Closed.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
279-A	Monon	Depot needed.	South Wanatah.	Pending.
279	Monon	Unsanitary closets.	South Wanatah.	Corrected.
280	Monon	New depot.	Linden.	Corrected.
284	Monon	Defective platform curb.	Owensburg.	Corrected.
285	Monon	Depot needed.	Switz City.	Corrected.
286	Monon	Depot needed.	French Lick.	Corrected.
288	Monon	Lateral obstructions.	Stone district.	Corrected.
289	Monon	Lateral obstructions.	Broad Ripple.	Closed.
292	Monon	Lateral obstructions.	Kirkland.	Pending.
295	Monon	Lateral obstructions.	Chalmers.	Closed.
306	Monon	Foot guards.	Entire line.	Corrected.
307	Monon	Crossing signs.	Entire line.	Pending.
308	Monon	Additional help on bridges and buildings.	Entire line.	Corrected.
308½	Monon	Installation of block system.	Entire line.	Pending.
310	Monon	Derails in gravity tracks.	Entire line.	Closed.
314	Monon	Mail cranes.	Entire line.	Corrected.
315	Monon	Bridge alarms.	Greencastle.	Corrected.
317	Monon	Highway bridges.	Entire line.	Closed.
317½	Monon	Highway bridges.	Poland.	Corrected.
318	C., C., C. & St. L.	Low railroad bridge.	Elkhart.	Pending.
319	C., C., C. & St. L.	Low railroad bridge.	Connerville.	Closed.

320.....	H. W. & East Chicago.....	Unsanitary cars, failure to equip cars with brakes.....	Hammond.....	Corrected
321.....	P., C., C. & St. L.....	Moving defective cars.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
323.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Failure to give crossing whistles.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
327.....	B. & O.....	Bridge alarms.....	Nappanee.....	Corrected.
328.....	B. & O.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Syracuse.....	Corrected.
330.....	B. & O.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Brennen.....	Corrected.
335.....	B. & O.....	Lateral clearance.....	Nappanee.....	Corrected.
336.....	B. & O.....	Water and lights.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
337.....	B. & O.....	Closets at stations.....	Alida and Welsboro.....	Corrected.
338.....	B. & O.....	Depot.....	Bremen.....	Closed.
339.....	B. & O.....	Depot.....	Albion.....	Closed.
342.....	B. & O.....	Car order books.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
343.....	Mich. Cent.....	Train rules.....	General.....	Closed.
349.....	C. & E.....	Insufficient depot.....	Preble.....	Closed.
353.....	C. & E.....	Insufficient closets.....	Bippus.....	Pending.
355.....	C. & E.....	No depot.....	Disco.....	Pending.
356.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Albion.....	Pending.
357.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Athens.....	Pending.
358.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	German.....	Pending.
359.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Leiters.....	Pending.
360.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Monterey.....	Corrected.
361.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Bass Lake.....	Pending.
362.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Aldine.....	Pending.
363.....	C. & E.....	Insufficient depot.....	North Judson.....	Closed.
364.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Kouts.....	Closed.
366.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Griffith.....	Corrected.
367.....	C. & E.....	Depot facilities.....	Highlands.....	Corrected
368.....	C. & E.....	Block system.....	Entire line.....	Closed.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
370.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Traction ..	Sixteen-hour law.....	General.....	Closed.
372.....	Mich. Cent.....	Handling passengers.....	Lake.....	Closed.
376.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Reno.....	Corrected.
379.....	P., F. W. & C.....	Inspection of yards.....	Ft. Wayne.....	Corrected.
380.....	P., F. W. & C.....	Railroad bridge.....	General.....	Pending.
384.....	Ill. Cent.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
385.....	Ill. Cent.....	Bridge defects.....	General.....	Corrected.
386.....	Ill. Cent.....	No depot.....	Dugger.....	Closed.
387.....	Ill. Cent.....	No depot.....	Cass.....	Closed.
388.....	Ill. Cent.....	Light and water.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
389.....	Ill. Cent.....	Fence.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
390.....	Ill. Cent.....	Bridge defect.....	Wabash river.....	Corrected.
391.....	Ill. Cent.....	Bridge defect.....	Pigeon creek.....	Corrected.
392.....	Ill. Cent.....	Bridge defect.....	Wendall.....	Pending.
393.....	Ill. Cent.....	Unsanitary closets.....	New Harmony.....	Corrected.
394.....	Ill. Cent.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Evansville.....	Corrected.
395.....	Ill. Cent.....	Overhead obstructions.....	New Harmony.....	Corrected.
399.....	Ill. Cent.....	No ballast.....	New Harmony Branch.....	Corrected.
400.....	Ill. Cent.....	Defective highway crossings.....	Peoria Division.....	Corrected.
401.....	Ill. Cent.....	Low wires.....	Evansville.....	Corrected.
402.....	Ill. Cent.....	Mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.

403.....	Southern Indiana Tr.	Cars not properly equipped.....	Entire equipment.....	Corrected.
404.....	E. & Mt. V.	Failed to stop at crossing.....	L. & N. crossing.....	Corrected.
405.....	L. & N.	Low wires.....	Evansville.....	Corrected.
406.....	E. & T. H.	Bridge alarms.....	White river bridge.....	Corrected.
407.....	E. & T. H.	Bridge alarms.....	Patoka creek.....	Corrected.
408.....	E. & T. H.	Bridge alarms.....	East fork of White River.....	Corrected.
409.....	E. & T. H.	Bridge alarms.....	Eel River.....	Corrected.
410.....	E. & T. H.	Bridge alarms.....	Clay City.....	Corrected.
411.....	E. & T. H.	Lights, water and closets.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
412.....	E. & T. H.	Lights.....	Paxton.....	Corrected.
413.....	E. & T. H.	Closets.....	Patoka.....	Corrected.
414.....	E. & T. H.	Unsanitary depot.....	Owensville.....	Corrected.
415.....	E. & T. H.	Lights at depot.....	Synthiana.....	Corrected.
416.....	E. & T. H.	Depot.....	Elberfeld.....	Corrected.
417.....	E. & T. H.	Depot accommodations.....	Little's.....	Pending.
418.....	E. & T. H.	Depot accommodations.....	Blackburn.....	Corrected.
419.....	E. & T. H.	Depot accommodations.....	Riley.....	Pending.
420.....	E. & T. H.	Depot accommodations.....	Ashboro.....	Corrected.
421.....	E. & T. H.	Depot accommodations.....	Springfield.....	Closed.
422.....	E. & T. H.	Low highway bridge.....	Wadesville.....	Pending.
423.....	E. & T. H.	Overhead obstructions.....	Carlisle.....	Corrected.
424.....	E. & T. H.	Lateral obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
427.....	E. & T. H.	Overhead obstructions.....	Fort Branch.....	Corrected.
428.....	E. & T. H.	Low shed.....	Fort Branch.....	Corrected.
429.....	E. & T. H.	Low shed.....	Haubstadt.....	Corrected.
431.....	E. & T. H.	Low shed.....	Evansville.....	Corrected.
432.....	E. & T. H.	Low shed.....	Evansville.....	Pending.
434.....	E. & T. H.	Lateral obstructions.....	Clay City.....	Corrected.
436.....	E. & T. H.	Low shed.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
437	E. & T. H.	Overhead obstructions.	Mt. Vernon.	Corrected.
438	E. & T. H.	Low sheds.	Mt. Vernon.	Corrected.
439	E. & T. H.	Mail cranes.	Entire line.	Corrected.
440	E. & T. H.	Improper protection of semaphores.	Entire line.	Pending.
441	E. & T. H.	Blocking system.	Entire line.	Pending.
444	E. & T. H.	Defective rails and ditching.	Entire line.	Closed.
445	E. & T. H.	Insufficient ditching.	Entire line.	Closed.
447	E. & T. H.	Defective splices.	Branch line.	Closed.
448	E. & T. H.	Defective crossings.	Entire line.	Corrected.
449	E. & T. H.	Whistling posts.	Entire line.	Corrected.
450	E. & T. H.	Cattle guards.	Entire line.	Pending.
451	E. & T. H.	Foot guards.	Entire line.	Corrected.
452	E. & T. H.	Fences.	Entire line.	Closed.
454	E. & T. H.	Defective track.	Prairie.	Corrected.
456	L. & N.	Mail cranes.	Entire line.	Corrected.
457	L. & N.	Bridge defect.	Pigeon creek.	Pending.
458	L. & N.	Defective siding.	Mt. Vernon.	Closed.
459	I., C. & W.	Violation safety appliance law.	Indianapolis.	Closed.
463	L. & N.	Overhead obstruction.	Evansville.	Corrected.
464	L. & N.	Lateral obstructions.	Evansville.	Pending.
465	L. & N.	Low shed.	Evansville.	Corrected.

466.	L. & N.	Low wires.	Evansville.	Corrected.
468.	L. & N.	Dangerous track.	Evansville.	Corrected.
469.	L. & N.	Low shelter shed.	Mt. Vernon.	Closed.
470.	Vandalia.	Low bridge.	Plainfield.	Pending.
471.	Vandalia.	Low bridge.	West of Indianapolis.	Pending.
473.	Vandalia.	Bridge alarms.	Entire line.	Corrected.
474.	Vandalia.	Low bridge.	Macksville.	Corrected.
475.	Vandalia.	Low highway bridge.	Rockville.	Corrected.
476.	Vandalia.	Low bridge.	Guion.	Pending.
477.	Vandalia.	Wooden structures.	Michigan division.	Closed.
478.	Vandalia.	Wooden trestles.	Entire line.	Corrected.
479.	Vandalia.	Defective bridge guardrails.	Michigan division.	Corrected.
480.	Vandalia.	Depot facilities.	Entire line.	Corrected.
481.	Vandalia.	Depot, location.	Brooklyn.	Closed.
482.	Vandalia.	Insufficient depot.	Martinsville.	Pending.
483.	Vandalia.	Insufficient depot.	Freedom.	Pending.
484.	Vandalia.	Water and lights.	Entire line.	Corrected.
485.	Vandalia.	Depot.	Switz City.	Corrected.
486.	Vandalia.	Depot.	Moran.	Corrected.
487.	Vandalia.	Depot.	Brazil.	Pending.
491.	Vandalia.	Traveling derrick.	Romona.	Closed.
492.	Vandalia.	Shelter shed.	Sanborn.	Corrected.
493.	Vandalia.	Low overhead obstructions.	Vincennes.	Corrected.
494.	Vandalia.	Overhead obstructions.	Terre Haute.	Pending.
495.	Vandalia.	Low sheds.	Terre Haute.	Closed.
496.	Vandalia.	Low shed and bridge.	Terre Haute.	Closed.
497.	Vandalia.	Lateral clearance.	Martinsville.	Closed.
502.	Vandalia.	Stock chutes.	Entire line.	Closed.
504.	Wabash.	Defective appliances.	Peru.	Closed.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
506.....	I. U. T.....	Collision.....	Kokomo.....	Closed.
507.....	I. U. T.....	Derailment.....	Indianapolis.....	Closed.
508.....	T. H., I. & E.....	Collision.....	Richmond.....	Closed.
509.....	G. R. & I.....	Dangerous crossing.....	Winchester.....	Corrected.
511.....	I. C. & W.....	Crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
512.....	C., L. & A.....	Closets in cars.....	All cars on line.....	Closed.
513.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
514.....	I., C. & S.....	Sand equipment.....	All cars.....	Corrected.
515.....	I. U. T.....	Derailment.....	Muncie.....	Closed.
516.....	T. H., I. & E.....	Depot.....	Danville.....	Corrected.
520.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Low bridge.....	Terre Haute.....	Pending.
524.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstructions.....	McCords.....	Closed.
525.....	Southern.....	Unloading freight on platform.....	New Albany.....	Closed.
526.....	Southern.....	Handling freight.....	New Albany.....	Closed.
527.....	Southern.....	Unsanitary depot.....	Corydon Junction.....	Corrected.
528.....	Southern.....	Insufficient depot.....	Corydon Junction.....	Pending.
531.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Low obstructions.....	Muncie.....	Pending.
532.....	Vandalia.....	Defective appliances.....	Indianapolis.....	Pending.
536.....	Wabash.....	Wooden platforms.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
539.....	Wabash.....	Lateral and overhead obstructions.....	Ft. Wayne.....	Closed.
540.....	Wabash.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Stroh.....	Closed.

541.	Wabash.	Passenger service.	Stroh.	Closed.
544.	Wabash.	Wooden structures.	Entire line.	Corrected.
544-A.	Wabash.	Low highway bridge.	Wear.	Corrected.
545.	Wabash.	Lateral structures.	Entire line.	Closed.
547.	I. U. T.	Collision.	North of Indianapolis.	Closed.
548.	Indianapolis Union	Insecure loading.	Indianapolis.	Closed.
549.	C, I. & L.	Violation of safety appliances law.	Between Mitchell and New Albany.	Closed.
551.	G. T. W.	Block system.	Entire line.	Pending.
552.	B. & O. R. R.	Violation sixteen-hour law.	Garrett.	Closed.
553.	Penna Line.	Coalbin clearance.	Valparaiso.	Closed.
554.	L. E. & W.	Accident.	Hartford City.	Closed.
555.	C. & E. I.	Accident.	Mecca.	Closed.
556.	C, H. & D.	Signals.	College Corner.	Closed.
557.	C, C, C. & St. L.	Coalbins.	New Castle.	Corrected.
558.	Southern.	Unsanitary trains.	Evansville.	Corrected.
560.	T. H., I. & E.	Depot and closets.	Danville.	Corrected.
561.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral obstructions.	Valparaiso.	Closed.
563.	Wabash.	Dangerous crossing.	Homestead.	Pending.
564.	I. U. T.	Failure to sound whistle.	Between Muncie and Bluffton.	Closed.
565.	L. E. & W.	Depot facilities.	Fairfield.	Closed.
566.	G. R. & I.	Bridge defect.	Mississinewa.	Corrected.
567.	G. R. & I.	Bridge defect.	Lagrange.	Corrected.
568.	G. R. & I.	Depot facilities.	Entire line.	Corrected.
569.	G. R. & I.	Depot facilities.	Ridgeville.	Corrected.
570.	G. R. & I.	Unsanitary closets.	Ridgeville.	Corrected.
571.	G. R. & I.	New station.	Hunterstown.	Pending.
573.	G. R. & I.	Coal sheds.	Portland.	Corrected.
574.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Monroe.	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
575.	G. R. & I.	Overhead obstructions.	Monroe.	Corrected.
577.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Fountain City.	Corrected.
578.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Ridgeville.	Corrected.
579.	G. R. & I.	Overhead obstructions.	Ridgeville.	Corrected.
580.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Ridgeville.	Corrected.
581.	G. R. & I.	Dangerous platform.	Portland.	Corrected.
582.	G. R. & I.	Dangerous building.	Portland.	Pending.
583.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Portland.	Corrected.
584.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstructions.	Portland.	Corrected.
585.	G. R. & I.	Lateral obstruction.	Bryant.	Corrected.
586.	G. R. & I.	Mail cranes.	Entire line.	Corrected.
587.	G. R. & I.	Highway crossing signs.	Entire line.	Corrected.
588.	G. R. & I.	Foot guards.	Entire line.	Pending.
589.	G. R. & I.	Defective crossings.	Winchester.	Corrected.
590.	G. R. & I.	Dangerous highway crossing.	Near Avilla.	Corrected.
591.	C. & E. I.	Defective ties on bridges.	Entire line.	Closed.
592.	C. & E. I.	Bridge alarms.	Entire line.	Corrected.
593.	C. & E. I.	Defective bridges.	Brazil.	Corrected.
594.	C. & E. I.	Tank spouts.	Entire line.	Corrected.
595.	C. & E. I.	Overhead and lateral obstructions.	West Montezuma.	Pending.
597.	C. & E. I.	Low wires.	Terre Haute.	Corrected.

598	C. & E. I.	Low guy wires.	Terre Haute.	Corrected.
599	C. & E. I.	Low shelter shed.	Terre Haute.	Closed.
601	C. & E. I.	Shelter shed.	Terre Haute.	Closed.
602	C. & E. I.	Shelter shed.	Terre Haute.	Pending.
603	C. & E. I.	Low wires.	Goodland.	Corrected.
604	C. & E. I.	Mail cranes.	Entire line.	Corrected.
605	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Newport.	Corrected.
606	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Hillsdale.	Corrected.
607	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Clinton.	Pending.
608	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Terre Haute.	Corrected.
609	C. & E. I.	Overhead obstruction.	Terre Haute.	Pending.
610	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Mecca.	Corrected.
611	C. & E. I.	Lateral obstruction.	Oxford.	Corrected.
612	C. & E. I.	Depot facilities.	Entire line.	Corrected.
613	C. & E. I.	Depot facilities.	Montezuma.	Corrected.
614	C. & E. I.	Depot facilities.	Hillsdale.	Pending.
615	C. & E. I.	Depot facilities.	Atherton.	Closed.
616	C. & E. I.	Defective platform.	Otter Creek.	Corrected.
617	C. & E. I.	Unsanitary closets.	Brazil.	Corrected.
618	C. & E. I.	Defective platform.	Coal Bluff.	Corrected.
619	C. & E. I.	Unsanitary closets.	Windthrop, Zadoc, Kingman, Dunne, Swanington.	Pending.
620	C. & E. I.	Unsanitary closets.	LaCrosse.	Corrected.
621	C. & E. I.	High grade line double track.	Between Danville and Terre Haute.	Pending.
622	C. & E. I.	Defective track.	Otter Creek branch.	Corrected.
623	C. & E. I.	Defective drainage.	LaCrosse branch.	Corrected.
624	C. & E. I.	Ditching.	LaCrosse branch.	Corrected.
625	C. & E. I.	Dangerous railroad crossing.	Zadoc.	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
626.....	C. & E. I.....	Insufficient force.....	Indiana division.....	Closed.
628.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Temporary bridges.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
629.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Loose guardrails.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
630.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Low bridges.....	Wheeler.....	Pending.
632.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Burkett.....	Corrected.
633.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Ober.....	Corrected.
634.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Brennes.....	Corrected.
635.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	South Wanatah.....	Closed.
636.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Wheeler.....	Corrected.
637.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Parkerstown.....	Corrected.
639.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Burr Oaks.....	Corrected.
640.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Glenn Park.....	Corrected.
641.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Hammond.....	Corrected.
642.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Lateral clearance.....	General.....	Closed.
644.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Ft. Wayne.....	Corrected.
650.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Block system.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
651.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Switch lamps.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
652.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
654.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Bridge protection.....	Grand Calumet.....	Closed.
656.....	C. I. & S.....	Insufficient depot.....	Knox.....	Corrected.
657.....	G. T. W.....	Station facilities.....	Stillwell.....	Pending.

658.	T, St. L. & W.	Collision.	Kokomo.	Closed.
659.	C, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral obstructions.	Lawrenceburg.	Corrected.
663.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Changes in depot.	Sellersburg.	Closed.
665.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Wooden bridges.	Columbus.	Corrected.
666.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Bridge work.	General.	Closed.
667.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Protection at bridges.	Entire line.	Corrected.
670.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Loose guardrails.	Logansport.	Corrected.
671.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Bridge alarms.	Entire line.	Corrected.
672.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Bridges.	Richmond.	Corrected.
673.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Bridge alarms.	Marion.	Corrected.
674.	P, F. W. & C.	Bridge alarms.	Indiana Harbor.	Corrected.
675.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral clearance.	Centerville.	Corrected.
676.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral obstruction.	Columbus.	Pending.
677.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Lateral obstruction.	Kokomo.	Pending.
678.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Kokomo.	Corrected.
679.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Middletown.	Corrected.
680.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Low wires.	Hartford City.	Corrected.
681.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Coal dock.	Upland.	Closed.
682.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Wires and pipe overhead.	Gas City.	Corrected.
683.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	LaCrosse.	Corrected.
684.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Monticello.	Pending.
685.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Monticello.	Pending.
686.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Walcott.	Corrected.
687.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Goodland.	Corrected.
688.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Kentland.	Corrected.
689.	P, C, C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.	Wanatah.	Closed.
690.	P, F. W. & C.	Overhead obstruction.	Burbank.	Corrected.
691.	P, F. W. & C.	Overhead obstruction.	Pierceton.	Pending.
692.	P, F. W. & C.	Overhead obstruction.	Ft. Wayne.	Closed.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
693.....	P, F, W. & C.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Monroeville.....	Corrected.
694.....	P, F, W. & C.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
695.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Centerville.....	Pending.
696.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Centerville.....	Corrected.
697.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Richmond.....	Pending.
698.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
699.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
700.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
701.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Seymour Junction.....	Corrected.
702.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Edinburg.....	Corrected.
703.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Franklin.....	Corrected.
704.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Kokomo.....	Pending.
705.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Windfall.....	Corrected.
706.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Anderson.....	Pending.
707.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	New Castle.....	Corrected.
708.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	New Castle.....	Corrected.
709.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Gas City.....	Corrected.
710.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Matthews.....	Corrected.
711.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	North Grove.....	Corrected.
712.....	P, F, W. & C.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Columbia City.....	Corrected.
713.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.

714.....	P, F, W. & C.....	Depot accommodations.	Columbia City.....	Pending.
715.....	P, F, W. & C.....	Depot accommodations..	Hobart.....	Pending.
716.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Depot accommodations..	Effner.....	Pending.
717.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Defective platform.....	Union City.....	Corrected.
718.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Defective platform.....	Sulphur Springs.....	Corrected.
719.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Defective platform.....	Ridgeville.....	Corrected.
720.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Platform.....	Goodland.....	Corrected.
721.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Platform.....	Windfall.....	Corrected.
722.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Depot accommodation.....	North Madison.....	Pending.
723.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Depot accommodation.....	Shelbyville.....	Closed.
724.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Depot accommodation.....	Manila.....	Pending.
725.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Depot accommodation.....	Speeds.....	Closed.
726.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstructions.....	North Vernon.....	Closed.
727.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Station facilities.....	General.....	Closed.
728.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Closets.....	Bentonville.....	Corrected.
729.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Station accommodations.....	Hemlock.....	Closed.
730.....	C, I. & E.....	Track condition.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
731.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Ditching on Cambridge City branch.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
732.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Dangerous cut.....	Logansport.....	Pending.
733.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Connection of trains.....	Effner.....	Closed.
735.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 271-A.....	Corrected.
736.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Bridge 265.....	Corrected.
737.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 256.....	Corrected.
738.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 253-B.....	Corrected.
739.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 252.....	Corrected.
740.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 251-C.....	Corrected.
741.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 251-B.....	Corrected.
742.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 243.....	Corrected.
743.....	T, St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 237.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
744.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 235-B.....	Corrected.
745.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 232.....	Corrected.
746.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 223-B.....	Corrected.
747.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 223-A.....	Corrected.
748.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 221-C.....	Corrected.
749.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 221-B.....	Corrected.
750.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Bridge 210.....	Corrected.
751.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 200.....	Corrected.
752.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 197-B.....	Corrected.
753.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 192-B.....	Corrected.
754.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 190.....	Corrected.
755.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 188-A.....	Corrected.
756.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Bridge 187.....	Corrected.
757.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 155-B.....	Corrected.
758.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 120-A.....	Corrected.
759.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 109-5.....	Pending.
760.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 143.....	Corrected.
761.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 150-6.....	Corrected.
762.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 150-19.....	Corrected.
763.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 153-4.....	Corrected.
764.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 177-1.....	Pending.

765.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 177-27.....	Pending.
766.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 178-17.....	Pending.
767.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 186-20.....	Corrected.
768.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 247-10.....	Pending.
769.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 261-21.....	Pending.
770.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Culvert 243-28.....	Pending.
771.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bridge defect.....	Trestle 188-A.....	Corrected.
772.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light at station.....	Silverwood.....	Closed.
773.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light and water.....	Cates.....	Corrected.
774.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light.....	Malotts.....	Closed.
775.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light.....	Wingate.....	Closed.
776.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light.....	New Richmond.....	Closed.
777.....	T., St. L. & W.	Depot.....	Lindon.....	Corrected.
778.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights.....	Kirkpatrick.....	Closed.
779.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights.....	Clarks Hill.....	Corrected.
780.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights.....	Michigantown.....	Closed.
781.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights.....	Forest.....	Closed.
782.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights and water.....	Russiaville.....	Corrected.
783.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light.....	Greentown.....	Closed.
784.....	T., St. L. & W.	Light.....	Sims.....	Closed.
786.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bad water.....	Van Buren.....	Corrected.
787.....	T., St. L. & W.	Bad water.....	Warren.....	Corrected.
788.....	T., St. L. & W.	Lights.....	Liberty Center.....	Corrected.
789.....	T., St. L. & W.	Unsanitary depot.....	Craigville.....	Corrected.
790.....	T., St. L. & W.	Unsanitary depot.....	Decatur.....	Corrected.
791.....	T., St. L. & W.	Drinking water.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
792.....	T., St. L. & W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Frankfort.....	Corrected.
793.....	T., St. L. & W.	Low wires.....	Frankfort.....	Corrected.
794.....	T., St. L. & W.	Low wires.....	Frankfort.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
795.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Frankfort.....	Corrected.
796.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Linden.....	Corrected.
797.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Warren.....	Corrected.
798.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Lateral obstructions.....	New Richmond.....	Corrected.
799.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Kirkpatrick.....	Corrected.
800.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Clerk Hill.....	Corrected.
801.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Fickel.....	Corrected.
802.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Embankments.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
803.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Ditching.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
804.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
805.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
806.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Safety appliance.....	Greentown.....	Corrected.
807.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Interlocker.....	Cayuga.....	Corrected.
808.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Interlocker.....	Veedersburg.....	Corrected.
809.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Interlocker.....	Clarks Hill.....	Corrected.
810.....	T., St. L. & W.....	General condition of crossing signs.....	Swayzee.....	Pending.
811.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Railroad crossing.....	Sycamore.....	Closed.
812.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Crossing.....	Bluffton.....	Closed.
813.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Interlocker.....	Bluffton.....	Pending.
814.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Interlocker.....	Bluffton.....	Corrected.
815.....	T., St. L. & W.....	Work of improvement generally.....	Entire line.....	Closed.

816.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Lateral obstructions.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
817.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Manner of handling engines.....	Indianapolis.....	Closed.
818.....	E. & T. H.	Lateral obstruction.....	Oliver station.....	Corrected.
819.....	C., C. & L.	Violation of town ordinance.....	North Judson.....	Pending.
820.....	C. & E.	Violation of town ordinance.....	North Judson.....	Pending.
821.....	P., C., C. & St. L.	Violation of town ordinance.....	North Judson.....	Corrected.
822.....	P., C., C. & St. L.	Lateral obstruction.....	Anderson.....	Closed.
822-A.....	Cent. Ind.	Lateral obstruction.....	Anderson.....	Closed.
822-B.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Lateral obstruction.....	Anderson.....	Closed.
823.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.....	Carthage.....	Closed.
824.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Lateral obstruction.....	Winchester.....	Corrected.
826.....	T. H., I. & E.	Dangerous highway.....	Stop 4.....	Pending.
827.....	E. & T. H.	Lateral obstruction.....	Oliver Station.....	Corrected.
828.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Defective interlocker.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
829.....	P., C., C. & St. L.	Town ordinance bell protection.....	Bunker Hill.....	Pending.
832.....	T. & C. I.	Defective equipment.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
834.....	B. & O. S. W.	Defects on bridges.....	West end.....	Corrected.
835.....	B. & O. S. W.	Wooden structures.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
836.....	B. & O. S. W.	Trestle.....	Bedford branch.....	Closed.
837.....	B. & O. S. W.	Defects on bridges.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
838.....	B. & O. S. W.	Bridge protection.....	Wabash river.....	Pending.
839.....	B. & O. S. W.	Low highway bridge.....	North Vernon.....	Closed.
840.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Corrected.
841.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Bedford.....	Pending.
842.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Shoals.....	Corrected.
843.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
844.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
845.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
846.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
847.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
848.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
849.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Rivervale.....	Corrected.
850.....	B. & O. S. W.	Overhead obstructions.....	Shoals.....	Corrected.
851.....	B. & O. S. W.	Lateral obstruction, mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
852.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Cochran.....	Closed.
853.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Cold Springs.....	Corrected.
854.....	B. & O. S. W.	Depot.....	Pierceville.....	Pending.
855.....	B. & O. S. W.	Location of closets.....	Osgood.....	Closed.
856.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station conveniences.....	Dabney.....	Corrected.
857.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Holton.....	Corrected.
858.....	B. & O. S. W.	Unsanitary condition station.....	Nebraska.....	Corrected.
859.....	B. & O. S. W.	Closet conveniences.....	Lovett.....	Corrected.
860.....	B. & O. S. W.	Unsanitary condition station.....	Commiskey.....	Corrected.
861.....	B. & O. S. W.	Unsanitary condition station.....	Brownstown.....	Corrected.
862.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Vallonia.....	Corrected.
863.....	B. & O. S. W.	Platform lights.....	Medora.....	Corrected.
864.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Sparksville.....	Corrected.
865.....	B. & O. S. W.	Lights.....	Ft. Ritner.....	Corrected.
866.....	B. & O. S. W.	Lights.....	Tunnelton.....	Corrected.
867.....	B. & O. S. W.	Closet conveniences.....	Georgia.....	Corrected.

868.....	B. & O. S. W.	Station facilities.....	Huron.....	Corrected.
869.....	B. & O. S. W.	Defective track.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
870.....	B. & O. S. W.	Ditching.....	Louisville district.....	Corrected.
871.....	B. & O. S. W.	Defective details.....	Lawrenceburg.....	Corrected.
872.....	B. & O. S. W.	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Mile post 59-50.....	Pending.
873.....	B. & O. S. W.	Interlocker.....	Watson.....	Pending.
874.....	B. & O. S. W.	Signal at crossings.....	New Albany.....	Pending.
875.....	B. & O. S. W.	Defective rail.....	Bedford branch.....	Closed.
876.....	B. & O. S. W.	Ditching.....	Bedford branch.....	Closed.
877.....	I. C. Tr.	Low switchstand without banners.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
878.....	I. C. Tr.	Low switchstand without banners.....	Siding 3.....	Pending.
879.....	I. C. Tr.	Low switchstand without banners.....	Siding 4.....	Pending.
880.....	I. C. Tr.	Obstructive switchstand.....	Acton.....	Corrected.
881.....	I. C. Tr.	Low switchstand.....	Stop 21.....	Pending.
882.....	I. C. Tr.	Low switchstand.....	Switch 11.....	Pending.
883.....	I. C. Tr.	Obstructed switchstand.....	Shelbyville.....	Corrected.
884.....	I. C. Tr.	Obstructed switchstand.....	Stop 7.....	Corrected.
885.....	I. C. Tr.	Obstructed switchstand.....	Stop 9.....	Corrected.
886.....	I. C. Tr.	Location of switch.....	Shelbyville.....	Closed.
887.....	I. C. Tr.	Motormen observing signals.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
888.....	I. C. Tr.	Highway crossing signals.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
889.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Collision.....	Ford.....	Investigated.
890.....	I. C. & W.	Bridge defects.....	Big Eagle and White Lick.....	Pending.
891.....	I. C. & W.	Defects on platform.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
892.....	I. C. & W.	Violation of rules at substations.....	All substations.....	Corrected.
893.....	I. C. & W.	Location of switchstand.....	Lizton.....	Corrected.
894.....	I. C. & W.	Obstructed signals.....	Crossing of Big Four railroad.....	Corrected.
895.....	I. C. & W.	Derails.....	Clermont.....	Corrected.
896.....	I. C. & W.	Defective switch.....	Gravel pit.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
897.....	I, C. & W.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
898.....	I, C. & W.....	Cattleguards and wing fences.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
899.....	I, C. & W.....	Interlocker plant.....	On line.....	Closed.
900.....	I, C. & W.....	Management.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
901.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	21st street, Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
902.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
903.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Corrected.
904.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Piel Brothers Starch Works, Indianapolis.....	Closed.
905.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Washington street connection.....	Corrected.
906.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Capital Lumber Co., Indiana- polis.....	Corrected.
907.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Evans Milling Co., Indianapolis.....	Pending.
908.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Cereal Mfg. Co., Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
909.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Republic Creosoting Co., In- dianapolis.....	Corrected.
910.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Unsafe condition of premises American Canning Co.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
911.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Lateral obstructions at Insley Iron Works.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
912.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Defective track.....	Siding No. 1.....	Corrected.
913.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Defective track at Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.

914.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Condition of signals and switches.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
915.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Defective interlocker.....	Big Four crossing.....	Corrected.
916.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Defective signals.....	Brightwood Junction.....	Corrected.
917.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Defective switchstands.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
918.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Cride signals.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
919.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Location of derails.....	Nigger Hill.....	Pending.
920.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.....	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
921.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Highway crossing.....	Covington.....	Corrected.
922.....	C., I. & L.....	Violation of full crew law.....	Crawfordsville.....	Pending.
924.....	Southern.....	Bridge alarms.....	Tunnels Nos. 1 and 2.....	Corrected.
925.....	L. & N. Ry. & Light Co.....	General condition.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
928.....	C., H. & D.....	Defective tools.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
929.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.....	Light at stations.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
930.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.....	Location of dispatcher.....	Huntington.....	Corrected.
933.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.....	Sounding signals for crossings.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
934.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.....	Dangerous highway crossings.....	Homestead.....	Pending.
936.....	P., C., C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Middleton.....	Closed.
937.....	C., I. & L.....	Bad condition of engine.....	Indianapolis yard.....	Corrected.
938.....	C., I. & L.....	Approach to bridge.....	Putnamville.....	Corrected.
939.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Reno.....	Corrected.
940.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Whistling posts.....	Michigan division.....	Corrected.
941.....	E., J. & E.....	Bridge defects.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
942.....	E., J. & E.....	Low highway bridge.....	Van Loon.....	Corrected.
943.....	E., J. & E.....	Improper use of signals.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
944.....	I., C. & S. Tr.....	Condition of switches.....	Along line of road.....	Corrected.
945.....	I., C. & S. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
945½.....	I., C. & S. Tr.....	Defects in iron bridges.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
946.....	I., C. & S. Tr.....	Bridge defects.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
947.....	I., C. & S. Tr.....	Bridge defects.....	Sugar creek.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION
948.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
949.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Management, rules, etc.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
950.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Location and duties of train dispatcher.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
951.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Violation of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
952.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Register for train men.....	Between Seymour and Greenwood.....	Corrected.
953.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Switch stands.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
954.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
955.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Defective track and safety appliances.....	Scottsburg.....	Corrected.
956.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Rules for operating.....	Between Sellersburg and Seymour.....	Corrected.
961.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Failed to sound whistle.....	Carnel.....	Corrected.
962.....	L. & N. A. Ry. & Light Co.....	Running crossing.....	Big Four crossing, Watson, Ind.....	Corrected.
963.....	P., C. C. & St. L.....	Violation of full crew law.....	Louisville division.....	Pending.
966.....	Ft. W. & S. Tr.....	Management and facilities.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
967.....	C., I. & S.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Newton.....	Corrected.
968.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.....	Station facilities.....	Brooklyn.....	Corrected.
969.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.....	Station stop.....	Stop No. 23.....	Closed.
970.....	B. & O. S. W.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Walkerton.....	Pending.
971.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.

972.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Defective switch stand.....	Indianapolis and Logansport division.....	Corrected.
973.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Obstructed view switch stand.....	Siding No. 104.....	Closed.
975.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	North of Galveston.....	Pending.
976.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Condition of switch stands.....	Along line of road.....	Corrected.
978.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Condition of roadbed.....	Anderson to Muncie.....	Corrected.
979.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Obstructed view of switch stand.....	Sidings Nos. 1 and 10.....	Corrected.
980.....	I. U. T. Co.....	No derails in Big Four siding.....	Yorktown.....	Pending.
981.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Roadbed.....	Muncie and Union City.....	Corrected.
982.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Obstructed view of switch stand.....	Muncie and Union City Division.....	Corrected
983.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Low railroad bridge.....	Union City.....	Closed.
984.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Between Muncie and Bluffton.....	Corrected.
985.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Obstructed view of switch stands.....	Muncie and Bluffton Division.....	Corrected.
986.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Unsatisfactory interlocker.....	Eaton.....	Pending.
987.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Crossing of industrial tracks at Straw Board Works.....	L. E. & W. R. R. at Eaton.....	Pending.
988.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Unsatisfactory interlocker.....	Montpelier.....	Pending.
989.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Failed to stop at crossings.....	Bluffton.....	Corrected.
990.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Banners on switch stands.....	Marion to Anderson.....	Corrected.
991.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Warsaw gauge crossing.....	South of Kokomo.....	Corrected.
992.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Condition of bridges.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
993.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Condition of iron bridges.....	Anderson and Yorktown.....	Corrected.
994.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Bridge defects.....	Entire line.....	Corrected
995.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Beech Grove.....	Corrected
996.....	E. & T. H.....	Lights at stations.....	Entire line.....	Corrected
997.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.....	Book of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected
998.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.....	Bridge defects.....	White river.....	Closed.
999.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.....	Condition of wooden bridges.....	Entire line.....	Closed

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1000	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Bridge defects.	Eastern division.	Corrected.
1001	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Bridge defects.	Park Junction and East Haven	Corrected.
1002	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Shelter sheds.	Country stops.	Closed.
1003	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Violation of rules.	All sub-stations.	Corrected.
1004	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Highway crossing signs.	Entire line.	Pending.
1005	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Whistling posts.	Plainfield and Greencastle.	Pending.
1006	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Ditching.	Entire line.	Corrected.
1009	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Switch lights.	Greencastle division.	Corrected.
1010	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Obstructed view of switch stand.	Greencastle division.	Corrected.
1011	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	East of Zionsville.	Pending.
1012	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	East of Providence cemetery.	Pending.
1013	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	West of Providence cemetery.	Pending.
1015	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	Stop 43.	Pending.
1016	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Highway crossing signs.	Danville Division.	Pending.
1017	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Highway crossing signs.	Bethany, north.	Pending.
1018	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Highway crossing signs.	Riverside, north.	Pending.
1019	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	East of Greencastle.	Pending.
1020	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	West of Summit.	Pending.
1021	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	West of Coatesville.	Pending.
1022	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous highway crossing.	East of Clayton.	Pending.
1024	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Dangerous structures.	Washington township.	Corrected.

1025.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Details, Cent. Ind. crossing.....	Lebanon.....	Pending.
1026.....	T. H., I. & E., Elec.	Railroad crossing at grade.....	Crawfordsville.....	Elevated.
1027.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Management and rules.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1028.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Car movement.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1029.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Crossing signs and whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1030.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Defective switch stands.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1031.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Defective derrils.....	Sycamore and Swayzee.....	Corrected.
1032.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Bridge defects.....	Wildcat creek.....	Corrected.
1033.....	K., M. & W. Tr.	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Herbst.....	Closed.
1034.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	Switch lights and stands.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1035.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	Highway crossing signs and whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1036.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	No standard clock.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1037.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	No book of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1038.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	Condition of roadbed.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1039.....	M., B. & E. Tr.	Obstructed view of switch stands.....	Three places on line.....	Pending.
1041.....	C., C., C. & St. L.	Overhead obstruction.....	Columbus.....	Corrected.
1043.....	L. E. & W.	Lateral obstructions.....	Portland.....	Corrected.
1044.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Management.....	Fords.....	Corrected.
1045.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1046.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1047.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1048.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Installation of interlocker.....	L. & N. R. R.	Pending.
1049.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Low switch stand.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1050.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Switch lights.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1051.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Low roadbed.....	East of L. & N. R. R. crossing	Pending.
1052.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Book of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1053.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Handling train orders.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1054.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.	Dispatchers' duties.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1056.....	E. & Mt.	Inspection of cars.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION
1057.....	E. & Mt. V. Tr.....	Standard clock.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1058.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1059.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1060.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1061.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1062.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1063.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Switch lights.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1065.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Book of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1066.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Train orders.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1067.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Men examined on rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1069.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Time card.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1070.....	E. & E. Tr.....	Signals.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1071.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Fencing.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1072.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1073.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1074.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Switch stands.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1075.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Switch lights.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1076.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Crossing of E. & T. H.....	Mt. Vernon Junction.....	Closed.
1077.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Crossing of E. & T. H.....	Princeton.....	Pending.
1078.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1079.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Location of side tracks.....	Entire line.....	Closed.

1080.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Naming stations.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1081.....	E. & S. I. Tr.....	Dangerous highway crossings.....	Stringtown road.....	Closed.
1082.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Unsatisfactory station.....	Newburg.....	Corrected.
1083.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1084.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1085.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Shelter shed.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1086.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Burnetts siding.....	Corrected.
1087.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Epworth.....	Corrected.
1088.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Northern coal mine.....	Corrected.
1089.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Garvens.....	Corrected.
1090.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Stevenson.....	Corrected.
1091.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Low switch stand.....	Lants.....	Corrected.
1092.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Switch lights.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1093.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Running crossing.....	Insane hospital.....	Closed.
1094.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Book of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1095.....	E. & S. N. Tr.....	Non-compliance of rules.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1096.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Violation of law.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1097.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Signals.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1098.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Bad management.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1099.....	E. S. & N. Tr.....	Safety appliance.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1104.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Shelter shed.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1105.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Book of rules.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1106.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Dispatching.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1107.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Disregard of rules.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1108.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Rules.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1109.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Defect on bridges.....	Terre Haute division.....	Corrected.
1110.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Condition of viaduct.....	Terre Haute division.....	Closed.
1111.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Ditching.....	Terre Haute division.....	Closed.
1112.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	West of St. Marys.....	Pending.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1113.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.	Obstructed view of switch stand.	Terre Haute division.	Corrected.
1114.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.	Ditching.	Near stop 32.	Corrected.
1115.....	L. & N. A. Ry. & Light Co.	Book of rules.	Entire line.	Corrected.
1116.....	L. & N. A. Ry. & Light Co.	Bridge defects.	On three bridges.	Corrected.
1117.....	L. & S. I. Tr.	Dangerous highway crossing.	South of Sellersburg.	Corrected.
1118.....	L. & S. I. Tr.	Low switch stand.	At three points on line.	Corrected.
1119.....	L. & S. I. Tr.	Safety device.	B. & O. S. W. connection.	Corrected.
1120.....	L. & S. I. Tr.	Interlocker.	B. & O. S. W. junction.	Pending.
1121.....	M. & P. Tr.	Book of rules.	Entire line.	Pending.
1122.....	M. & P. Tr.	Running crossing.	Near Muncie and Portland.	Closed.
1123.....	M. & P. Tr.	Highway crossing signs.	Entire line.	Corrected.
1124.....	M. & P. Tr.	Location of switch stand.	Portland.	Corrected.
1125.....	M. & P. Tr.	Whistling posts.	Entire line.	Corrected.
1126.....	M. & P. Tr.	Defect on bridges.	Entire line.	Corrected.
1127.....	M. & P. Tr.	Running crossing.	Muncie and Portland.	Pending.
1128.....	L. & N.	Defective trestle on industrial track.	Mt. Vernon.	Corrected.
1129.....	B. & O.	Defects on engine.	Garrett.	Closed.
1130.....	Vandalia.	Schedule of trains.	Entire line.	Closed.
1131.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.	Highway crossing.	North of Sullivan.	Pending.
1132.....	Vandalia.	Opening of street.	Amo.	Closed.
1133.....	Indianapolis Union Ry.	Lateral obstruction.	Indianapolis.	Closed.

1134.....	E. & T. H.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
1135.....	E. & T. H.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Closed.
1136.....	E. & T. H.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
1137.....	E. & T. H.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
1138.....	E. & T. H.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Corrected.
1139.....	L. E. & W.....	Unsanitary station.....	Frankfort.....	Corrected.
1140.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Dangerous condition of public highway.....	West of Danville.....	Corrected.
1141.....	E. & T. H.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Vincennes.....	Closed.
1142.....	E. & T. H.....	Lights at public crossing.....	Owensville.....	Closed.
1143.....	T. & C. I.....	Track defect.....	West of Kendallville.....	Corrected.
1144.....	T. & C. I.....	Condition of road in general.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1146.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Highway crossings Pine and Wood Sts.....	Chesterton.....	Corrected.
1147.....	C. & E. I.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Clinton.....	Closed.
1148.....	C., I. & L.....	Defective driveway.....	Paoli.....	Pending.
1150.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Defective equipment.....	Towlstown.....	Closed.
1154.....	Wabash.....	Defective interlocker.....	Magee.....	Corrected.
1156.....	P., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Edinburg.....	Corrected.
1157.....	C., L., & A. Elec.....	General inspection.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1158.....	Southern.....	Condition of track.....	Rockport branch.....	Corrected.
1165.....	Southern Mich. Electric.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1166.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	Bridge defects.....	Michigan division.....	Corrected.
1167.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1168.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	General condition of line.....	Michigan City to LaPorte.....	Corrected.
1169.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	Switch stands.....	Midway.....	Corrected.
1171.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	Closets in cars.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1172.....	Winona.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1173.....	Winona.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1174.....	Winona.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1175.....	Winona.....	Fencing, cattle guards and wing fences.....	Entire line.....	Pending.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1176.....	Winona.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Burles and Flora.....	Pending.
1178.....	St. J. V. Tr.....	Condition of track.....	LaGrange and Angola.....	Corrected.
1179.....	St. J. V. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1180.....	St. J. V. Tr.....	Location of crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1181.....	St. J. V. Tr.....	Whistling posts.....	Lake James Elec. Ry.....	Corrected.
1182.....	St. J. V. Tr.....	Rules, etc.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1183.....	L. E. & W.....	Violation of full crew law.....	Tipton.....	Pending.
1184.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Bridge defect.....	Black Creek.....	Corrected.
1185.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1186.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Station.....	Kendallville.....	Corrected.
1187.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Station.....	Garrett.....	Corrected.
1188.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Defective roadbed.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1189.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Condition of track.....	{ Waterloo to Auburn..... } { Garrett to Kendallville..... } { Garrett to Auburn..... } { Garrett to Waterloo..... }	Corrected.
1190.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Condition of track.....	Garrett to Ft. Wayne.....	Corrected.
1191.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1192.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Defective roadbed.....	Cedar Creek.....	Corrected
1193.....	T. & C. Tr.....	Management.....	Entire line.....	Corrected
1194.....	G. T. W.....	Running crossing.....	Haskells.....	Closed

1195.....	Ohio Elec. Ry.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1196.....	Ohio Elec. Ry.....	Shelter shed.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
		Mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
		Overhead obstructions.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
		Overhead and lateral obstructions.....	Hammond.....	Corrected.
		Lateral obstructions.....	North Liberty.....	Closed.
1198.....	C., I. & S.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	1 mile north of Sheff.	Pending.
		Overhead obstruction.....	E., J. & E. crossing	Corrected.
		Overhead obstruction.....	Hammond.....	Pending.
		Overhead obstruction.....	Hammond.....	Pending.
		Tank spouts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
		Lateral obstructions.....	North Liberty.....	Closed.
1199.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
1200.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
1201.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
1202.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
1203.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1204.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1205.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1206.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstructions.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1207.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead and lateral obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1208.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1209.....	L. E. & W. and I. U. T.....	Dangerous highway.....	2 miles north of Hartford City.	Corrected.
1210.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Station facilities.....	Fairland.....	Corrected.
1211.....	C., C. & L.....	Opening of Locust street.....	Ladoga.....	Pending.
1212.....	Monon.....	Unsatisfactory train service.....	Hortonville.....	Pending.
1213.....	C. & W. V.....	Bridge defects.....	On line.....	Corrected.
1214.....	C., B. & C.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1215.....	C., B. & C.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Pending.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1216.....	C., B. & C.	Dangerous embankment.	On line.....	Corrected.
1217.....	C., B. & C.	Defective track.	On line.....	Corrected.
1218.....	C., B. & C.	Defective track.	North of Bluffton.	Corrected.
1219.....	C., B. & C.	Ditching.	Near Pennville.	Pending.
1220.....	C., B. & C.	Foot guards.	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1221.....	C., B. & C.	Water barrels at bridges.	Bluffton, south.	Pending.
1222.....	C., B. & C.	Station facilities.	Bluffton.....	Corrected.
1223.....	C., B. & C.	Station facilities.	Pennville and Petroleum.	Pending.
1224.....	C., B. & C.	Unsanitary condition of station.	Portland.....	Corrected.
1225.....	C., B. & C.	Water at stations.	On line.....	Corrected.
1226.....	C., B. & C.	Overhead obstruction.	Portland.	Corrected.
1227.....	C., B. & C.	Book of rules.	On line.....	Corrected.
1228.....	C., B. & C.	Wire service.	On line.....	Pending.
1229.....	C., B. & C.	Signals.	On trains.....	Corrected.
1230.....	C., B. & C.	Stopping at crossings.	Bluffton.....	Corrected.
1233.....	Southern Indiana.	Mail cranes.	Entire line.....	Pending.
1234.....	Southern Indiana.	Stock chutes.	Entire line.....	Pending.
1235.....	Southern Indiana.	Overhead obstruction.	Bedford.....	In part corrected.
1236.....	Southern Indiana.	Drinking water.	All stations.....	Corrected.
1237.....	Southern Indiana.	Light in stations.	Entire line.....	Pending.

1238.....	Southern Indiana.....	Closets.....	Kurtz and Reddington.....	Corrected.
1239.....	Southern Indiana.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	In part corrected.
1240.....	Southern Indiana.....	Dangerous crossing.....	Shawick.....	Pending.
1241.....	Southern Indiana.....	Dangerous crossing.....	Mt. Olive.....	Pending.
1242.....	Southern Indiana.....	Dangerous crossing.....	Odon.....	Pending.
1243.....	Southern Indiana.....	Position train order semaphore.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1244.....	Southern Indiana.....	Train register.....	Register stations.....	Corrected.
1245.....	Southern Indiana.....	Water barrels at bridges.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1246.....	Southern Indiana.....	Derails.....	Albert and Sardinia.....	Corrected.
1247.....	Southern Indiana.....	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1248.....	Southern Indiana.....	Defect on bridges.....	No. 1.....	Corrected.
1249.....	Southern.....	Defective platform.....	Alert and India Springs.....	Corrected.
1250.....	Southern.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Bedford.....	In part corrected.
1251.....	Southern.....	Defective bumping posts.....	New Albany.....	Corrected.
1252.....	Southern.....	Defective track.....	New Albany.....	Corrected.
1253.....	Southern.....	Lateral obstruction.....	New Albany.....	In part corrected.
1254.....	C., C. & L.....	Defective track.....	Cottage Grove and Peru.....	Corrected.
1255.....	C., C. & L.....	Defective track.....	Richmond Yard.....	Corrected.
1256.....	C., C. & L.....	Ditching.....	Entire line.....	In part corrected.
1257.....	C., C. & L.....	Poor ballast.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1258.....	C., C. & L.....	Poor rail.....	Richmond Yard.....	Corrected.
1259.....	C., C. & L.....	Bridge defects.....	Iron bridges.....	Corrected.
1260.....	C., C. & L.....	Condition of highway crossings.....	General.....	Corrected.
1261.....	C., C. & L.....	Condition of trestle.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1262.....	C., C. & L.....	Structures developing weak points.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

276

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1263.....	C, C. & L.....	Defects on bridges.....	Nos. 250, 251, 257.....	Corrected.
1265.....	C, C. & L.....	Overhead highway bridge.....	Mile post 95.....	Pending.
1266.....	C, C. & L.....	Closet facilities.....	Many stations.....	Pending.
1267.....	C, C. & L.....	Station platform.....	Bruce Lake.....	Corrected.
1268.....	C, C. & L.....	Station platform.....	Converse.....	Corrected.
1269.....	C, C. & L.....	Defective platform.....	Amboy, Merrillville, Beatrice, Malden, Lawton, Kewanna and Twelve Mile.....	In part cor- rected.
1270.....	C, C. & L.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	2 miles West of Richmond.....	Corrected.
1272.....	Southern.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Mile post 71.....	Pending.
1273.....	Southern.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Economy.....	Pending.
1274.....	Southern.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	East of mile post 174.....	Pending.
1275.....	Southern.....	Bridge alarms.....	Tunnel No. 1.....	Corrected.
1276.....	Southern.....	Bridge alarms.....	Tunnel No. 3.....	Corrected.
1277.....	Mich. Cent.....	Platform.....	Corydon Junction.....	Corrected.
		Yard inspectors.....	Huntingburg.....	Corrected.
		Bad condition of yard.....	Princeton.....	Pending.
		Mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
		Overhead obstruction.....	Porter.....	Corrected.
		Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
		Overhead obstruction.....	Tolleston.....	Corrected.

1278.....	Pere Mar.....	{ Closet facilities.....	Hanna.....	Pending.
1279.....	G. T. W.....	Station facilities.....	Porter.....	Pending.
1280.....	P., C., C. & St. L.....	Mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1281.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Knightstown.....	Corrected.
1282.....	L. E. & W.....	Bridge defect.....	Knightstown, bridge 495.....	Corrected.
1283.....	G. T. W.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Oxford.....	Pending.
1284.....	G. T. W.....	Interlocker.....	Valparaiso.....	Pending.
1285.....	G. T. W.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1286.....	G. T. W.....	Defects on bridges.....	South Bend.....	Corrected.
1287.....	G. T. W.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Wellsboro.....	Pending.
1288.....	G. T. W.....	Tank spouts.....	On line.....	Corrected.
1289.....	G. T. W.....	Closets.....	General.....	Corrected.
1291.....	G. T. W.....	Overhead obstruction.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
1292.....	G. T. W.....	Mail cranes.....	On line.....	Corrected.
1293.....	G. T. W.....	Depot facilities.....	Kingsberry.....	Pending.
1295.....	Northern Indiana.....	Closet conveniences.....	Wellsboro and Griffiths.....	Pending.
1298.....	S. & M. R. R.....	13 overhead obstructions.....	South Bend.....	Corrected.
1299.....	S. & M. R. R.....	240 penalty defects on equipment.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1300.....	S. & M. R. R.....	Whistling posts.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1301.....	S. & M. R. R.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1302.....	S. & M. R. R.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Syracuse.....	Corrected.
1303.....	S. & M. R. R.....	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1304.....	S. & M. R. R.....	Defective track.....	Syracuse.....	Corrected.
		Cattle guards and wing fences.....	Entire line.....	Being cor- rected.
1305.....	Ft. W. & S. Tr.....	Operating cars without air.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1306.....	Southern.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Tell City.....	Corrected.
1307.....	Southern.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Evansville.....	Corrected.
1308.....	L. & N.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Evansville.....	Pending.

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1309.....	L. & N.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Evansville.....	Pending.
1310.....	Southern.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Tell City.....	Corrected.
1311.....	Southern.....	Defective track.....	Troy.....	Corrected.
1312.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Michigan division.....	Corrected.
1313.....	P., C., C. & St. L.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Indianapolis to Richmond.....	Closed.
1314.....	Vandalia.....	Penalty defects.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
1315.....	Vandalia.....	Penalty defects.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
1316.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Standard code of rules.....	.....	Corrected.
1317.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1318.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Dangerous highway.....	Pine.....	Closed.
1319.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Station facilities.....	Pine.....	Pending.
1320.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Defective track.....	South Bend.....	Corrected.
1321.....	N. J., I. & I.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Pine.....	Corrected.
1322.....	Southern.....	Highway crossing.....	Princeton.....	Pending.
1323.....	C., L., S. & S. B.....	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1323-A.....	C., L., S. & S. B.....	Dangerous highway.....	Near Michigan City.....	Pending.
1324.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Switch lights.....	Brookville.....	Pending.
1325.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Switch unlocked.....	Connorsville.....	Closed.
1326.....	C., C., C. & St. L.....	Depot facilities.....	Connorsville.....	Closed.
1327.....	C., C., C. & St. L. and I. U. T. Co.....	Dangerous highway crossing.....	Lawrence.....	Corrected.

1328.....	I. & C. Tr.	Running crossing.....	Rushville.....	Closed.
1329.....	L. S. & M. S.	Dangerous highway.....	South Bend.....	Closed—
	C., I. & S.	Dangerous highway.....	South Bend.....	no authority.
1330.....	G. T. W.	Street crossing.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
1332.....	N. J., I. & I.	Dangerous highway.....	South Bend.....	Closed.
1333.....	Vandalia.....	Condition of street crossing.....	South Bend.....	Corrected.
1335.....	L. E. & W.	Defective track.....	Michigan division.....	Pending.
1336.....	L. E. & W.	Defective track.....	Mile post 37 to 39.....	Corrected.
1337.....	L. E. & W.	Water barrels at bridges.....	Michigan division.....	Corrected.
1338.....	L. E. & W.	Station facilities.....	Stillwell.....	Pending.
1339.....	G. T. W.	Unsanitary closets.....	Stillwell.....	Corrected.
1340.....	G. T. W.	Defective crossing gate.....	Stillwell.....	Pending.
1341.....	L. E. & W.	Defective train semaphore.....	Stillwell.....	Corrected.
1342.....	L. E. & W.	Unsanitary closets.....	Walkerton.....	Corrected.
1343.....	L. E. & W.	Bridge defects.....	Bridge 1535.....	Corrected.
1344.....	L. E. & W.	Lateral obstruction.....	Tiosa.....	Corrected.
1345.....	L. E. & W.	Overhead and lateral obstruction.....	M., C. & I. junction.....	Corrected.
1346.....	L. E. & W.	Mail cranes.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1347.....	L. E. & W.	Normal position of semaphores.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1348.....	L. E. & W.	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Pending.
1349.....	L. E. & W.	Highway crossing signs.....	Michigan division.....	Pending.
1350.....	L. E. & W.	Defective car roof.....	Michigan City.....	Corrected.
1351.....	L. S. & M. S.	Switch stands.....	La Porte.....	Corrected.
1352.....	L. E. & W.	Derailment.....	Walkerton.....	Closed.
1354.....	L., N., A. & C.	Highway crossing signs.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1355.....	L., N., A. & C.	Bridge defect.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1356.....	L., N., A. & C.	Water barrels.....	Big Indian creek.....	Corrected.
1357.....	L., N., A. & C.	Foot guards.....	Entire line.....	Corrected
1358.....	L., N., A. & C.	Defective bridge.....	Indian creek.....	Corrected !

REPORT OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT FOR YEAR 1908—Continued.

I. R. No.	RAILROAD.	SUBJECT.	LOCATION.	DISPOSITION.
1359.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Ditching.....	Entire line.....	Corrected.
1360.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1361.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1362.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1363.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1364.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Lateral obstruction.....	Corydon.....	Corrected.
1365.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Bridge alarms.....	Big Indian creek.....	Corrected.
1366.....	L, N., A. & C.....	Depot facilities.....	Corydon Junction.....	Pending.
1367.....	L. E. & W. and Monon.....	Railroad crossing at 22d street.....	Indianapolis.....	Pending.
1368.....	C, C, C. & St. L.....	Dangerous highway.....	Branch station.....	Corrected.
1369.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Highway crossing signs.....	South Bend, east.....	Corrected.
1370.....	Wabash.....	G. T. bridge.....	Kingsberry.....	Pending.
1371.....	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.....	Defective equipment.....	On line.....	Corrected.
1372.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Collision.....	Chesterton.....	Closed.
1373.....	C, C, C. & St. L.....	Waterway.....	Harrison.....	Closed.
1374.....	Wabash.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Andrews.....	Corrected.
1375.....	C, C. & L.....	Defective crossing gate.....	LaCrosse.....	Pending.
1376.....	I. U. T. Co.....	L. E. & W. crossing.....	Tipton.....	Pending.
1377.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Defective platform.....	Several stations.....	Being corrected.
1378.....	I. & C Tr.....	Dangerous highway.....	Waldron.....	Corrected.

1379.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Madison.....	Corrected
1380.....	P, C, C. & St. L.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Madison.....	Corrected.
1381.....	L. E. & W.....	Defective switch stand 16th street.....	Indianapolis.....	Pending.
1382.....	L. E. & W.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Indianapolis.....	Corrected.
1383.....	C, C, C. & St. L.....	Obstructions in platform.....	Indianapolis.....	Closed.
1384.....	C, C, C. & St. L.....	Footway obstructed.....	Indianapolis.....	Closed.
1385.....	C, I. & L.....	L. E. & W. R. R. crossing.....	Indianapolis.....	Pending.
1386.....	Southern.....	Lights in cars.....	French Lick branch.....	Corrected.
1387.....	C, C, C. & St. L.....	Protection at highway.....	Indianapolis.....	Closed.
1388.....	C, C. & L.....	Conduct of agent.....	Williamsburg.....	Closed.
1389.....	I, C. & S. Tr.....	Shelter sheds.....	Entire line.....	Closed.
1390.....	Southern.....	Failure to stop on signal.....	Flag stations.....	Pending.
1391.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1392.....	Vandalia.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Terre Haute.....	Pending.
1393.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1394.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1395.....	Vandalia.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1396.....	T. H., I. & E. Tr.....	Overhead obstruction.....	Terre Haute.....	Corrected.
1398.....	Wabash.....	Closing of crossing gates.....	Near Logansport.....	Pending.
1399.....	B. & O. S. W.....	Lateral obstructions.....	Vincennes.....	Pending.
1400.....	I. & C. Tr.....	Depot.....	Gwynneville.....	Pending.
1401.....	C, I. & L.....	Lateral obstruction at Indiana Lighting Co	Lafayette.....	Pending.

The following steam railroads were inspected as to physical condition and operation:

Road.	Miles Inspected.
Indianapolis Belt	9.40
C., L., S. & E. R. R.	51.75
L. E. & W. R. R.	85.00
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	258.43
*C., B. & C. R. R.	47.91
C., I. & S. R. R.	207.97
†C. & W. V.	36.46
‡C., C. & L. R. R.	228.21
Southern Indiana	174.77
Pere Marquette	53.09
G. T. W. R. R.	80.66
Michigan Central R. R.	75.92
Syracuse & Milford	6.00
N. J., I. & I. R. R.	11.49
L., N. A. & C. R. R.	7.66

With a total mileage of 1,334.74

*Bad management, rules, etc.

†Bad management, rules, etc.

‡Second inspection.

All stations are lighted and supplied with water.

CARS INSPECTED.

Road.	Cars Inspected.	Penalty Defects.	M. C. B. Defects.
B. & O. R. R.	1,291	37	20
B. & O. S.-W. R. R.	806	22	17
C., C., C. & St. L. R. R.	2,671	48	55
C. & E. I. R. R.	189	2	6
C., I. & L. R. R.	2,064	44	39
C., C. & L. R. R.	131	3	3
C. & E. R. R.	1,702	24	33
C., H. & D. R. R.	330	14	12
C. T. T. Co.	260	4	8
E. & T. H.	588	14	7
Indiana Harbor	909	20	14
Indianapolis Southern	136	4	0
Illinois Central	268	2	2
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	1,215	7	18
L. & N. R. R.	459	10	1
L. E. & W. R. R.	606	14	17
Michigan Central	1,014	18	21
N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.	686	13	16

Road.	Cars Inspected.	Penalty Defects.	M. C. B. Defects.
P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.....	2,098	14	4
P., F. W. & C. R. R.....	1,194	4	13
Southern	1,595	65	40
Southern Indiana	41	0	0
T., St. L. & W. R. R.....	240	17	8
Vandalia R. R.	2,665	27	33
Wabash R. R.	727	20	15
Total	24,085	447	402

The Following is a Statement Showing Accidents, the Road on Which They Occurred, the Commissioner Making the Investigation, Together With Recommendations.

ACCIDENT.		Place of Accident.	Kind of Accident.	Railroad.	Investigated by	Killed	Injured.	Recommendations.
No.	Date.							
3	Feb. 7	St. Joe.....	Highway crossing.....	B. & O.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	None.
10	May 30	Coburg.....	Engineer struck by switch stand.	B. & O.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	None.
9	Feb. 10	Ft. Ritter.....	Tripped on wire.....	B. & O. S. W.....	Com'r Hunt.....	.....	1	Corrected.
34	May 19	Milan.....	Derailment.....	B. & O. S. W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	3	None.
28	May 5	Sparkville.....	Landslide.....	B. & O. S. W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	6	Unavoidable.
35	Feb. 21	Layton.....	Train parted.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	As set forth in Bulletin No 3.
127	July 1	Rushville.....	Railroad crossing.....	C., C. & St. L. and P. H.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	.....	Pending.
145	Aug. 24	Indianapolis.....	Derailment.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	3	Slow speed.
182	Oct. 9	Branch's.....	Highway crossing.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Com'r Hunt.....	1	3	Bell installed.
210	Dec. 4	Moorfield.....	Inspector under car.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Proper signals.
25	July 8	Hyde Block.....	Handhold pulled off.....	C., C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	More careful inspection.
34	Aug. 21	Huntington.....	Derailment.....	C. & E.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	1	Cause unknown.
38	Sept. 21	Raub's.....	Highway crossing.....	C. I. & L.....	Commission.....	1	.....	Bell.
3	Feb. 9	Roselawn.....	Crown sheet gave way.....	C. I. & L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	1	Pending.
19	Aug. 18	Rushville.....	Highway crossing.....	C. H. & D.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Watchman.
26	Oct. 17	Liberty.....	Collision.....	C. H. & D.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	5	Action approved.
45	Sept. 2	West Salem.....	Overhead wire.....	C. H. & D.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Removal.
9	Feb. 26	Muncie.....	Derailment.....	C., C. & L.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	.....	Put track in better condition.
1	Jan. 26	Avilla.....	Side swipe.....	G. R. & I.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Action approved.
3	Jan. 31	Ft. Wayne.....	Fell under train.....	P., F. W. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Cause unknown.
14	Oct. 16	Valparaiso.....	Rear end collision.....	G. T. W.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	.....	Action approved.
15	Nov. 20	Evansville.....	Railroad crossing.....	Ill. Cent.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	4	Discipline imposed.
39	Nov. 6	Evansville.....	Railroad crossing.....	Ill. Cent.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	.....	Pending.
6	Feb. 5	Gibson.....	Handhold gave way.....	Ind. Harbor Belt.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	.....	More careful inspection.
7	Feb. 6	Noblesville.....	Collision.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	.....	5	Pending.
8	Feb. 12	Altamont.....	Highway crossing.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Removed obstruction.
		Portland.....	Lateral obstruction.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	.....	Obstruction removed.

17	May 4	Peru.....	Lateral obstruction.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Obstruction removed.
21	May 29	Tyner.....	Track obstruction.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Corrected.
31	Feb. 10	Goshen.....	Highway crossing.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Com'r Wood.....	2	Understanding between men.
189	July 29	Pine.....	Struck by train.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Side gates on coaches.
211	Sept. 3	Porter.....	Handhold gave way.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	More thorough inspection.
221	Sept. 11	Mishawaka.....	Struck by mail crane.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Company not at fault.
227	Sept. 14	Chesterton.....	Collision.....	L. S. & M. S.....	Entire Commission.....	1 117	Action of company approved with further recommendation to discipline.
39	Nov. 4	Laporte.....	Traction crossing.....	L. E. & W.....	Com'r Dowling.....	1 3	Pending.
16	Sept. 3	Lake.....	Highway crossing.....	M. C.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Bell.
2	Feb. 17	Hammond.....	Highway crossing.....	N. Y. C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Action approved.
1	Jan. 14	Porter.....	Highway crossing.....	P. M.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Better protection.
84	June 19	Indianapolis.....	Uncoupling cars.....	P. C. C. & St. L.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Better device.
19	July 18	Columbia City.....	Highway crossing.....	P. F. W. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	6	Pending.
2	Jan. 19	Corydon Jet.....	Derailment.....	Southern.....	Com'r Wood.....	3 2	Greater care and discipline.
19	Nov. 14	Princeton.....	Run over by train.....	Southern.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Pending.
52	June 8	Frankfort.....	Railroad crossing.....	Van. and T., St. L. & W.....	Com'r Hunt.....	1	Vandalia men to comply with rules, T., St. L. & W. R. R. correct defective signal.
7	April 26	North Liberty.....	Collision.....	Wabash.....	Com'r Wood.....	7	Action approved.
27	Aug. 29	Near Lafayette.....	Highway crossing.....	Wabash.....	Com'r Wood.....	5	Action approved.
66	Oct. 20	Frankfort.....	Railroad crossing.....	Vandalia.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Action approved.
1	Dec. 7	South Bend.....	Collision.....	C., S. B. & N. I.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Action approved.
3	April 16	Indianapolis.....	Derailment.....	I. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	4	Unavoidable.
5	June 20	Rushville.....	Flagging train.....	I. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Semaphore.
7	July 3	Boyd Park.....	Collision.....	Ft. W. & W. V.....	Com'r Wood.....	6	Action approved.
3	July 4	Linsburg.....	Flagging train.....	I. C. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Semaphore.
5	Dec. 4	Siding No. 2.....	Collision.....	I. C. & W.....	Com'r Wood.....	15	Pending.
2	Mar. 26	Waldron.....	Collision.....	I. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	7	Action approved.
4	May 12	Shelbyville.....	Collision.....	I. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Warning signs.
9	Sept. 9	St. Paul.....	Highway crossing.....	I. & C.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Additional warning signals.
3	Feb. 2	Bennett's Switch.....	Highway crossing.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Com'r Wood.....	23	Action approved.
7	Mar. 4	Noblesville.....	Collision.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Com'r Wood.....	1	Action approved.
20	Sept. 9	Pendleton.....	Collision.....	I. U. T. Co.....	Com'r Wood.....	3	Action approved.
7	April 29	Harmony.....	Collision.....	T. H., I. & F.....	Com'r Wood.....	12	Conform to rules in future.
2	Oct. 22	Jeffersonville.....	Collision.....	L. & N. I. Ry. & Light Co.....	Com'r Dowling.....	3	Pending.
3	Nov. 4	Laporte.....	Railroad crossing.....	C., S. B. & N. I. and L. E. & W.....	Com'r Dowling.....	1	

INTERURBAN RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Early in the year 1908 it was discovered that while a few of the interurban lines had adopted and were working under a very satisfactory code of rules, yet many of the lines were not doing so; in fact, some had no form of rules and were operating on verbal instructions.

The attention of the Commission was called to this fact in a communication from the chief inspector who recommended a conference of interurban officials with a view of compiling and adopting a standard code of rules. Acting upon this recommendation the Commission issued circular letter No. 19, on January 14th, which reads as follows:

CIRCULAR No. 19.

To all Traction or Interurban Railroad Companies:

It being the duty of the Railroad Commission "to keep informed as to the condition of railroads and railways, and the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public;" an inquiry and investigation is hereby instituted as to the rules for operating and despatching cars, and as to the qualifications of motormen and conductors, on the traction lines of this state.

The managers, superintendents and despatchers of said railways are, therefore, requested and directed to appear before the Commission at its Public Hearing Room, on Monday, February 10, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for conference and information upon these subjects, and for the purpose of formulating and adopting uniform operating rules and practices, and for providing for the instruction of conductors and motormen in their rules and duties, and to take such other steps for the safe operation, and the prevention of accidents as may be agreed on or ordered.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION,

CHAS. B. RILEY, Secretary.

The date of this conference was fixed for February 10, but was afterward changed to the 18th. The convention met at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, and was called to order by Chairman Hunt, who explained the purpose of the convention as follows:

"Gentlemen—From reports made by our inspectors, resulting from inspections made and information gathered in other ways, there seems to be quite a variety of methods and systems in practice on the various electric lines in this state in regard to rules governing the movement of trains and for the control of employes in various departments—in other words, there appears to be a de-

plorable lack of uniformity. With the hope that these conditions might be improved, the Commission issued the following circular:

(The Chairman then read Circular No. 19, *supra*.)

“In requesting the attendance of the managers, superintendents and despatchers, for the purpose of considering the rules for the government of employes and the movement of trains, the Commission was not aware of the fact that it might be advisable to take in consideration some other matters, but at the present we will consider the subjects for which the meeting was called.

“It is not necessary to make a detailed statement of the various methods in vogue because the gentlemen here assembled are probably more conversant with these conditions than either the Commission or its inspectors. On some roads the rules and practices are so lax as to make opportunities for errors that might result disastrously.

“While traction lines are in their infancy, yet, with the experience that the officials have had in railroad operation, they should be able to formulate a much better system; the Commission can not formulate the system for you. It will not attempt to do so, but suggests that you call to this work your best talent and best thought and give to it such careful attention as will ultimately bring the desired results. Conventions have been called in other states and rules have been formulated and compiled. We have before us a copy of the rules adopted by the Central Railroad Association at Columbus, Ohio, September 6, 1907, which has been furnished by a line in this state which is now operating under these rules and as far as we have been able to determine they are the most satisfactory now in use. They are, however, far from complete, and our inspectors call attention to many places where they think they can be improved.

“Rule No. 152 says: ‘Train orders must be addressed to those who are to execute them, naming the place,’ etc., etc.

“We call attention to the fact that these rules specifically say that it must name the place, while the forms adopted for the train orders give everything in numbers, leaving room for doubt and opportunities for mistakes.

“Rule No. 144 provides: ‘That all trains must approach meeting points,’ and it occurs to us that it would be better should this rule read ‘passing points.’ A more complete examination of these rules will probably develop many other improvements that might be made.

“In addition to the defects mentioned this code of rules includes nothing in regard to the maintenance of way departments, which should be fully protected.

“The work of formulating rules will, much of it, necessarily have to be performed by committees to be appointed in a manner to be determined by you. But before this is done, I will ask our chief inspector, Mr. Shane, to give the conference the benefit of his views of the defects to be corrected and the best method of correcting them.

“In the discussion of all these matters, such as rules, car orders, qualification of motormen and conductors, and all other matters that may come up for consideration, I hope all the members of this conference will feel perfectly free to express themselves, for it is only by the full expression both from the railroad officials and the Commission that a proper and satisfactory understanding can be arrived at.”

On roll call the following gentlemen answered, stating the roads they represented:

S. A. Wood, Vice-President, Angola Ry. & Power Co.

Chas. G. Lohman, General Superintendent, C. S. B. & N. Ind. Ry. Co.

A. Benham, Assistant General Manager Ohio Electric Ry. Co.

C. H. Battin, Assistant General Manager, Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Ry. Co.

F. M. Durbin, General Manager, Evansville & So. Ind. Trac. Co.

Gus. Muhlhausen, General Manager, Evansville & Newburg Ry. Co.

C. H. Battin, General Manager, Evansville & Eastern Ry. Co.

C. T. Emmons, General Manager; R. T. Dunn, Superintendent Transportation; F. I. Hardy, Superintendent, Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Trac. Co.

A. A. Anderson, General Manager, Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co. and Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.

Chas. L. Henry, President, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.

A. H. Stockton, Acting General Manager, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville Traction Co.

H. A. Nichols, General Manager, Indiana Union Trac. Co.

A. J. Purinton, General Manager, Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.

H. F. Dickey, General Superintendent, Winona Interurban Ry. Co.

H. E. Marshall, Superintendent, Kokomo, Marion & Western Trac. Co.

F. E. Cole, General Superintendent, Louisville & Northern Ry. & Lighting Co., also Louisville & Southern Ind. Trac. Co.

C. W. Clark, Superintendent Transportation, Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.

C. S. Witt, Chief Despatcher, Muncie & Portland Traction Co.

C. C. Reynolds, General Manager, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

In addition to the above there were a great many present, employes of the above lines, subordinate officials, such as train masters, dispatchers, etc., whose names were not reported.

Considerable discussion followed evidencing a variety of opinions as to the mode of procedure that should be adopted, after which Mr. C. T. Emmons, general manager of the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company, moved that a committee of five officials of interurban railways be appointed to act in concert with Inspectors Shane and Matthews, in compiling a code of rules for the operation of interurban railways, to be submitted to another conference to be called by the Commission, after the completion of their labors, for final adoption.

Mr. C. C. Reynolds, general manager of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, then moved that a committee of five be appointed to act in co-operation with Chief Inspector Shane in compiling a code of rules for the maintenance of way departments. Both resolutions were unanimously carried.

At the afternoon session the committee appointed Mr. C. D. Emmons, Mr. H. A. Nichol, Mr. Fletcher Durbin, Chas. Lohman and Mr. C. C. Reynolds, together with Messrs. Shane and Matthews on committee to compile a code of rules for the operation of interurban lines and Mr. A. A. Anderson, Mr. F. B. McMath, J. J. Brennen, J. W. Moore, W. C. Sparks, together with A. Shane, as a committee for the purpose of compiling a code of rules for the maintenance of way department. These committees met at the Capitol building on Friday, February 28, 1908, at 1:30 p. m. Upon organization, C. D. Emmons was elected chairman of the committee on rules for operation. Mr. Fletcher C. Durbin, secretary of the committee, and Mr. A. A. Anderson, chairman of the committee of maintenance of the way department.

These committees had several meetings, and after completing their work a joint conference was called on March 25, 1908, when there was present on committee of train rules Messrs. Emmons, Reynolds, Durbin, Nichol, Shane and Moore, and on the maintenance of way committee, Messrs. Anderson, Sparks, Brennen, McMath, Moore, Shane and Matthews.

A. A. Anderson was chosen chairman of the joint committee, and H. A. Nichol secretary. It was then moved by C. D. Emmons, and seconded by Mr. McMath that the rules recommended by both committees be combined, thus forming one book of rules for the operation of the electric lines, which was carried.

It was then moved by C. C. Reynolds and seconded by Mr. McMath that a copy of the combined rules be submitted to the Ohio electric railways for their information, also that copies be sent to all the interurban railways of Indiana with a request that they carefully inspect the same and immediately forward any criticisms they may have to the chairman of the train rules committee, who would have in charge the matter of getting out and forwarding these copies to the railway companies, and after a reasonable time that the combined rules be referred to a general meeting attended by the officers of the various traction companies, said meeting to be called by the Indiana Railroad Commission.

This motion was adopted.

Mr. Shane, inspector for the Indiana Commission presented a form of crossing sign which he thought should be used by traction companies, especially where an electric road parallels a steam road, to have a horizontal board placed upon the same, under the usual cross, with letters upon it, reading, "Danger, Two Crossings." The letters of the word "danger" to be in red.

Upon motion of Emmons and seconded by Mr. Reynolds, the meeting adjourned.

In compliance with the resolutions, the secretary of the joint committee sent out a copy of the rules as compiled. Replies were received as follows:

FT. WAYNE, IND., May 27, 1908.

Mr. Chas. B. Riley, Secretary, Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

Dear Sir—Referring to work of the Rule Committee which was appointed by the Railroad Commission at the meeting in February, beg to advise that this work has been completed, proof book of rules sent to all of the interurban roads of Indiana, and a total mileage of 1,169 out of a grand total of 1,538 have answered, signifying their approval, with some minor exceptions.

We will, therefore, be very pleased indeed if the Commission can see fit to call another conference of the representatives of the electric roads in Indiana early in June, for the purpose of taking definite action upon the rules.

Yours very truly,

C. D. EMMONS,
General Manager.

P. S. We would suggest calling this meeting at two in the afternoon, so that the representatives of the Indiana roads could conveniently reach Indianapolis, and for the further reason that in case of necessity we could have a meeting of the rule committee in the morning preceding this meeting.

On the same date the Commission was informed that the labors of this committee had been completed and Mr. Emmons' letter, recommending a second conference, was submitted, reading as follows:

To the Honorable Railroad Commission of Indiana:

Gentlemen—I hand you herewith a letter under date of May 27th from Mr. C. D. Emmons, chairman of the Joint Committee on Interurban Rules, together with my entire file upon this subject.

You will note that the labor of the two committees is completed and copies of the rules as compiled by the committee are in the hands of the managers of the different lines of the State, in order that they may look them over and offer such criticisms or suggest such changes as they may desire. When these rules were sent out a prompt reply was requested. Since that time they have been written and urged to hurry up their reply. Mr. Emmons in his of the 27th now suggests that the Commission call another conference for the final adoption of these rules and your inspector would respectfully recommend that they fix a date as early in June as convenient and issue a circular letter to all of the traction lines of the State inviting their representation and co-operation and urge that they reply to Mr. Emmons' circular letter in the meantime.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHANE,
Chief Inspector.

Acting upon this recommendation the Commission issued circular 22 as follows:

CIRCULAR No. 22.

To All Traction or Interurban Railway Companies:

In compliance with circular No. 19 of January 14th, 1908, the managers, superintendents and despatchers of the several electric lines of the State met in conference at the State House, at Indianapolis, on February 10, 1908. At that conference two committees were appointed for the purpose of compiling a Code of Rules for the government of the employes and the operation of the traction roads.

The Commission is now informed that the labor of the committees is completed and it is requested to call a general conference of the managers and operating officials for the purpose of approving and adopting the Code of Rules as submitted by the committees.

I am, therefore, directed by the Commission to fix June the 4th, 1908, 2:00 p. m., for that conference, to be held at the rooms of the Commission, and you are invited and earnestly urged to attend. I am further directed to request that any and all companies that have received a copy of the rules from the chairman of the committee and not replied to his letter do so prior to the date of this conference.

By Order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

On May 29, the Commission sent out a second letter modifying Circular 22 and fixing June 5, at 2 p. m., for the general conference to approve the code of rules as recommended, which read as follows:

CIRCULAR No. 22 MODIFIED.

To All Traction or Interurban Railroad Companies:

You are advised that the conference provided for by our Circular No. 22, issued May 28th, has this day been reassigned for Friday, June 5th, 1908, at 2:00 p. m., at the rooms of the Commission.

By Order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

The conference met at the appointed time when Chairman Emons submitted the following report:

To the Honorable Members of the State Railroad Commission of Indiana and Conference of Representatives of Electric Railways:

We, the undersigned committee, which was appointed by your honorable body at the conference of representatives of interurban railways of the State of Indiana, held in the State House, Indianapolis, on February 18, 1908, for the purpose of formulating a set of rules for the operation of interurban railroads in the State of Indiana which would be satisfactory to the representatives of such interurban railroads and the Railroad Commission of the State of Indiana, having had various meetings from time to time, at all of which meetings the State Railroad Commission was very efficiently represented by their Chief Inspector, Mr. A. Shane, and Inspector D. E. Matthews, whose aid and counsel have been of great value to the committee, and having finally formulated a set of rules which appear to be satisfactory to the committee and to the representatives of the Commission, on May 2nd, 1908, forwarded to each interurban road of Indiana a proof copy of such rules as formulated.

The answers received from the various roads, with very few exceptions, were that they were unconditionally satisfied with the rules as presented. By correspondence and a personal meeting with the roads who had criticisms to any extent, such slight changes have been made in the rules as originally submitted by your committee as we believe make them satisfactory to these roads, and we feel confident will make them none the less satisfactory to the Commission and representatives of the other roads present.

The rules as thus revised are the ones handed to you today.

Of the total number of twenty-three different interurban railroads of the State, with a total mileage of 1,468, we have received answers from sixteen, with a total mileage of 1,279, or about eighty-eight per cent., all of whom, we believe, as stated above, with the slight changes which have been made, are satisfied with the rules in their present shape.

In the book as presented is included also a set of rules for track and roadway department and for maintenance of overhead line, as prepared by a committee with Mr. A. A. Anderson chairman.

It is also deemed advisable to include in the book copies of some of the principal sections of the criminal code of the State of Indiana which apply particularly to the operation of electric interurban railroads.

The committee has found the task which was set for them no easy one, and in making this report, while we feel that we are presenting a set of rules which are perfectly satisfactory for the operation of electric interurban railroads, yet we appreciate the fact that almost any set of rules are easily subject to criticism from a standpoint of arrangement, wording, rules which might be added, or some rules which might be included which could be eliminated.

We feel that the representatives of interurban railroads of Indiana have had ample opportunity to look over these rules to ascertain whether or not they are satisfactory, and that the formal vote taken thereon should be such as to insure their use almost without exception on the interurban roads of Indiana.

We, therefore, take pleasure in submitting the result of our labors to your honorable body, and this conference of representatives of the interurban railroads for your further consideration and action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

C. D. EMMONS, Chairman.
 C. C. REYNOLDS,
 A. H. NICHOLL,
 FLETCHER M. DURBIN,
 CHAS. LOHMAN,
 A. A. ANDERSON, Chairman.
 A. SHANE,
 D. E. MATTHEWS,
 J. J. BRENNEN,
 J. W. MOORE,
 F. B. M'MATH,
 W. C. SPARKS.

STATEMENT OF INTERURBAN ROADS WHICH HAVE ANSWERED
IN REFERENCE TO RULES.

Name of Line.	Miles in Operation.	Answered:	
		Yes.	No.
Ft. Wayne & Springfield.....	22	22	..
Indianapolis & Cincinnati.....	108	108	..
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western.....	45	45	..
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern.....	32	32	..
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern.....	351	351	..
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley.....	148	148	..
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana.....	47	47	..
Evansville & Southern Indiana.....	28	28	..
Indiana Union	313	313	..
Evansville & Eastern and Evansville & Mt. Vernon..	38	38	..
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.....	37	37	..
Angola Railway and Power Co.....	4	4	..
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern.....	62	62	..
Lebanon & Thorntown.....	10	10	..
Louisville & Southern.....	6	6	..
Kokomo, Marion & Western.....	28	..	28
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora.....	9	..	..
Evansville Suburban & Newburg.....	25	25	..
Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago.....	26	..	..
Louisville & Northern.....	18	18	..
Muncie & Portland.....	31	31	..
St. Joseph Valley.....	44	44	..
Winona Interurban Railway Co.....	36	36	..
Totals	1,468	1,397	28

All of which after some discussion was unanimously adopted
by the conference.

I attach herewith a copy of said rules.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHANE,
Chief Inspector.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF EMPLOYEES OF TRACTION COMPANIES.

GENERAL NOTICE.

To enter or remain in the service is an assurance of willingness to obey the rules.

Obedience to the rules is essential to the safety of passengers and employes, and to the protection of property.

The service demands the faithful, intelligent and courteous discharge of duty.

To obtain promotion, capacity must be shown for greater responsibility. Employes, in accepting employment, assume its risks.

The rules herein set forth are for the government of the employes of the Company, have the approval of the Railroad Commission of the State of Indiana, and become effective superseding all previous rules and instructions where they conflict with the same.

Special instructions may be issued from time to time by proper authority.

(Name)

(Title)

GENERAL RULES.

Have Copy of Rules.

1. The head of each department must be conversant with these rules, supply copies of them to his subordinates, see that they are understood, enforce obedience to them, and report to the proper officer all violations thereof and the action taken thereon. Any employe whose duties are prescribed by these rules must have a copy of them at hand, while on duty. He must render all assistance in his power in carrying them out, and immediately report any infringement of the same to the head of his department.

Employes Must Promote Company's Welfare.

2. The reputation and success of this company depends greatly upon the care and promptness with which its business is conducted and the manner in which its patrons are treated by its employes.

Special Instructions and Rules Must Be Obeyed.

3. In addition to these rules, bulletin orders and time tables will be issued from time to time, containing such special instructions as necessity demands. These special instructions, when issued by proper authority, shall be fully observed while in effect, whether in conflict with these rules or not. Employes must be conversant with and obey the rules and special instructions. If in doubt as to their meaning, they must apply to the proper authority for an explanation. *Ignorance is no excuse for neglect of duty.*

Switch Keys.

4. will be the custodian of switch keys and will be held strictly responsible for their distribution, delivering them to such persons as are required to use them in the performance of their duty, and taking receipt therefor on forms provided for that purpose. Employees to whom switch keys have been delivered will be held responsible for their use and must report at once any loss of same. All employees must report at once in writing to their superior officer any misuse of a switch key, or any person having a switch key in his possession who is not so entitled, and it shall be the duty of such superior officer to see that any such switch key or keys are recovered and returned to A deposit of \$..... will be required to guarantee the return of switch keys, badges, and rule book and other property of the company upon leaving the service.

Importance of Enforcement of Rules.

5. It is imperative that all rules for the government of employees should be strictly enforced by the heads of departments, and obeyed by employees. If in the opinion of the heads of any department any existing rule should not be enforced, they should at once bring the matter to the attention of those in authority.

Discharged Employees.

6. When an employe is discharged from the company's service he shall not be re-employed without the approval of the general manager.

Employees Governed by Rules.

7. All persons authorized to transact business or engaged in performing any service at stations or on trains are subject to the rules governing the employees of the company.

Intoxicants.

8. The use of intoxicants while on duty is prohibited. Employees known to be addicted to their use at any time, or to frequent saloons or places of low resort, will not be retained in the service.

Tobacco.

9. The objectionable use of tobacco by employees when on duty in or about stations, passenger or freight cars, is prohibited. Smoking while thus on duty is absolutely prohibited.

Uniforms.

10. Employees on duty must wear the prescribed badge and uniform, and must be neat in appearance.

Bulletins.

11. Employees are required to be familiar with the rules and with every order issued. The bulletin boards must be examined daily for orders or instructions.

Current Time Tables.

12. Employes engaged in the movement of trains must provide themselves with a copy of the current time table and always have same with them when on duty. Copies for other employes will be furnished by the head of their department. When a new time table takes effect old issues must be destroyed at once.

Lost Articles.

13. An employe finding a lost article in the cars, stations or on the property of this company will forward same to the proper officer.

Packages.

14. Employes must not carry packages, letters, or newspapers, for anyone not having business with the company, without an order from the proper authority.

Authority at Barns.

15. All trainmen will be under the direction and control of the or his authorized agent when their cars are in or about the car house. Train crews must do all necessary switching in taking out cars or trains or when putting them into the houses or yards, and same must be done under the direction of the or his foreman. Trainmen must not leave their cars in houses or yards with the lights burning or with the trolley in contact with trolley wire.

Protect Company's Property.

16. In case of danger to the company's property, employes must unite to protect it.

Safety of Employes.

17. Each employe is expected and required to look after and be responsible for his own safety, as well as to exercise care to avoid injury to others.

Gambling.

18. All forms of gambling, including bets, raffles, etc., are forbidden upon premises or cars of the company.

Reading on Duty.

19. Reading newspapers, letters or other matter when on duty, except to consult orders, rules and time tables, is prohibited.

Employes Occupying Seats.

20. Employes, when passengers on a train, must not occupy seats to the exclusion of other passengers.

Report Whatever Affects Interests of Company.

21. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any official or employe of the company, by published notice or otherwise, that any work or improvement is proposed by any county, township, municipal or other authority, which in any way affects the company, all informa-

tion upon the subject must at once be sent to the superintendent, together with the notice, if any served, in the matter. It is important that the earliest information should be had of any intended improvements, etc., in order that the company's interests may be fully protected.

Anything which may affect the safe and proper operation of the railroad or the interests of the company in any way must be promptly reported.

Examinations.

22. All persons employed in any branch of the service involving the use of signals or the movement of cars or trains will be required to pass an examination by one of the authorized examiners of the company as to hearing, sight and ability to distinguish colors, and other required examinations.

Deportment.

23. The use of boisterous, profane, or vulgar language by employes around or on the premises of the company is strictly forbidden. Civil, gentlemanly and quiet deportment toward their fellow employes, as well as the patrons of the company, is required.

Resignation.

24. Employes on leaving the service of the company must sign receipt for their final pay, and return all the company's property with which they have been entrusted.

Assignment of Wages.

25. Assignment of wages by an employe is prohibited, and will be cause for dismissal. The attaching of an employe's wages by garnishment process or proceedings in aid of execution, will be considered sufficient cause for dismissal unless a satisfactory explanation is given.

Conduct Toward Public.

26. In all matters not fully covered by these rules and regulations, employes must bear in mind that they are engaged in a public service, in which they are constantly called upon to exercise great patience, forbearance and self-control. Politeness and courtesy continually practiced by employes will prevent controversy and complaint, and greatly benefit the service.

Laws of Indiana.

27. All laws of the State of Indiana governing common carriers and applicable to interurban operation must be observed. Extracts from important laws will be found in the back of this book.

DEFINITIONS.

Train.

28. A motor or more than one motor coupled with or without cars, displaying markers.

Scheduled Train.

29. A train represented on the time table. It may consist of sections.

Section.

30. One of two or more trains running on the same schedule displaying signals, or for which signals are displayed.

Extra Train.

31. A train not represented on the time table. It may be designated as:

Extra.—For any extra train except work extra.

Work Extra.—For work train extra.

Superior Train.

32. A train having precedence over other trains. A train may be made superior to another train by right or class.

Right is conferred by train order; Class by time table.

Right is superior to Class.

Train of Superior Right.

33. A train given precedence by train order.

Train of Superior Class.

34. A train given precedence by time table.

Time Table.

35. The authority for the movement of scheduled trains subject to the rules. It contains the classified schedules of trains with special instructions relating thereto.

Schedule.

36. That part of a time table which prescribes the class, direction, number and movement of a scheduled train.

Main Track.

37. A principal track upon which trains are operated by time table, train orders, or block signals.

Single Track.

38. A main track upon which trains are operated in both directions.

Double Track.

39. Two main tracks, upon one of which the current of traffic is in a specified direction and upon the other in the opposite direction.

Current of Traffic.

40. The direction in which trains will move on a main track, under the rules.

Station.

41. A place designated on the time table by name or number, at which a train may stop for traffic; or to enter or leave the main track; or from which fixed signals are operated.

Siding.

42. A track auxiliary to a main track for meeting or passing trains.

Meeting Point.

43. A place where opposing trains, i.e., trains moving in opposite directions, meet by schedule or train order.

Passing Point.

44. A place where trains moving in the same direction pass by schedule or train order.

Fixed Signal.

45. A signal of fixed location, indicating a condition affecting the movement of a train.

"Fixed signals" cover such signals as whistle boards, slow boards, stop boards, yard limits, switches, blocks, semaphores, or other means for indicating whistle, stop, caution, or proceed.

Yard.

46. A system of tracks within defined limits provided for the making up of trains, storing cars, and other purposes, over which movements not authorized by time table or by train order may be made, subject to prescribed signals and regulations.

Yard Motor.

47. A motor or motors consigned to yard service and working within yard limits.

Pilot.

48. A person assigned to a train when the motorman or conductor, or both, are not fully acquainted with the physical characteristics, or running rules of a road, or portion of a road over which the train is to be moved. The responsibility of a pilot is the same as that of a motorman or a conductor.

Automatic Block System.

49. A block system in which the signals are operated by electric, pneumatic or other agency actuated by a train, or by certain conditions affecting the use of a block.

Home Signal.

50. A fixed signal controlling the entrance to a block or governing movements over switches at interlockings.

Distant Signal.

51. A fixed signal used in connection with home signals to regulate the approach to the home signal.

Advance Signal.

52. A fixed signal placed in advance of the home signal or switches at an interlocking to control the entrance to the block ahead.

Dwarf Signal.

53. A low fixed signal with small semaphore arm.

Post Signal.

54. A revolving fixed signal

STANDARD TIME.

Standard Time.

55. 90th Meridian or Central Standard Time is the standard time of this company.

Reliable Watches.

56. Watches that have been examined and certified to by a designated inspector must be used by dispatchers, station masters, conductors, motormen, flagmen, yardmen, section foremen, and line foremen.

Form of Certificate.

57. (Name) Company
This is to certify that on 19....
the watch of
employed as
was examined by me.

It is correct and reliable, and in my judgment will, with proper care, run within a variation of thirty seconds per week.

Name of maker Brand.....
No. of movement Metal of case.....
Stem or key wind
Open or hunting case
Old or new
If rejected, state reasons

Signed

Watch Inspector.

Address.....

Comparing Time and Registering.

58. Motormen and conductors must call for and receive Standard time from the train dispatcher before taking their runs and must compare their watches before starting on each portion of their day's run, with each other, and register their names, the time at which they compared their watches, and note any variation on the daily registration sheet.

Variation Allowed.

59. If the variation be in excess of thirty (30) seconds per week, they must report the fact immediately to the superintendent.

Standard Clocks.

60. The clock in the dispatcher's office, at.....
and such others as may be hereafter designated, are standard clocks.

Station Clocks.

61. When station clocks are provided, station agents must see that they show correct time; but trainmen must not take time from such clocks unless they are designated as standard clocks.

TIME TABLES.

Receipt of Time Tables.

62. Copies of time tables will be furnished to trainmen, yard and road masters, and all others concerned. Receipt of same must be acknowledged to the superintendent on the prescribed form before the time table takes effect. These receipts will be filed in the superintendent's office. Proposed change of time table will be bulletined at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance.

Supersedure of Time Tables.

63. Each time table, from the moment it takes effect, supersedes the preceding time table and all special instructions relating thereto, or conflicting therewith and trains shall be run as directed thereby subject to the rules.

Forfeiture of Right and Class.

64. A train of the preceding time table thereupon loses both right and class, and can thereafter proceed only by train order.

Arriving and Leaving Times.

65. Not more than two times are given for a train at any station; where one is given, it is, unless otherwise indicated, the leaving time; where two, they are the arriving and leaving times.

Where Time Applies.

66. Unless otherwise indicated, the time applies to the siding; where there is no siding, it applies to the place from which fixed signals are operated; where there is neither siding nor fixed signals, it applies to the place where traffic is received or discharged.

Scheduled Meeting Points.

67. Scheduled meeting or passing points are indicated by figures in full-faced type; the number or numbers of trains they are to meet or pass are shown in small type above or below the full-faced type.

Indication of Meeting and Passing Times.

68. Both the arriving and leaving times of a train are in full-faced type when both are meeting or passing times or when one or more trains are to meet or pass between those times.

Stops Not Indicated.

69. On the employes' time table, the figures given at intermediate stations shall not be taken as indicating that trains will stop, unless the rules require it.

Designation of Trains.

70. Trains are designated by numbers and their class is indicated on the time table.

SIGNAL RULES.

Who Must Have Signals.

71. Employes whose duties may require them to give signals, must provide themselves with the proper appliances, keep them in good order, and ready for immediate use.

Flags and Lamps.

72. Flags of the prescribed color must be used by day, and lamps of the prescribed color by night.

Night Signals.

73. Night signals are to be displayed from sunset to sunrise. When weather or other conditions obscure day signals, night signals must be used in addition.

VISIBLE SIGNALS.

Color Signals.

74.

*Color.**Indication.*

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| (a) Red. | Danger. Stop. |
| (b) Yellow. | Caution. Proceed under perfect control, and for other uses prescribed by the rules. |
| (c) Green. | Safety. Proceed, and for other uses prescribed by the rules. |
| (d) Blue. | See Rule 97. |

Fusee.

75. A fusee on or near the track burning red must not be passed until burned out, and train must then proceed with caution until assured that track is clear.

Hand, Flag and Lamp Signals.

76.

*Manner of Using.**Indication.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| (a) Swung across the track. | Stop. |
| (b) Raised and lowered vertically. | Go ahead. |
| (c) Swung vertically in a circle across the track when the train is standing. | Back. |
| (d) Swung vertically in a circle at arm's length across the track, when the train is running. | Train has parted. |
| (e) Swung horizontally in a circle, when the train is standing. | Apply air brakes. |
| (f) Held at arm's length above the head when train is standing. | Release air brakes. |

Violent Signals.

77. Any object waved violently by anyone on or near the tracks signifies danger. Motormen must bring their train under full control and proceed at slow speed until they are sure the track is clear and that it is safe to proceed.

AUDIBLE SIGNALS.

Whistle Signals.

78. Air whistle signals must always be given at places and under the circumstances indicated below. When the blowing of the whistle is forbidden by law, ordinance or rule, the sounding of the gong must be substituted.

<i>Sound.</i>	<i>Indication.</i>
(a) One short.	Stop. Apply brakes.
(b) Two long.	Release brakes. Start.
(c) One long and three short.	Flagman go back and protect rear of train.
(d) Four long.	Flagman return from the west or south.
(e) Five long.	Flagman return from the east or north.
(f) Three long.	When running, train parted; to be repeated until answered by the signal prescribed by Rule 76 (d).
(g) Two short.	Answer to any signal not otherwise provided for.
(h) Three short.	When train is standing, back.
(i) Four short.	Call for signals.
(j) One long and two short.	To call attention of opposing trains, section men, bridge men, and others interested, to signals displayed for a following section.
	To be answered by—
(k) Two short and one long.	Answer to signal of train displaying signals for a following section.
(l) Two long and two short.	Approaching public road crossings and at all road crossings whistle signals.
(m) One long.	Approaching stations, junctions, railroad crossings at grade, and dangerous or obstructed curves.

Alarm.

79. A succession of short blasts of the whistle is an alarm for persons or cattle on the track, and calls the attention of trainmen to danger ahead.

Torpedo Signals.

80. The explosion of one torpedo is a signal to stop; the explosion of two torpedoes not more than two hundred (200) feet apart is a signal to reduce speed and look out for danger or a danger signal.

Accident on Railroad Crossing.

81. In case of accident on a steam road crossing, the conductor and motorman must both attend to protecting their car, by one going in each direction at least three-quarters of a mile on the steam road tracks and placing two torpedoes, one on each rail immediately opposite

each other. Any responsible employe or other person may take the place of the motorman in flagging, in order that he may attend to getting his car off of the crossing. When car is clear of crossing the flagmen may be recalled by whistle signal as provided in Rule 78, but the flagmen must remain at their posts and signal any approaching train to stop until recalled by whistle signal, using a red flag by day and red fusee at night, in addition to their lanterns. It is the duty of the conductor to first notify his passengers to leave the car.

Bell or Whistle Cord Signals.

82.

CONDUCTOR TO MOTORMAN.

Sound.

Indication.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) One bell or whistle cord signal. | When train is running, stop at next station. |
| (b) Two bells, or whistle cord signals. | When train is standing, start forward. |
| (c) Three bells, or whistle cord signals. | When train is standing, back the train. |
| (d) Three bells, or whistle cord signals. | When train is running, stop at once, emergency. |
| (e) Four bells, or whistle cord signals. | When train is running, reduce speed to four (4) miles per hour until two (2) taps of the bell or two whistle cord signals are given, when the train will proceed at scheduled speed. |

MOTORMAN TO CONDUCTOR.

83.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (a) One bell. | Come forward. |
| (b) Two bells. | Watch trolley. |
| (c) Three bells. | By motorman is signal to conductor that he wishes to back train and must be answered by conductor before train is backed. |
| (d) Four bells. | Set rear brakes. |
| (e) Five bells. | Pull trolley down to roof. |

Sound Gong.

84. The gong or whistle must in all cases be sounded before the train is put in motion and also when approaching and crossing streets of towns or cities.

Starting Signals.

85. Motormen must not start their trains without first receiving proper signal from the conductor and never start without the signal being correct.

Answer Signals.

86. The motorman should always answer the conductor's signal to stop or to go forward or to back the train, either using the foot gong or the whistle in answering the signal.

TRAIN SIGNALS.

Headlights.

87. Headlights will be displayed on the front of every train at night. A headlight displayed on a train standing at a siding, either on main track or sidetrack, will be regarded as a danger signal by opposing trains.

Headlights Out of Order.

88. When a headlight is out of order and will not light, and another cannot be procured, a white light must be displayed in the place of the headlight.

Yard Motor Lights.

89. Yard motors will display the headlight on the front and rear by night. When not provided with a headlight at the rear, two white lights must be displayed. Yard motors will not display markers.

Rear End Signals.

90. Two green flags by day and two or more red lights at night will be displayed on the rear of every train.

Signals for Sections.

91. Two green flags by day or two green lights by night, displayed on the front end of a train, denote that the train is being followed by another running on the same schedule and entitled to the same schedule rights as the train carrying the signals.

All Sections Except Last Display Signals.

92. All sections of a train, except the last, will display two green flags by day or two green lights at night, on the front of the train in places provided for that purpose.

Signals for Extra Trains.

93. All extra trains will display two white flags by day or two white lights at night on the front of the train in places provided for that purpose.

Leading Motor Displays Signals.

94. When two or more motors are coupled, the leading motor only shall display signals as prescribed by Rules 91, 92 and 93.

Proper Signals Required.

95. One flag or light displayed where, in Rules 90, 91, 92 and 93, two are prescribed, will indicate the same as two; but the proper display of all train signals is required.

Cars Being Pushed.

96. When cars are pushed by motor (except when shifting or making up trains in yards), a white light must be displayed on the front of the leading car by night.

Car Repairmen's Signals.

97. A blue flag by day and a blue light by night, displayed at one or both ends of a car or train, indicate that workmen are under or about it. When thus protected it must not be coupled or moved. Workmen, before placing themselves in a dangerous position in or about a car or train, must display a blue signal, and the same workmen are alone authorized to remove such signals.

FIXED SIGNALS.

Location of Fixed Signals.

98. Fixed signals are placed at drawbridges, railroad crossings, junctions, stations and at other points, as required.

SEMAPHORE SIGNALS.

Location of Semaphore Signals at Interlocking Towers.

99. Semaphore signals such as at interlocking towers, except train order signals, will be supported on a separate mast for each track. So far as practicable, they will be placed either over or upon the right of and adjoining the track to which they refer and in the same order, whether supported by a signal bridge over the tracks, by putting a bracket and two or more masts on one post, or by using separate masts from the ground.

If there be more than one arm on a mast, the upper will govern the main line, or fast-running route; the second arm will govern the diverging or slow speed route.

Indications of Semaphore Signals.

100. The governing arm is displayed to the right of the signal mast, as seen from an approaching train, and the indications are given by positions.

(a) An arm with square end, in a horizontal position, indicates *Stop*.

(b) An arm with forked end, in a horizontal position, indicates *Caution*—proceed under control.

(c) An arm inclined at an angle of 60 degrees or more below the horizontal indicates *Proceed*.

(d) At night, the indication of signals will, in addition, be shown by colored lights:

Red—*Stop*.

Yellow—*Caution*.

Green—*Proceed*.

Dwarf Signals.

101. Dwarf semaphore signals govern the slow movements only, the indications being the same as for the high signals.

Train Order Signals.

102. Semaphore signals used for train orders may be located at telephone stations. The arms have square ends, and are attached to the same mast for trains in both directions.

USE OF SIGNALS.**Imperfect Signals.**

103. A signal imperfectly displayed, or the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is usually shown, must be regarded as a stop signal, and the fact reported to the superintendent.

Flag Station Signals.

104. The combined green and white signal is to be used only to stop a train at flag stations where station agents are employed. When it is necessary to stop a train at a point that is not a stopping point for that train, a red signal must be used.

Answer Signals.

105. When a signal (except a fixed signal) is given to stop a train, it must be acknowledged by two (2) short blasts of the whistle.

Signals for Following Section Must Be Observed.

106. Failure to answer a signal from trains carrying green signals must be understood to indicate that signals displayed have not been observed, and the train must be stopped, and not proceed until certain that signals are observed and understood.

Signals at Switches.

107. After a regular scheduled train clears the main track, and switches are properly set for main track, the conductor must step to the side of the track opposite the switch stand until after the opposing train has passed, keeping his hand lantern at night in full view of the approaching train.

Whistle at Road Crossings.

108. The regular road crossing whistle signal must be sounded on approaching all public road crossings (see sec. 673 of State Law, page 90) and at all road crossings whistle posts.

Unnecessary Use of Whistle or Gong.

109. The unnecessary use of either whistle or foot gong is prohibited. They will be used as prescribed by rule of law or to prevent accident.

Watchmen at Road Crossings.

110. Watchmen stationed at public road and street crossings must use red signals only when necessary to stop trains.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAINS.

Scheduled Trains.

111. Scheduled trains in either direction have no superior rights over trains of the same class in opposite direction, but will meet trains as per time table, unless otherwise ordered by the superintendent or other designated authority.

All regular trains are classified on the time table with regard to their priority of right to the track; trains of the first class being superior to those of the second and all succeeding classes, and so on indefinitely.

Extra Trains.

112. Extra trains are of inferior class to all scheduled trains of whatever class, and have no rights except those conferred upon them by train order.

MOVEMENT OF TRAINS.

Trains Leaving Initial Station.

113. A train must not leave its initial station on any division, or a junction, or pass from double to single track, without orders or clearance, and until it has ascertained whether all trains due have arrived or departed. If in such case the motorman or conductor cannot reach the dispatcher, the train will proceed on time table rights, then call from all succeeding telephone stations until he has succeeded in reaching the dispatcher.

Trains Leaving Station or Siding.

114. No train must leave a station or siding before the time set for it, nor without proper signal from the conductor.

Trains of Inferior Class.

115. A train of inferior class must in all cases keep out of the way of trains of a superior class, and must clear the time of scheduled trains five minutes unless a meeting or passing order has been given.

Scheduled Trains Have Equal Rights to Meeting Points.

116. All scheduled trains of the same class, or sections of scheduled trains, have equal rights to scheduled meeting points.

Set Switches for Opposing Trains.

117. At meeting points between trains either by schedule or train order, should the train that is to occupy the main track arrive first, it will be the duty of the conductor of such train to promptly set the switch for the siding, so that the train to be met can take the siding with the least possible delay.

Extra Trains—Clearing Time of Regular Trains.

118. All extra trains must keep out of the way of regular scheduled trains and clear their time at least five minutes, unless they have been given a meeting or passing order, or other order relieving them from this necessity.

Distance Required Between Following Trains.

119. Trains running in the same direction must keep not less than two thousand (2,000) feet apart (20 poles), except in closing up at stations or meeting points. When on city tracks a distance of one hundred (100) feet must be maintained between trains moving in the same direction. When the view is obscured by curves, fog, storms or other cause they must be kept under such control that they may be stopped within the range of vision.

Signals for Sections to be Authorized.

120. A train must not display signals for a following section, nor an extra train be run without orders from the superintendent, except as provided for in Rules 121 and 122.

Defective Telephone.

121. When unable to reach despatcher on account of defective telephone, all extra trains will immediately lose their rights as extra trains and will become sections of regular scheduled trains as provided in Rule 122.

Arrangements for Sections When Telephone Defective.

122. When telephone line is out of order, any scheduled train, when requested by conductor of any train, may carry signals for such, as a section following, without first obtaining orders from the superintendent. Scheduled trains, after such arrangements, will immediately display signals, and extra trains must not follow the regular train until it is certain that signals are so displayed.

Taking Down Signals for Following Section.

123. When signals displayed for a section are taken down at any point before that section arrives, the conductor will notify all opposing trains of the same or inferior class leaving such point that the section for which the signals are displayed has not arrived. If impossible for the conductor to notify the opposing trains as provided herein, then the train displaying the signals shall await the arrival of the section for which signals are displayed before taking such signals down, unless relieved from such duty by order of the superintendent.

Instructions in Writing.

124. Messages or instructions respecting the movement of train or the condition of track or bridges must be in writing.

Working Limits—Extra Trains.

125. Where extra trains are assigned working limits, such trains must move within these limits with the current of traffic unless train orders otherwise direct.

Places to Approach Under Control.

126. Trains must approach the end of double track, junctions, railroad crossings at grade, and all drawbridges, prepared to stop, unless the switches and signals are right and the track is clear. Where required by law trains must stop.

Trains Not to Stop at Obscured Points.

127. If possible to avoid it, a train must not be allowed to stand on or be obscured by a curve between stations.

Protect Train When Stopped.

128. When a train stops or is delayed under circumstances under which it may be overtaken by another train, the *conductor or flagman must go back immediately with red signals a sufficient distance to insure full protection*. When recalled he may return to his train, first placing two torpedoes on the rail when the conditions require it. The front of a train must be protected in the same way when necessary by the motorman. The duty herein required of the conductor or motorman may be performed by the other where desirable for any reason.

Pushing Cars.

129. When cars are pushed by a motor (except when shifting and making up trains in yards) the conductor or flagman must take a conspicuous position on front of leading car and signal the motorman in case of need.

Yard Limits.

130. Yard limits marked by proper boards may be established, and within such limits trains will run according to special instructions.

Responsibility for Switches.

131. Switches must be left in proper position after having been used. Conductors are responsible for the position of switches used by them and their trainmen, except where switch tenders are stationed.

Setting Switches for Following Trains.

132. A switch must not be left open for a following train unless in charge of a trainman of such train.

Responsibility for Safety of Trains.

133. Both motorman and conductor are responsible for the safety of their train and the proper fulfillment of all running orders received by them, either from operators or direct from the dispatcher, governing the operation of their train, and under conditions not provided for by the rules must take every precaution for their protection.

Crossing Other Railroads at Grade.

134. Every train must be brought to a full stop before crossing the tracks of any railroad at grade at a distance of not less than fifty (50) feet from the railroad track, except when such crossing is provided with interlocking apparatus, or other system of signals which has the approval of the Railroad Commission of the State of Indiana; and must not proceed until proper signal is received from the conductor, and crossing is seen to be clear and no train approaching and about to pass over the crossing. Conductor must have in front vestibule for immediate use in case of necessity, a red flag by day and a red light by night. This order strictly prohibits the motorman from taking

a signal or order from anyone else but his own conductor, and conductors must not permit anyone else to perform their duties at these crossings unless authority has been conferred upon another employe by the superintendent.

Entering or Leaving Siding.

135. A train about to enter or leave a siding must approach the switch under full control.

Trains Meeting at Double End Sidings.

136. A train meeting another train at a siding open at both ends must enter at the nearest end and under no circumstances run by and back in without special orders from the superintendent.

Running Over Tongue Switches.

137. Tongue switches, wherever located, must be approached with train under full control and must not be run over or through unless the tongue is known to be properly set. Motormen and conductors will be held equally responsible for the proper setting of switches used by them, and they must take every precaution for the protection of their trains, even if not provided by the rules.

Delayed Trains.

138. Whenever a train cannot reach a scheduled meeting point well within the time limit prescribed by rule or time table, it will stop at the nearest siding or telephone box, when the motorman or conductor will call up the dispatcher, giving his train number, name and location, and ask for orders.

Rights of Delayed Trains.

139. A train which is delayed and falls back on the time of another train of the same class, does not thereby lose its rights.

Care Passing Other Cars at Stations.

140. Every care must be taken by trainmen in passing a station where any train is taking on or letting off passengers. Both motorman and conductor are responsible for the safety of their train and passengers, and must use every precaution at all times.

Approaching Meeting Points.

141. All trains must approach meeting or passing points under full control, cutting off power at least one thousand (1,000) feet from the siding at which the trains are to meet or pass, and must not attempt to pass until switches and signals are seen to be right and the train to be met or passed is clear of the main track.

Trains Unable to Keep Off of Time of Following Trains.

142. A train unable to keep off of the time or out of the way of a following train of the same class, which is running on a faster schedule, must report to the train dispatcher for orders.

Cases of Doubt.

143. *In all cases of doubt or uncertainty, take the safe course and run no risks.*

TRAIN ORDERS.

Train Orders.

144. For movements of trains not provided for by time table, train orders will be issued by authority and over the signature of the superintendent or other designated authority. Train orders must contain neither information nor instructions not essential to such movements.

Must Be in Writing.

145. Train orders must be brief and clear, and in the prescribed form, when applicable, without erasure, alteration or interlineation, and must be reduced to writing.

Must Be Same Words.

146. Each train order given for the control of two or more trains as to any matter must be addressed to the different trains and given to each in exactly the same words.

Number Consecutively.

147. Train orders will be numbered consecutively each day, beginning with No. 1 at midnight.

How Addressed.

148. Train orders must be addressed to those who are to execute them, designating the place at which each is to receive his copy. They must be addressed to the conductor and motorman, and also to anyone who acts as pilot. A copy for each person addressed must be supplied by the person taking the order.

Dispatcher's Record of Orders.

149. Each train order must be written in full by the dispatcher in a book or record provided for the purpose, before or at the time of giving the order to the train crews. With it must be recorded the names of those who have signed for the order, the time and from what station the order was repeated, and the train dispatcher's initials, underscoring each word and number as repeated. These records must be made at once, and never from memory or memoranda.

Designation of Trains.

150. Scheduled trains will be designated in train orders by their numbers, as "No. 10" or "2nd No. 10," adding car numbers; extra trains by car numbers, as "Extra 798," with the direction as "East" or "West."

How to Obtain Orders.

151. To obtain orders at telephone stations, the motorman or conductor, whichever is most convenient, will call the dispatcher, who will give such orders as are necessary, whereupon he will write the same plainly and without abbreviation, on the blank, with carbon copies provided for that purpose, and when he has finished writing the order he will repeat it to the train dispatcher, who will "Complete" same if correct. He will thereupon sign his name upon the order. The dis-

dispatcher will then complete the order by giving the initials of the superintendent or other designated authority, and the time of completion, which initials and time shall be promptly written on the order. who has not taken the order will then read it aloud and sign his name to the order, after which it will be in full force and effect. The one who has not taken the order will then read it aloud and sign his name to it, taking one copy for his use until the order is fulfilled. If, for any reason, the line should fail before the dispatcher completes the order, it is of no effect and must then be treated as if it had not been given.

151b. If desired to have both motorman and conductor "Complete" the order the train dispatcher will signify "O. K." instead of "Complete" after the first reading. The one taking the order will indicate such "O. K." upon the order by signing his name to it.

The one who has not taken the order will then repeat the train order, without abbreviation, to the dispatcher, who will then complete the order by giving the initials of the superintendent or other designated authority, and the time of completion, which initials and time shall be promptly written on the order. When the order has been properly completed he will then sign his name to the order, after which the order will be in full force and effect. If, for any reason, the line should fail before the dispatcher completes the order, it is of no effect and must then be treated as if it had not been given.

Issuing Orders at Stations.

152. To issue orders at stations where there are operators or agents, the dispatcher will instruct the agent or operator to display a stop signal for the motorman and conductor to call for orders. The motorman and conductor must not pass a station where such signals are displayed without reporting to the train dispatcher, and until such signals have been taken down, removed or cleared.

When in Doubt Ask Dispatcher.

153. If the agent or one or both of the crew, or any of them, do not understand the order or have any doubt concerning its meaning, the dispatcher shall be notified. In no case shall any of them attempt to influence the decision of the others as to the meaning of an order.

Stay on Siding Until Orders Are Received.

154. In no case shall a train leave a siding and run out onto the main track without complete orders when same are necessary.

Call Dispatcher if Opposing Train Has Not Arrived.

155. When any train reaches a meeting point and finds that the train or trains to be met have not arrived, the motorman or conductor shall immediately call the dispatcher for orders, as provided in Rule No. 151.

Manifold Copies of Train Orders.

156. The person receiving a train order must write it in manifold during transmission, and if they cannot at one writing make the requisite number of copies, must trace others from one of the copies first made.

Exchange and Explain Orders When Changing Off.

157. In case motormen or conductors change off before the completion of their trip, they must carefully exchange all orders they may have, and each must know that his orders are perfectly understood by the other. Changes of this kind, however, must never be made without permission from the superintendent, unless regularly provided for in the assignment of runs.

Train Orders Delivered by Dispatcher.

158. For train orders delivered by the train dispatcher in person the requirements as to the record and delivery are the same as at other offices.

Sections Included in Train Order.

159. When a train is named in a train order, all its sections are included unless particular sections are specified, and each section included must have copies addressed and delivered to it.

Be Sure Specified Train Is Being Passed.

160. Trainmen must know before meeting or passing trains against which they have orders, that the train met or passed is the one specified in the order.

Train Orders in Effect.

161. Train orders once in effect continue so until fulfilled, superseded or annulled.

Rights to be Restricted First.

162. When trains running in opposite directions are to be moved toward each other by train orders, the train whose rights are to be restricted must first receive the order and the complete before the order is given to the train to be moved against it or toward it.

Time of Trains to be Reported.

163. Agents or operators when so directed will promptly record and report to the train dispatcher the time of departure of all trains and the direction of extra trains. Agents and operators in such cases must have the proper appliances for signaling for immediate use, if required.

Use of Telephone for Train Orders Has Precedence.

164. Trainmen wanting the telephone line to get the dispatcher for train orders must be given precedence. Any other use of the line for conversation must be stopped immediately when it is necessary to ask for train orders.

How to Use Telephone.

165. When desiring to use the telephone, first put the receiver to your ear and listen to find out if others are using the line. If the line is not occupied it may be used, under proper restriction for company business only.

Meeting Orders Not to be Given at Meeting Point.

166. Meeting orders must not be sent for delivery to trains at the meeting point if it can be avoided. When it cannot be avoided, special precaution must be taken by the train dispatcher and operators to insure safety. There should be, if possible, at least one siding between the points at which opposing trains receive meeting orders.

Trains Governed Strictly by Orders.

167. A train, or any section of a train, must be governed strictly by the terms of orders addressed to it and must not assume rights not conferred by such order. In all other respects it must be governed by the train rules and time table.

Second Sections Must Have Orders.

168. Trains running as sections of any train must report when the opposing train is to be met at a point other than the scheduled meeting point or at a meeting point made by order, and must not attempt to follow preceding section without an order from the dispatcher to do so.

169.

FORM OF TRAIN ORDER BLANK

TRAIN ORDER NO.....COMPANY.....

TO CONDUCTOR & MOTORMAN:

190..

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AT.....
 TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AT.....
 TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AT.....

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AND TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL MEET AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AND TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL MEET AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AND TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL MEET AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL REPORT AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL REPORT AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL REPORT AT

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AND TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL MEET AT INSTEAD OF

TRAIN NO.....CAR NO.....AND TRAIN NO.....CAR NO..... WILL MEET AT INSTEAD OF

.....

MOTORMAN	CONDUCTOR	TRAIN NO.	COMPLETE	TIME

Signs and Abbreviations.

170. The following signs and abbreviations may be used:

C&M—for conductor and motorman.

O K—as provided in these rules.

Min—for minutes.

Junc—for junction.

Frt—for freight.

No—for number.

Eng—for engine.

Sec—for section.

Opr—for operator.

9—to clear the line for train orders and for motorman and conductors to ask for train orders.

The usual abbreviations for the names of the months.

FORMS OF TRAIN ORDERS.

Form A.—Fixing Meeting Point for Opposing Trains.

171. Train No..... Car No..... and Train No.....
Car No..... will meet at.....

EXAMPLES.

Train No. 1, Car 201, and Train No. 2, Car 202, will meet at Siding 51.

Train No. 3, Car 203, and 2nd No. 4, Car 204, will meet at Siding 54.

Train No. 5, Car 205, and Extra East, Car 95, will meet at Siding 55.

Extra Car 652 North and Extra Car 231 South will meet at Siding 62.

Trains receiving this order will, with respect to each other, run to the designated point and having arrived there, will meet in the manner provided by the rules.

Form B.—Authorizing a Train to Run Ahead of or Pass Another Train Running in the Same Direction.

172. (1) Train No..... Car..... will pass Train No.
..... Car..... at
(2) Train No..... Car..... will run ahead of train No.
..... Car..... from..... to.....

EXAMPLES.

(1) Train No. 1, Car 201, will pass Train No. 3, Car 203, at Siding 9.

(2) Train No. 4, Car 204, will run ahead of Train No. 6, Car 206, from Siding 9 to Siding 15.

When under this order a train is to pass another, both trains will run according to rule to the designated point and there arrange for the rear train to pass promptly.

Form C.—Time Orders.

173. (1) Train No..... Car will run.....
late from to.....
(2) Train No..... Car..... will wait at
until for train No..... Car.....

EXAMPLES.

- (1) Train No. 1, Car 201, will run 20 minutes late from Siding 2 to Siding 15.
- (2) Train No. 1, Car 201, will wait at Siding 15 until 10 a. m. for train No. 2, Car 202.

Form (1) makes the schedule time of the train named between the points mentioned, as much later as the time stated in the order, and any other train receiving the order is required to run with respect to this later time, the same as before required to run with respect to the regular schedule time. The time in the order should be such as can be easily added to the schedule time.

Under Form (2) the train of superior right must not pass the designated point before the time given, unless the other train has arrived. The train of inferior right is required to run with respect to the time specified, the same as before required to run with respect to the regular schedule time of the train of superior right.

Form D.—For Sections of Regular Trains.

174. Train No..... Car No..... will display signals
..... to for Car No.....

EXAMPLES.

(1) Train No. 1, Car. No. 201, will display signals Siding 10 to Siding 15 for Car No. 51.

(2) 2nd No. 1, Car 51, will display signals Siding 15 to Siding 20 for Car 20.

This may be modified as follows:

(3) Car 201, Car 51 and Car 20 will run as 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections of Train No. 1 from Siding 10 to Siding 20.

To annul a section:

(4) Car 51 is annulled as 3rd section of Train No. 1, Siding 10 to Siding 15.

If there are other sections following add:

(5) Following sections will change numbers accordingly.

The character of train for which signals are carried may be stated. Each section affected by the order must have copies, and must arrange signals accordingly.

Form E.—For Arranging a Schedule for an Extra Train.

175. Car..... will run extra, leaving on
on the following schedule, and will have right of track over all trains

Leave.....
Leave.....
Arrive.....

EXAMPLES.

Car 402 will run extra, leaving Turin on Thursday, February 17th, on the following schedule, and will have the right of track over all trains:

Leave Turin 11:30 P. M.

Leave Pekin 12:25 A. M.

Leave Canton 1:47 A. M.

Arrive Rome 2:22 A. M.

The order may be varied by specifying particular trains over which the extra shall or shall not have right of track, and any train over which the extra is thus given the right of track must clear its time as many minutes as such train is required to clear the schedule time of a first-class train.

Form F.—Extra Trains.

176. Car No. will run extra from to

EXAMPLES.

(1) Car No. 402 will run extra from Berber to Gaza.

A train receiving an order to run extra is not required to guard against opposing extras unless directed by order to do so, but must keep clear of all regular trains as required by rule.

A "work train" is an extra for which the above form will be used for a direct run in one direction. The authority to occupy a specified portion of the track as an extra, while working, will be given in the following form:

(2) Car No. 20 will work as an extra from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. between Berne and Turin.

The working limits should be as short as practicable, and changed as the progress of the work may require. The above may be combined, thus:

(3) Car No. 20 will run extra from Rome to Berne, and work as an extra from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. between Berne and Turin.

When an order has been given to "work" between designated points, no other extra must be authorized to run over that part of the track without provision for passing the work train.

When it is anticipated that a work train may be where it cannot be reached for meeting or passing orders, it may be directed to report for orders at a given time and place, or an order may be given that it shall clear the track for a designated extra, in the following form:

(4) Work Extra, Car 20, will keep clear of extra 51 South between Antwerp and Brussels after 2:10 P. M.

In this case extra 51 must not pass either of the points named before 2:10 P. M., at which time the work train must be out of the way between those points.

When the movement of an extra train over the working limits cannot be anticipated by these or other orders to the work train, an

order must be given to such extra to protect itself against the work train in the following form:

(5) Extra 51 will protect itself against Work Extra, Car 20, between Lyons and Paris.

This may be added to the order to run extra.

A work train when met or overtaken by an extra must allow it to pass without unnecessary detention.

When the conditions are such that it may be considered desirable to require that work trains shall at all times protect themselves while on working limits, this may be done under the following arrangement. To example (2) add the following words:

(6) Protecting itself against all trains.

A train receiving this order must, whether standing or moving, protect itself within the working limits, and in both directions on single track, against all trains.

When an extra receives orders to run over working limits it must be advised that the work train is within those limits, by adding to example (1) the words:

(7) Car 20 is working as an extra between Berne and Turin.

A train receiving this order must run expecting to find the work train within the limits named.

177. Hold

Form G.—Holding Order.

EXAMPLES.

(1) Hold Train No. 6, Car No. 206.

(2) Hold all trains east.

This form will be used only in special cases to hold trains until orders can be given, or for some other emergency. The reason for holding may be added, as:

“For orders.”

This order is not to be used for holding a train while orders are given to other trains against it, which are not at the same time given to it in duplicate. It must be respected by conductors and motormen of trains thereby directed to be held as if addressed to them. Conductors and motormen, when informed of the order, must sign for it and obtain “complete.”

When a train is so held it must not go until the order to hold is annulled, or an order is given in the form:

“..... may go.”

This must be addressed to the person or persons to whom the order to hold was addressed, and must be delivered in the same manner.

Form H.—Annuling a Scheduled Train.

178. Train No..... of is annulled.

EXAMPLES.

(1) Train No. 1 of February 29th is annulled.

(2) Train No. 3, due to leave Maples Saturday, February 29th, is annulled.

Adding "from Ayr" or "between Ayr and Greenock," when appropriate.

This order takes away all rights of the train annulled, and authorizes any train or person receiving it to use the track as if the train annulled were not on the time table.

If a train is annulled to a point named, its rights beyond that point remain unaffected.

When a train has been annulled it must not be again restored under its original number by special order.

Form I.—Annulling or Superseding an Order.

179. Order No..... is annulled.

This will be numbered, transmitted and signed for as other orders.

An order superseding another may be given, adding, "This supersedes Order No.....," or adding, "instead of"

EXAMPLES.

Train No. 1, Car 201, and Train No. 2, Car 202, will meet at Siding 9 instead of Siding 10.

An order which includes more than one specified movement must not be superseded.

An order that has been annulled or superseded must not be again restored by special order under its original number.

In the address of an order annulling or superseding another order the train first named must be that to which the rights were given by the order annulled or superseded, and the order must be given to the train whose rights were annulled or superseded first before the order is sent for other trains.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYES.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS.

Train Dispatchers Report To.

180. Train dispatchers report to and receive their instructions from the superintendent.

Duties of Dispatchers.

181. They will issue orders in the name of the superintendent or other designated authority for the movement of trains; see that they are transmitted and recorded in the manner prescribed in the rules; keep a record showing the time of arrival and departure of trains at specified points and such other records as may be required, and record all important incidents which occur while on duty.

Care in Sending Orders.

182. They must use great care in sending orders, and not transmit an order faster than the person receiving can take and plainly write it. They will anticipate the necessity for orders as far as possible and have them ready for trains; compel a prompt performance of duty on the part of the trainmen, with a view to preventing delay.

Enforce Rules.

183. They must see that unnecessary business is excluded from the wires; that the rules for the movement of trains by train order are complied with, and that every motorman and conductor has signed for a copy of each new time table issued before he is permitted to go on the road.

Record Orders.

184. They must see that the train dispatcher going off duty makes, in a book provided for that purpose exclusively, a written memorandum of all orders by number that may be on hand not fully executed, and must see that such orders and all business pertaining thereto are fully understood by the relieving dispatcher.

Report Condition of Telephone Lines.

185. They must see that the telephone lines are kept in good working order and report every morning to the chief lineman the condition of the wires upon their division.

Not Allow Unauthorized Persons in Office.

186. They must not permit any unauthorized person to enter the train dispatcher's office.

MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS.

Report To.

187. Motormen and conductors report to and receive their instructions from the superintendent.

To Be Fully Informed—Time Table, Bulletins, etc.

188. Before going out on the road they must have a copy of the latest time table, and must examine the bulletin board and be fully informed as to all notices posted for their guidance.

Jointly Responsible for Safety of Trains.

189. They are jointly responsible for the safety of the train and the proper use of all precautions required by the rules and regulations.

Report Defects in Car.

190. On arrival at a terminal station, or where there is an inspector or foreman of repairs, they must report to him any defects in the condition of the cars, or any imperfect action on the part of the brakes during the trip.

Report Defective Switches, etc.

191. They will report promptly, by telephone, to the train dispatcher, any defective switch or target lights, switch locks, defective wire or track, etc., noticed by them. If defect is serious or considered dangerous, train crews must not leave the point unless relieved by order of the superintendent.

Sickness Preventing Reporting for Duty.

192. In case sickness prevents a motorman or conductor from reporting for duty, the dispatcher must be notified in ample time to enable him to obtain an extra man to take train out on schedule time.

Train Orders to be Sent Daily to Superintendent.

193. Train orders received by motormen and conductors must be sent by them daily to the superintendent, unless otherwise directed.

Obtain Permission for Absence from Duty.

194. No motorman or conductor, or other employe, will be permitted to absent himself from duty or to change off with another for a trip or part of a trip or day, without first obtaining permission from his superior officer.

Duties Before Leaving Car in House or Yards.

195. When a train is run into the yard or car house, either day or night, it is the duty of the motorman and conductor to see that all lights are turned off; that the trolley is removed from the wire; that the stoves and heaters are left in safe condition, the dampers properly adjusted and all signals are taken down and put in their proper places before leaving the train.

Trains Not to be Left Unprotected.

196. Trains in commission must not be left unprotected. Either motorman or conductor always remaining in charge, unless necessary to leave momentarily for orders, or to carry out provisions of rules or for safety of trains.

Daily Defect Report.

197. Conductors and motormen will make a written report at the end of each day's run of any defects in their car, so that repairs or alterations may be made before the car is again placed in service.

Remain With Disabled Car.

198. The motorman or conductor of any disabled car, withdrawn from the service temporarily, must remain with car until relieved by proper authority or until car reaches car house.

Do Not Cause Arrests Without Instructions.

199. Motormen or conductors must not, except in cases of extreme emergency, or for a violent or criminal act, cause the arrest of any passenger, truck driver, or other person, without an order from the Superintendent.

Joint Responsibility.

200. Motormen and conductors will be held equally responsible for the violation of any of the rules governing the safety of their trains and must take every precaution for their protection, even if not provided for by the rules. *In case of doubt or uncertainty, take the safe course and run no risks.*

MOTORMEN.

Observe Position of Switches.

201. Motormen are required to observe the position of all switches, and must know that such switches are right before passing over them, and that no portion of their train or car is allowed to stand where it will obstruct other tracks improperly.

Interpretation of Signals.

202. They will be held responsible for detection and careful interpretation of all signals while on the road.

Conversation Forbidden.

203. Motormen while operating cars are permitted to answer questions of superior officers, and to give proper instructions to students only. All other conversation with motormen while car is in motion is forbidden.

Passing Cars.

204. When passing cars on double track in cities or towns, the gong must be sounded and car brought under full control.

Care in Coupling Cars.

205. Motormen must exercise caution and good judgment in moving and coupling cars, and in stopping and starting trains, and must avoid all unnecessary jerking, so as to prevent disturbances to passengers, or injury to persons or property.

Backing Train.

206. When a passenger train runs by a station or other stopping place, they must always give the back-up signal (see Rule 82 C) and receive the response from the conductor before starting back. Great care must be exercised in backing a train to avoid injury to passengers or others by sudden or unexpected movements.

Do Not Move Train at Night Without Lights.

207. They must not move any train or car at night without a light in front and rear.

Do Not Allow Others to Operate Car.

208. Motormen will, under no circumstances, allow any one, no matter what rank, to operate any of the machinery on the car, unless they have a letter directed to them personally and signed by the manager, in which case they will be held accountable for the safety of the train.

Conductor Must Not Stay in Motorman's Vestibule.

209. Under no circumstances shall any person be permitted to ride in motorman's vestibule without authority of the manager, nor shall the conductor remain in the motorman's vestibule longer than is necessary to properly receive or deliver train orders, or attend to any other business requiring his presence there.

Reversing Car.

210. Never use the reversing lever to stop car, except to avoid a collision or injury to a person or animal, or when the brake rigging is disabled.

Descending Grades.

211. In descending heavy grades motormen must shut off the power and allow car to coast, being careful to keep it under control.

Passing Cars at Tongue Switches.

212. Never run against a facing switch point or crossover when meeting a train or car, but slacken speed sufficiently to allow the train moving in the opposite direction to pass before striking switch point.

Economical Use of Current.

213. In order to effect an economical use of the electric current, it is necessary that the continuous movements of starting and increasing speed should be made gradually. An economical start does not jerk a car or train.

In starting a car or train, let it run until the maximum speed of each notch has been obtained before moving the handle to the next notch.

Do not apply brakes when the current is on.

Do not apply current when the brakes are applied.

A great amount of power can be saved by using judgment and discretion in approaching stopping places and switches by shutting off the power so as to allow the train to drift to the stopping place or switch, without a too vigorous use of the brake; but time must not be sacrificed to save power.

Power Off Line.

214. When the power leaves the line, the controller must be shut off, the light switch turned on, and the car started only when the lamp burns brightly. When off over five minutes all trains affected must report to train dispatcher from nearest telephone connection.

Sanded Rails.

215. Never run on freshly sanded rails with brakes full on, except to prevent an accident.

Do Not Slide Wheels.

216. On a slippery rail do not allow wheels to slide; as soon as wheels commence to slide, the brakes must be released and reset.

Spinning of Wheels.

217. Care must be taken, particularly during snow storms, to avoid "spinning" of the wheels with no forward or backward motion of the car. As often as wheels begin to "spin" throw off the power and build up again one notch at a time.

Water on Track.

218. When there is water on the track, run the car very slowly, drifting without the use of power whenever possible.

Motormen to be Present When Apprentices Operate Car.

219. Motormen will not permit apprentices to operate their car except in their presence.

Cars Blockaded.

220. In the event of a blockade of cars from any cause, cars in such blockade must not all attempt to start at one time, but at such intervals as will not overload the power.

Destination Signs.

221. It is the duty of the motorman to see that all cars are equipped with the necessary destination signs and that same are properly displayed.

Passing Vehicles.

222. Motormen are cautioned to exercise great care when a vehicle is being driven ahead of car. Sound the alarm vigorously and run cautiously until the vehicle is passed.

Examine Car Before Leaving Initial Terminal.

223. Before leaving initial terminal on first trip, motormen must examine their car and see that it is fully equipped and in good condition for safe operation. They must make further examinations while waiting on sidings and during layovers at terminals.

Motormen of Work Trains.

224. Motormen of work trains located at other than terminal stations, must in all cases obtain permission of the train dispatcher before absenting themselves from the vicinity in which they are stationed, as they are likely to be called upon at unusual hours.

Thunder Storms.

225. During thunder storms turn on the light circuit.

Passing School Houses.

226. Motormen should use the utmost precaution when passing school houses during recess or when children are assembling or leaving school. The car should be under perfect control.

CONDUCTORS.

Changing Off Before Completion of Trip.

227. In case conductors change off before the completion of their trip they must carefully exchange all orders which they may have, and each must know that his orders are perfectly understood by the other. They must then carefully compare the orders they receive with those in the hands of the motorman of the train to which they have transferred, before proceeding on the trip. Changes of this kind must never be made without permission from the proper officers.

Care to Report Accidents.

228. In case of accident resulting in the loss of life, injury to persons, or damage to property, conductors must use the utmost care in making reports, and such records as will enable them to furnish a full and complete statement of all the facts, with the names and address of all persons who witnessed, or may have information concerning the accident. See Rule 250.

Train to be Supplied With Proper Signals.

229. Each conductor must know that his train is supplied with proper signals.

Collect Fares Promptly.

230. Conductors of passenger trains will pass entirely through their train after leaving each station where their train stops, for the purpose of collecting tickets and fares; and where stops are made at long intervals, they shall frequently pass through to look after the comfort of the passengers.

Time of Trains at Junction Points.

231. Conductors will keep themselves thoroughly posted as to the time of arrival and departure of trains of connecting roads at junction stations.

Render Aid and Information.

232. Conductors are expected to render to all travelers such aid and information as they may need, bearing in mind that many matters plain to the experienced, need explanation to those who are inexperienced, especially to the humbler classes, many of whom are ignorant of our customs and language. Such should command the sympathy of every one.

Provide Seats for Passengers.

233. They will, if possible, provide all passengers with seats, not permitting any one to occupy more seats than tickets entitle, unless there is room for all.

Call Stations.

234. Conductors will see that stations are promptly and properly called in each car in his train; at stations and crossings, where trains leave in different directions, the conductor of each train must announce distinctly in each car before starting, the principal stations on the route.

Conductor at Rear Platform at Stations.

235. When a train is standing, the conductor must be on the ground at the rear of his train, or on the rear platform, unless compelled to be elsewhere in the discharge of his duty.

Conductors on Rear Platform.

236. When stops are made at principal streets, places of amusement, or at any point where a considerable number of passengers enter or leave the train, the conductor must be on the rear platform until such point is passed.

Call Streets.

237. Conductors will announce distinctly the names of streets at which the cars will stop in the principal towns when approaching same.

Disorderly Persons.

238. Conductors will not permit disorderly persons to get on the train; nor allow disorderly conduct on the part of any passenger; promptly repress all disturbances, threatened violence, profane or offensive language.

Signal to Start.

239. Conductors must never give a signal to start unless they can see the rear steps and know that passengers leaving the train are clear of same, or that passengers boarding the train are safely on the car. They must be careful not to give a starting signal when passengers are approaching, or close to a train and about to board it. When flagging railroad crossings conductors will keep rear door closed opposite to the side of the car from which they will flag crossing.

Removing Trolley at Night.

240. Conductors will not remove trolley from wire at end of run or elsewhere at night until after passengers have alighted from the car.

Passengers to Ride Inside of Cars.

241. Conductors must not permit passengers to ride on rear platform when there is room inside the car. The rear platform must be kept clear whenever it is possible to do so, except on cars provided with observation platforms.

Conduct of Passengers.

242. Conductors must not allow persons to put their feet on the cushions of the car or allow them to spit on the floor. They will see that smoking room door is not left open.

Require Transportation.

243. Conductors must require transportation from every person on the train, except such officers and employes of the company as the rules governing free transportation permit to ride without presenting transportation, and employes on duty on the train.

Cars Left on Sidings.

244. When leaving cars on sidings, conductors must know that they are properly secured against running or the possibility of their being blown out on the main track, and that they are left far enough from the main track to safely clear all trains.

Cars Left at Stations or Yards.

245. When leaving cars at stations or yards, they must in all cases be put on storage tracks, and under no circumstances left on passing tracks without permission from the superintendent. If brakes are inoperative wheels must be blocked.

Testing Brakes.

246. Conductors will require their brakes to be tested, cylinder and connections examined, and motorman to apply the air on all air brake cars before starting from the terminal station, or at any point where the air connection may have been cut or broken while switching or otherwise.

ACCIDENTS AND PERSONAL INJURY.

Employees to Render Assistance.

247. In case of accident, however slight, to persons or property, in connection with or caused by any train, the trainmen in charge of same will render all assistance necessary and practicable. In no case will they go away leaving injured persons without first having seen that they are cared for.

Immediate Report.

248. Conductors and motormen will make immediate verbal report to the dispatcher of any accident, blockade or serious mishap of any kind.

Medical Assistance.

249. Trainmen will not authorize medical assistance except for the first visit in severe cases of personal injury, nor will they visit injured persons at any time afterwards, unless specially instructed so to do by the superintendent.

Complete Report.

250. A full and complete report of every accident, no matter how trivial, apparently, and whether on or near the train, will be made by the conductor upon the prescribed forms. In all cases full data must be obtained and stated in the report.

Extent of Injuries.

251. Ascertain carefully the extent of injuries or damages, if any, before leaving the place of accident.

Accidents Caused by Passing the Rear of Standing Car.

252. In case a person is struck by a train or car after passing around the rear of standing train or car, the numbers of both trains or cars must be obtained.

Accidents Caused by Defective Equipment.

253. If accident is caused by any defect or damaged condition of car, the conductor must report same.

Accidents to Employees.

254. Accidents to employes will be reported the same as accidents to passengers.

Obtain Witnesses.

255. The conductor will obtain the names and residences in full of all witnesses on or near the train. The motorman will assist the conductor in securing the names of witnesses whenever practicable.

Other Troubles to be Reported as Accidents.

256. Any trouble or disturbance of a boisterous or quarrelsome character which occurs on a train, or the ejection of a person from a train, will be reported as an accident.

Giving Information.

257. No employe shall, under any circumstances, give any information whatever concerning any accident, delay, blockade, or mishap of any kind to any person except to a properly authorized representative of the company, except as provided by law.

EJECTIONS.

Ejections—When Authorized, and How to be Made.

258. Should a person be found upon the train without a ticket or pass or some form of authorized transportation, he must be required to pay fare and in case he refuses to do so, he should be ejected from the train, only such force being used as is sufficient for his removal, and in no case with unnecessary violence, harsh language, or display of ill temper, or while the train is in motion. The ejection must be made by the conductor and trainmen as an act of legal duty and only in a reasonable manner and at a proper place. It should not be in such a place, in such weather or at such unreasonable hours of the night as might easily endanger the life or safety of the person ejected. The person ejected must not be a child of tender years, a person of unsound mind or a person in such feeble and helpless condition as to be unable to take care of himself at the point of ejection.

Conductors to Protect Passengers.

259. Conductors must attend to the safety and comfort of passengers on their trains and protect them against rudeness, threatened violence, abusive or obscene language. Any passenger acting thus on a train, after having been requested to desist, whether provided with a ticket or not, should be ejected from the train promptly, but not at such a place as will endanger his life or personal safety, and with only sufficient force for the purpose.

Defective Transfers.

260. Whenever a passenger presents a defective transfer, conductors will notify the passenger that transfer is not good, explaining why. If the passenger refuses to pay fare, lift the transfer, enclose it in an envelope, giving time, place, name of passenger, and all facts relating

to the incident and deliver the report to the superintendent as soon as possible. Do not in case of doubt eject a passenger on a defective transfer.

Persons Stealing Rides.

261. Any person caught stealing a ride on a car must never be pushed from the car, or so frightened that he will jump, while the car is in motion.

Witnesses in Case of Ejectment.

262. In case of ejectment, always get names of witnesses, and make full report, the same as in case of accident.

Use Persuasion Before Ejecting.

263. When ejecting a passenger all means to persuade him to leave the car without assistance should be used before taking hold of the passenger.

TRACK AND ROADWAY DEPARTMENT.

Report To.

264. The will report and receive instructions from

Responsible For.

265. is responsible for the care and economical use of all track material and supplies and must keep such records and make such reports of them as is directed. is responsible for keeping the track, roadbed, bridges, culverts, stations, and everything pertaining to the roadway in repair.

Duties Required.

266. He must pass over his division frequently, observe carefully the condition of tracks and bridges and do everything to secure the safety of the road.

Duties of.....

267.has charge of the track foremen and other laborers employed on his respective division and must see that they are competent and perform their duties properly; enforce such discipline as he may deem necessary; keep such records of the time and work done by such men as may be prescribed.

Enforce Rules.

268. He must know that those under him understand and obey the rules governing their respective duties, particularly those having reference to the operation of trains, the displaying of signals, etc.

Work Trains.

269. Work trains and men in charge of them shall be under the direction of when transporting materials and performing work for the track department, subject to all rules and directions for the operation of such trains and such orders as may be given by the.....

Correct Time.

270.must have correct standard time and frequently compare the same with the foremen.

Report Whereabouts.

271.must keep the train dispatcher posted at all times of his whereabouts.

TRACK AND SECTION FOREMEN.

Report To.

272. Track and section foreman report to and receive instructions from the..... They must keep the road-bed up to the prescribed standard, properly drained and ballasted in its proper place.

Duties Required.

273. They must pass over their section at least every alternate day, either on foot or by car and make careful personal inspection of the track, switches, bridges, banks, ditches, road crossings, fences, bonding, etc.

Work Personally.

274. They must engage in work personally and instruct the men under them and see that they properly perform all their duties, reporting any neglect or misconduct to the

Track.

275. They must see that the track is properly lined and surfaced; that the rails are spiked to a true and uniform gauge; ties properly spaced, lined and tamped; proper allowance being made for contraction; bolts and nuts tight, etc. They must know that all switches are provided with locks, take proper care of all signal lights entrusted to them, and know that switch points close tight to the rails.

Switches and Frogs.

276. During freezing weather they must see that switches and frogs are cleaned and salted and in case of heavy snow storms, will keep section men constantly on duty caring for switches.

Rules of Operating Department.

277. They must be thoroughly familiar with the rules and regulations of the operating department, have a copy of current time tables on hand at all times, and be thoroughly familiar with the time of trains over their section.

Lanterns and Flags.

278. They must provide themselves with two red and two yellow flags, two red and two white lanterns.

Removing Rails, etc.

279. Under no circumstances must a rail, switch, or frog be removed nor any part of the track be made unsafe for the passage of trains without first displaying *stop signals*, and never within ten minutes of the time of a regular train. They must bear in mind that extra trains may be expected at any moment.

Display Signals.

280. The foreman is responsible for the proper displaying of signals and must promptly report to..... every case where train men disregard signals.

Observe Passing Trains.

281. When trains are passing, in case anything is observed out of order or dragging, signal the trainmen to stop; or if their attention cannot be attracted, notify dispatcher.

Position of Foreman.

282. Where practicable the foreman will stand on the right hand side and the laborers on the left of passing trains. Where this is impracticable the foreman should stand away from his men so that he can readily be distinguished from them.

Observe Signals Displayed.

283. He shall carefully observe the signals displayed by trains and be constantly on the lookout for extra trains. In case a train is running in sections, allow all sections to pass before obstructing the track. Acknowledge all whistle signals given by passing trains.

Report Defects.

284. Report to dispatcher immediately any defects noted.

Patrolling Tracks.

285. During heavy wind or rain storm detail a sufficient number of men to watch the road.

Special Examinations of Bridges, etc.

286. After heavy rain storms make a special examination of bridges, culverts, etc., reporting immediately to the..... any damage that may have occurred; if the damage is likely to interfere with the safe movement of trains, protect with proper signals and notify the dispatcher. Take every precaution to prevent accidents without waiting for instructions.

Foggy Weather.

287. In case of heavy fog or storm, do not attempt any work that will obstruct the track except in case of emergency and then only with proper protection by flags and signals.

Weeds.

288. All weeds must be cut down at the proper time.

Scrap Material.

289. Any material dropped from cars shall be picked up and stored.

Hand and Push Cars.

290. Hand cars must be run with great caution and never attached to moving trains. Hand and push cars must not be used except in the service of the company, and no one will be allowed to ride except employes in the proper discharge of their duty. When not in use, they must be kept locked and secured at such a distance from the track as will properly clear passing trains. They must not be left on road crossings.

Care in Using Hand Cars.

291. When using hand cars at least one man shall face in each direction, keeping a sharp lookout for trains, and before rounding a curve or when view is obstructed, the car shall be stopped and proper precaution taken to prevent an accident.

Loading of Hand and Push Cars and Clearing Schedule Trains.

292. Hand and push cars must be so loaded as to prevent jumping the track and admit of their prompt removal and must be off the track and clear of the line five (5) minutes before schedule trains are due. Push cars must not be put upon the main track until proper signals have been placed. Hand and push cars will not be allowed on the track after sun down, except in emergency, in which case they will display a white and a red light.

Taking Hand or Push Cars Into Switches.

293. Main track switches must not be opened to allow hand or light loaded push cars to pass to and from the main track. Such cars must be lifted from one track to the other.

Switch Keys.

294. Foremen must not allow their switch keys to pass out of their possession, and must personally attend to the opening, closing and locking of all switches in connection with their work, and must not open or close switches for train crews.

Injury to Stock.

295. Section foremen will do all in their power to prevent the killing of or injury to stock. They must keep fences and cattle guards in good repair, see that all farm gates are kept closed and report to the the property owner's or tenant's name and designate location of gates found open.

Live Stock on Right-of-Way.

296. All live stock found within the right-of-way must be immediately driven a safe distance from the right-of-way and owners, when known, notified to keep them off the right-of-way. Investigate every case of injury to stock.

Disposition of Killed Stock.

297. When stock is killed or injured, the section foreman will notify the owner, and if he does not take charge of the carcass within twelve (12) hours, the foreman will make such disposition as themay advise, first appraising the value of the animal, acting with one or more disinterested persons. Render all assistance possible in every case of accident, whether accident occurs on their own or adjoining sections, making a careful and complete report on proper form.

Highway Crossings.

298. Highway crossings must be examined to see that the crossing is in safe condition and that the flangeways are properly cleaned.

Switch Lamps and Sign Posts.

299. Switch lamps and targets must be kept in good order, also mile posts, whistle posts, crossing and station signs, etc.

Encroachments.

300. See that no encroachment is made on the right of way or other land belonging to the company.

Tools.

301. All tools at the close of the day's work must be safely stored.

Old Ties and Rubbish.

302. Old ties and rubbish will be disposed of under instructions from the

Location of Switch Stands.

303. It shall be his duty to study and observe carefully the location of all switch stands and other signals; see that the view is unobstructed to an approaching motorman, and see that such signals are kept in good repair. When he cannot make such repairs nor remove such obstructions without authority, he shall call the attention of the to the facts in writing.

MAINTENANCE OF OVERHEAD LINE.

..... Report To.

304. The will report and receive instructions from the He is in charge of all linemen and is responsible for the condition of all overhead work, including telephone and signal service.

Linemen Report To.

305. Linemen will report to and receive instructions from the and will, when repairing any line trouble and when necessary, give the proper signals to trainmen as to the operation of their cars at that point and shall also protect themselves by flagmen or proper signals when working at night or on curves or at any place where the view is hidden by some obstruction.

Care of Live Wires.

306. They will exercise great care not to permit any wire to hang near the ground where any person or animal would be liable to come into contact with it.

Poles Not to Obstruct View of Switch Stands or Signals.

307. must not set or permit poles to be set so as to in any way obstruct the view of a motorman of an approaching car of any switch stand or signal and should he find, or his attention be called to, a switch stand or other signal where the view is obstructed, he must take immediate steps through his proper officer to have it corrected.

Correct Time.

308. Line foremen must have correct standard time and daily compare the same with the train dispatcher.

Rules of Operating Department.

309. They must be thoroughly familiar with the rules and regulations of the operating department, and have a copy of current time tables on hand at all times.

Switch Keys.

310. Line foremen must not allow their switch keys to pass out of their possession, but must personally attend to the opening and closing of all switches in connection with their work and must not open or close switches for train crews.

Must Have Pilot.

311. Men not familiar with the road and time table must have with them an authorized employe to act as pilot. Linemen must be governed by the rules for and set all signals required of section foremen when running hand cars, tower cars, push cars and speeders.

Hand Cars, Etc., Only to be Used in Service.

312. Hand cars, push cars, tower cars and speeders must be run with great caution and not be used except in the service of the company, and no one will be allowed to ride except employes in the proper discharge of their duty. When not in use they will be kept locked and secured at such distance from the track as will properly clear passing trains. They must not be left on road crossings. Main track switches must not be opened to allow such cars to pass to and from the main tracks; they must be lifted from one track to the other.

Handling Wires.

313. To handle trolley, feed, telephone and signal wires when down on the ground, employes must always stand on dry wood or rubber. They must be sure that no nails or other metal is sticking through same to the ground. They must keep their body clear of all metal and ground connections of any kind, such as iron poles, rails and wires other than the one to be picked up. After getting rope or pick up on the wires they must not touch the wire after stepping from board to the ground.

Insulated Cars.

314. In case a car becomes insulated from the rails when making stops on road crossings, occasioned by dry earth or other matter between rail and wheels, hold switch hook in fold of coat and give it a ground by making contact with the rail first; then lean switch hook against wheel or truck frame. Controller must be in OFF position when contact is being made. Break contact first at the wheel or truck frame.

This rule for insulated cars applies to all lines having 600 volt trolley pressure. Further precautions are necessary for higher trolley voltage.

High Tension Wires.

315. Before handling high-tension circuits be sure that current is shut off at the power house or substations. Before getting closer to wires than three feet throw a chain over circuits each side of the place where work is to be done and be certain that chain is in perfect contact with all phases of chains grounded. The chains should have twenty feet of paraffine rope at each end.

SAVING FROM DEATH BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

By Frederick Strang Kolle, M. D.

1st.—Lay the patient on his back.

2nd.—Move the tongue back and forth in the mouth by seizing it with a handkerchief or the fingers, while working the arms to induce respiration.

3rd.—Don't pour anything down the patient's throat.

4th.—Try to cause the patient to gasp by inserting the first and second fingers in the rectum and passing them suddenly and forcibly toward the back.

5th.—If possible, procure oxygen gas and try to get it into the lungs during the efforts at artificial respiration.

6th.—Get a doctor as quickly as possible.

7th.—Treat the body as though it had been under water, by trying to obtain artificial respiration.

The above items have been arranged in the manner given to avoid the immediate necessity of reading that which follows in cases of emergency. It is quite natural to realize that the victim of shock must be pulled out of circuit or disconnected from the wires carrying the current. To do this a stick of dry wood, a piece of dry cloth, a coat or a soft felt hat may be used. It will be understood, therefore, that means are taken more or less familiar to the electrical man for removing the body from continued danger of this kind; the best to use being of course rubber gloves for this purpose, if convenient.

Air the Lungs.—The patient must be made to breathe *at once*. To accomplish this, lay him on his back with a coat under his shoulders to throw out the chest. Then lift his arms over the head and back again until they press against the chest. This process will force air

in and out of the lungs, as required. A second party ought to assist in pulling the tongue forward, when the arms are raised above the head and let it fall back when the arms press against the chest.

Rate of Breathing.—The rate of breathing produced artificially should be sixteen times a minute; a little more or less will not affect the result.

Jaws Locked.—If the jaws are locked by the clenching of the teeth, force them open with a knife or spoon handle, or their equivalent, so that the tongue can be seized and moved as described.

Effects of Tongue on Teeth.—By the rubbing of the lower side of the tongue on the under row of teeth the patient is apt to gasp automatically, and thus fill the lungs with air. The fact that an effect of this kind is possible is a good sign, and should be produced at intervals of a few seconds if possible.

Time of Keeping Up Artificial Respiration.—The operations indicated should not be discontinued for a long time. In many cases an hour or more is required before the body begins to resume its natural functions, as shown by the beginning of ordinary breathing.

Throat Free.—The throat must be free to admit air, when the lungs are inhaling, by the upper movement of the arms. The movement is similar to that transpiring during the process of yawning and stretching the arms over the head. The inhalation must be made as deep as possible and the operations leading to it continued with systematic care until results are visible. Filling the throat with the back of the tongue at the wrong time will mean failure. Therefore, the movement of the tongue back and forth must be intelligently performed.

Paper Cone for Oxygen Gas.—An inhaling cone may be made of paper, the larger end over the patient's face and the smaller end or stem attached to the oxygen tank by means of a piece of rubber pipe. A little oxygen in the lungs causes a strong heart action, and operates to revive quickly.

Friction of the Limbs.—Rubbing of the body is a secondary means of hastening the blood circulation. The inactivity of the lungs and heart are due to a temporary paralysis or shock caused by the passage of the current. The removal of this condition means resuscitation, part of which process may be carried out by massage of the body and limbs.

General Character of the Treatment.—As may have been noted in reading this popular version of the means of assisting recovery from shock by electricity, the general drift is in the direction of getting the patient to breathe and his heart to beat strongly. Other legitimate ways may be tried, but they must not be so heroic as to induce death during so critical a condition. The continuance of an accepted method is better than irrational experiments. These should be checked at once, and the above program followed out, until a physician takes charge of the case.

COPIES OF SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL CODE OF STATE OF INDIANA,
EFFECTIVE APRIL 15TH, 1905.

Railroad Crossings—Steam or Electric—Stops.

Sec. 668. Whoever, being the engineer of any locomotive or the motorman of any interurban electric car running upon any railroad track, upon or over which passengers are, or may be, transported, runs such locomotive or interurban electric car across or upon the track of any other railroad or interurban^{*} railroad at a place where no system of interlocking works or fixtures is maintained as provided by the laws of this State, without first coming to a full stop before entering upon or crossing such other track, and without first ascertaining that there is no other train, locomotive or car in sight, approaching and about to pass over such other track; or whoever, being such engineer or motorman, runs such locomotive or interurban electric car upon or across such tracks, when a locomotive or car is in sight, approaching and about to pass upon and over such crossing on such other track, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year; and if any person shall be injured or killed by reason of such crossing, such engineer or motorman so violating the provision of this section shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than fourteen years.

Deceiving Engineer or Motorman.

Sec. 669. Whoever shall falsely report to the engineer of any locomotive or motorman of any interurban or electric car running upon any railroad track, upon and over which passengers are or may be transported, that there is no train or locomotive upon the track of any other railroad or interurban railroad in sight and approaching the place where such roads cross, or upon such crossing; or whoever, being the conductor of any train or interurban or electric car, orders and directs the engineer or motorman to violate the provisions of the preceding section; or whoever, being a brakeman of any train of cars, by reason of his gross carelessness or wilful neglect of duty, causes such train or locomotive or such interurban or electric car to run across or upon such crossing, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year; and if any person shall be injured or killed by reason of the violation of any of the provisions of this section, the person so violating such provision or provisions shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than fourteen years.

Railroad Crossings—Running Upon.

Sec. 670. Whoever, being an engineer or motorman, permits his locomotive or interurban or electric car to run upon or across the track of any other railroad or interurban railroad at a crossing not provided with a system of interlocking works or fixtures, before the locomotive or train coming upon the other track shall have passed over

such crossing, if the locomotive or train on the other track shall arrive at the crossing first, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year; and if any person be killed or injured by reason of the violation of any provision of this section the person so violating such provision shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than fourteen years.

Railroad Crossings—Stopping Cars On.

Sec. 671. Whoever, being the engineer, conductor, motorman or other person having charge of any railroad train or locomotive or any interurban or electric car, permits or suffers the same to be stopped or remain stationary upon any railroad or interurban railroad crossing, unless the same is done by united agreement and under specific regulations adopted by the directors of such crossing railroads, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year; and if any person be injured or killed by reason of the violation of any provision of this section, the person so violating such provision shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than fourteen years.

Permitting Cars to be Locked.

Sec. 672. Whoever, being the superintendent, officer, agent or employe of any company engaged in transporting passengers, suffers or permits any of its cars, containing any passenger, to be locked, whether the same is running or standing; or whoever locks or fastens the door or doors of any such car, so that the same can not be easily opened by such passenger; or whoever directs or orders the locking or fastening of any such car door, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Signals for Crossings.

Sec. 673. Whoever, having charge of a locomotive, engine or interurban electric car, fails or neglects when such engine or car is approaching any road crossing to sound the whistle, or if not equipped with whistle, the gong, at a distance of not more than one hundred nor less than eighty rods from such crossing, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and if any person is injured or killed by reason of such failure or neglect, the person so causing such injuries shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the state prison not less than two years nor more than fourteen years, but nothing contained in this section or the preceding seven sections shall be so construed as to interfere with any ordinance or by-law that has been or may be passed by any city or town regulating the management or running of engines or trains within such city or town.

ANNUAL REPORT FROM INSPECTION DEPARTMENT UPON INTERLOCKING PLANTS.

On January 24, 1908, the Commission issued Circular No. 20, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 24, 1908.

To Steam and Interurban Railroads:

The Commission has adopted rules requiring each company having charge of the maintenance and operation of interlocking plants to inspect the same monthly and report the inspection to the Commission and requiring companies interested in interlocking plants, but not charged with maintenance and operation thereof, to inspect the same bi-monthly, in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December, and report the inspection to the Commission. The Commission has prepared forms for these reports and they are now in press.

You are, therefore, requested to indicate the official, his address and title, who will make these reports for your company and how many blanks of each kind will be required for the current year, and to whom they should be sent.

The first inspection under these rules will be for the month of February, 1908. A failure to make the inspection and report will be considered by the Commission as sufficient excuse for putting the machine out of service.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

Since that time all the roads have been very prompt in making their reports and when any line has called attention to defects they have been taken up by this department and adjusted with the following results:

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Railroad.</i>	<i>Disposition.</i>
Avilla.....	Failure.....	G. R. & I.....	Corrected.
Fowlerton.....	Poor condition.....	C., C., C. & St. L. and P., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Morocco.....	Out of adjustment..	C. & E. I. and C., I. & S.....	Corrected.
Stewart.....	Out of adjustment..	C. & E. I. and C., I. & S.....	Corrected.
North Liberty..	Poor condition.....	Wabash and C., I. & S.....	Corrected.
Hamlet.....	Poor condition.....	C., I. & S. and P., F. W. & C..	Corrected.
Morocco.....	Out of adjustment..	C., I. & S. and C., I. & E....	Corrected.
Limedale.....	Poor condition.....	Vandalia and C., I. & L.....	Corrected.
Lafayette Jet...	Poor condition.....	C., I. & L. and Wabash.....	Corrected.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Railroad.</i>	<i>Disposition.</i>
Greencastle.....	Poor condition.....	C., I. & L. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Delphi.....	Poor condition.....	C., I. & L. and Wabash.....	Corrected.
Fair Oaks.....	Poor condition.....	C., I. & L. and C. & E. I.....	Corrected.
Coal Bluff.....	Poor condition.....	C. & E. I. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Pending.
Veedersburg.....	Out of adjustment.....	C. & E. I. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Cayuga.....	Out of adjustment.....	C. & E. I. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Winchester.....	Damaged condition.....	G. R. & I. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Veedersburg.....	Poor condition.....	C. & E. I. and C., C., C. & St. L. and T., St. L. & W.....	Corrected.
Swanington.....	Poor condition.....	C. & E. I. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Spring Hill.....	Poor condition.....	E. & T. H. and S. I.....	Corrected.
Decatur.....	Poor condition.....	G. R. & I. and T., St. L. & W.....	Corrected.
Tolleston.....	Poor condition.....	Michigan Central and P., F. W. & C.....	Corrected.
Hammond.....	Poor condition.....	C., I. & L. and Mich. Cent.....	Corrected.
Anderson.....	Poor condition.....	Cent. Ind. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Koits.....	Poor condition.....	P., C., C. & St. L. and Erie.....	Corrected.
Maynard.....	Poor condition.....	G. T. W. and P., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Lakeville.....	Poor condition.....	Wabash and Vandalia.....	Corrected.
Indianapolis.....	Poor condition.....	Indianapolis Union and Vandalia.....	Corrected.
Fowlerton.....	Poor condition.....	P., C., C. & St. L. and C., C., C. & St. L.....	Corrected.
Wanatah.....	Poor condition.....	P., F. W. & C. and C., I. & L.....	Corrected.
Rosedale.....	Out of adjustment.....	Vandalia and C. & E. I.....	Corrected.
Plymouth.....	Poor condition.....	P., F. W. & C. and L. E. & W.....	Corrected.
Abbott.....	Poor condition.....	S. I. and E. & T. H.....	Corrected.
McKeem.....	Poor condition.....	S. I. and E. & T. H.....	Corrected.
Sponster.....	Poor condition.....	S. I. and Vandalia.....	Corrected.
South Whitley.....	Poor condition.....	N. Y., C. & St. L. and Vandalia.....	Corrected.
Delphi.....	Poor condition.....	Wabash and C., I. & L.....	Corrected.
North Judson.....	Poor condition.....	P., C., C. & St. L. and C., I. & S.....	Corrected.
Wolcottville.....	Poor condition.....	G. R. & I. and Wabash.....	Corrected.

The above refers to defects of every character whether minor or important and pertaining to either the interlocking plant or the crossing.

Your inspectors feel that the result of the year's work has been gratifying, inasmuch as many obstructions both lateral and overhead have been removed, yet more might have been accomplished

had the statutes in regard to these obstructions been more effective, and it is the opinion of your inspectors that they should be amended on lines submitted for your consideration in other communications.

The Commission will appreciate that the number of accidents that have been investigated and recommendations made, are not numerous as compared to the total number. This is due, however, largely to the fact that the action of the railroads in exercising discipline was satisfactory to the Commission, and all that could be done was done with a view of improving the service before the Commission could act, and in many instances the action of the railroads was such as to prove satisfactory to the Commission after investigation had been made, so that recommendations were not necessary. Many of the accidents reported were of such character that they did not pertain to the operation of the road, and others unavoidable, and many of these reported by the railroads, should not have been reported, so that it was not deemed necessary to make an official investigation.

It is apparent that there has been a marked improvement in regard to the care of detail in the physical road since your inspectors began their work, due not only to our efforts, but to the co-operation of the railroad officials and men. Notwithstanding this work has been gratifying, yet there is room for great improvement, and while the railroad officials have signified a desire to assist us in co-operation with us in every way, yet as in every case, there are exceptions, such as local officials permitting obstructions to be erected and reconstructed and permitting conditions along their track and in their yard so as to be a menace to employes, which should receive their attention without having them pointed out by your inspectors. In the beginning of this work we have found them so numerous and so general that it is practically impossible to cover the grounds and point out the individual instances within a reasonable time, and we are of the opinion that much good can be accomplished by railroad officials and railroad men generally informing themselves more fully in regard to the law relating to these obstructions, and each one entering into a campaign of education to enlighten the people and call attention to the statutes in regard to these things, and endeavor to have them corrected. While our bulletins show a marked decrease in the fatalities, and especially so among the passengers of the railroad, yet the figures concerning accidents to employes are not at all satisfactory, so that it is for the interest of employes of the railroads, for self-preservation if for no other reason, that they pay more attention to these matters.

and by their continual co-operation and more energetic efforts bring about better results.

On the part of the traction systems our work has been very gratifying. At the beginning of the work of this Commission there was very little uniformity of operation so that it was deemed advisable to recommend to them that they compile a standard code of rules, which they readily did, and which all the roads of the state, with one or two exceptions, have adopted, and while all of their men are not as conversant with those rules as they should be, yet an effort is being made to have them post themselves, and they are continually being urged to literally comply. This is being done not only by the officials of the road, but by your inspectors who take advantage of every opportunity to impress upon these men the importance of this thing, and the responsibility that rests upon them. What few defects have been located on the interurban lines have been promptly corrected, their physical condition and equipment have been found in very good condition generally, so that few exceptions have been taken and your inspectors have not been able to report to the Commission a single instance where railroad men have been arbitrary or have declined to heartily co-operate with us in our work.

There has been a very noticeable improvement in the car equipment of the steam roads of the state during the last year. Your inspectors are of the opinion that it is at least seventy-five per cent. better, and it will be observed that the accidents due to defective equipment have been very few. There have, also, been very few accidents in regard to defective roads; what there have been in either of the above cases have been practically unavoidable.

Your inspectors are also glad to note that there is a continual improvement in the personnel of railroad men, and while this is gratifying, yet there is still room for further improvement, which should be followed up aggressively.

Respectfully submitted,

A. SHANE,
Chief Inspector.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA.*

ROADS.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
S. I., E. & T. H.	Abbott.....				S. I.
P., C., C. & St. L., C., I. & L.	Air Line Jct.	Mechanical . . .			P., C., C. & St. L.
B. & O., Monon	So. side B. & O. tracks, Alida.....	Mechanical . . .			B. & O.
I. U. Tr., C. I., C., C. & St. L.	Anderson.....				I. U. Tr.
P., C., C. & St. L. (Anderson Belt), Big Four.....	East of Anderson.....	Mechanical . . .			P., C., C. & St. L.
P., C., C. & St. L., Big Four, C. I.	East of Anderson.....	Mechanical . . .	Nov. 29, 1905	April 9, 1906	P., C., C. & St. L.
Big Four, C. I.	West of Anderson.....	Mechanical . . .			Big Four.
G. R. & I., B. & O.	Avilla.....	†Mechanical . . .	May 28, 1906	July 3, 1907	G. R. & I.
Ft. W. & W. V. Tr., T., St. L. & W.	Bluffton.....	Mec. and elec.	{ Jan. 17, 1907 Aug. 31, 1908 }	{ Sept. 6, 1907 Jan. 1, 1908 }	Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.
C. & E., Big Four.....	Bolivar.....	Mechanical . . .			C. & E.
C., & E. I., Vandalia.....	Brazil.....	Mechanical . . .			Vandalia.
C., C., C. & St. L., C. & E. I.	Burnett.....		July 25, 1907	Sept. 17, 1908	C., C., C. & St. L.
L. S. & M. S., Wabash.....	Butler.....	Mechanical . . .			L. S. & M. S.
G. T. W., C., I. & S.	Hays, C., I. & S. crossing	Mechanical . . .			C., I. & S.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA—Continued.

Roads.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
Ind. Harbor Belt, C. T. T., Penn., E., J. & E. Big Four, C. I. I. U. Tr., C., I. & L. C. & E. I., T., St. L. & W. T. & C. Int., Vandalia. T., St. L. & W., Big Four. P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), C., L., S. & E., E., J. & E., C. T. T., S., C. & S. B. & O., C. T. T. C., I. & L., E. & M. Wabash, Vandalia, Ft. W. & W. V. Tr. Big Four, C. & E. I. B. & O. S. W. Switches.	Calumet. Carbon. 2 miles south of Carmel. Cayuga. Near Cedar. Clarks Hill. Clarke Jct. N. side B. & O. tracks, Clark Junction. Clay City. Clymers. Coal Bluff. Cochran.	Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. *Mechanical. Mechanical. Mechanical. Electric.	Oct. 19, 1907 April 2, 1907 Oct. 11, 1907 { Mar. 4, 1907 Mar. 6, 1908 Jan. 11, 1908	June 4, 1908 Sept. 24, 1907 Aug. 7, 1905 June 27, 1908 Aug. 24, 1908 Mar. 6, 1908	Ind. Har. Belt. Big Four. I. U. Tr. C. & E. I. T. & C. Int. T., St. L. & W. Penn. Co. B. & O. C., I. & L. Wabash. Big Four. B. & O. S. W.

Big Four, Vandalia.....	Colfax.....	Mechanical.....	{ June 1, 1907 July 9, 1907 }	Mar. 27, 1908	Big Four.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), Vandalia.....	Columbia City.....	Mechanical.....	June 5, 1905	June 5, 1905	Penn. Co.
C., H. & D.....	Cottage Grove.....	Mechanical.....			C., H. & D.
C., C. & L., P. & E. div. Big 4, Vandalia, C., I. & L.....	Crawfordsville.....	Electric.....	May 21, 1906	May 21, 1906	P. & E. div. Big 4.
Wabash, E., J. & E.....	Crocker.....	Mechanical.....			Wabash.
C. & E., T., St. L. & W., G. R. & I.....	Decatur.....				C. & E.
C. & E., Vandalia.....	De Long.....	Mechanical.....			C. & E.
Wabash, C., I. & L.....	Delphi.....	Mechanical.....			Wabash.
S. I., C. & E. I.....	Dewey.....	*Mechanical.....	Nov. 24, 1906	June 19, 1907	S. I.
C., I. & L., E., J. & E., M. C.....	Dyer.....	Electric.....	{ Jan. 19, 1907 Aug. 30, 1907 }	April 23, 1908	C., I. & L.
Wabash, L. E. & W.....	Dillon.....	Mechanical.....			Wabash.
L. E. & W., I. U. Tr.....	Dundee.....	Mechanical.....			L. E. & W.
P., C., C. & St. L., L. E. & W.....	Dunreith.....	Mechanical.....	Nov. 12, 1907	April 29, 1908	P., C., C. & St. L.
Ind. Har. Belt, C. T. T., Penna.....	E. Chicago.....	Mechanical.....			Ind. Har. Belt.
C. T. T., E. Chicago Belt.....	E. Chicago.....	Mechanical.....			
E., J. & E., C. T. T., C., I. & S.....	E. Chicago.....	Mechanical.....			
C. T. T., S., C. & S. (Penn.), I. H.....	E. Chicago.....	Mechanical.....			
C. T. T., E., J. & E., I. H. R. R.....	E. Chicago, near Kennedy Ave.....	Mechanical.....			
P., C., C. & St. L., Big Four.....	Fairmount.....	Mechanical.....			P., C., C. & St. L.
C., I. & L., C. & E. I.....	Fair Oaks.....	Mechanical.....			C., I. & L.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), L. S. & M. S., L. E. & W., G. R. & I.....	West of Ft. Wayne.....	Mechanical.....	{ Aug. 6, 1907 Nov. 23, 1907 July 31, 1908 }	July 8, 1908	Penna. Co.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA—Continued.

348

Roads.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
C, C. & L., I. H.	Fowlerton.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	C, C. & L.
T. H., I. & E. Tr., C., I. & L.	Frankfort.	Mechanical.	Sept. 14, 1906	Sept. 14, 1906	T. H., I. & E. Tr.
I. H. Belt, M. C.	Gibson.	Mechanical.	Oct. 7, 1907	.....	I. H. Belt.
L. S. & M. S., Big Four.	Goshen.	Electric.	Oct. 15, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907	L. S. & M. S.
N., J., I. & L., M. C., C., I. & S. G. T.	Grand Crossing.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	.....
I. H. Belt, C. T. T., E., J. & E.	Grasselli.	Mechanical.	Jan. 20, 1908	May 19, 1908	I. H. Belt.
Big Four, C., I. & L.	Greencastle.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	Big Four.
Big Four, P., C., C. & St. L., C. I.	Gridley.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	Big Four.
E., J. & E., C. & E., M. C., G. T. C., C. & L.	Griffith.	Mechanical.	Aug. 12, 1907	Aug. 12, 1907	E., J. & E.
Big Four, Big Four, Mich. div.	Greensburg.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	Big Four.
P., Ft. W. & C., C., I. & S.	Hamlet.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	Penna. Co.
C. & E., C., C. & L.	Hammond, H. Y. tower.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	C. & E.
C., I. & L., M. C.	Hammond.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	.....
M. C., C., I. & L., Erie, N. Y., C. & St. L.	Hammond.	Mechanical.	.....	.....	M. C.
C., I. & L., C., C. & L.	Hammond.	Mechanical.	Aug. 22, 1906	May 15, 1907	C., I. & L.

C. & E., N. Y., C. & St. L.	Hammond (Draw bridge).	Electric.	Oct. 31, 1906	April 19, 1907	C. & E.
C., I. & S., L. E. & W.	Handy.	Mechanical.	Dec. 2, 1905	Jan. 2, 1906	C., I. & S.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), P. M.	Hanna.	Mechanical.			Penna. Co.
M. C., P. H., E., J. & E.	Hartsdale.				P. H.
C., I. & S., Grand Trunk.	Hays.	Mechanical.	Nov. 8, 1905	Nov. 8, 1905	
C., I. & S., C., C. & L., Erie.	Highlands.	Mechanical.	Oct. 20, 1906	Dec. 28, 1906	C., I. & S.
C. & E. I., C., H. & D.	Hillsdale.	Mechanical.	Feb. 26, 1906	Feb. 26, 1906	C. & E. I.
E., J. & E., P., Ft. W. & C.	Hobart, No. 1.	Mechanical.	Sept. 10, 1906	Sept. 10, 1906	E., J. & E.
E., J. & E., N. Y., C. & St. L.	Hobart, No. 2.	Mechanical.			E., J. & E.
Vandalia, C., C. & L.	Hoover.	Mechanical.			Vandalia.
Wabash, L. E. & W.	Hugo.	Mechanical.			Wabash.
C. & E., Wabash.	Huntington.	Mechanical.			C. & E.
L. S. & M. S., B. & O., I. H.					
Belt, C., L., S. & E.	Ind. Harbor.	Electric.	Mar. 5, 1906	Mar. 5, 1906	L. S. & M. S.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), I. H.	Ind. Harbor.	Mechanical.	Dec. 6, 1905	Dec. 9, 1905	Penna. Co.
I. U. Ry.	Cleve. div. Big Four and Belt.	Mechanical.			I. U. Ry.
	Brightwood.	Mechanical.			Big Four.
Big Four, P. & E., I. U. Ry.	Del. St. and Union tracks, Indianapolis.				
I. U. Ry.	E. Belt crossing, Indianapolis.	Mechanical.			I. U. Ry.
Big Four, I. U. Ry.	polis.	Mechanical.			Big Four.
Big Four, L. E. & W., C., I. & L.	Indianapolis, Mass. Ave.	Electric.			Big Four.
Big Four, I. U. Ry.	West side, Indianapolis.	Mechanical.	Aug. 8, 1905	Nov. 6, 1905	Big Four.
Vandalia, I. U. Ry.	Indianapolis.	Mechanical.			Vandalia.
Big Four, C., H. & D., P. & E., Chicago div. Big Four.	Indianapolis.	Electric.			Big Four.
E., J. & E., M. C.	Ivanhoe.	Mechanical.	{ Sept 3, 1907 { Oct. 3, 1908 }	Aug. 4, 1908	E., J. & E.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA—Continued.

Roads.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
C. & E. I.	End of double track, Jackson.	Mechanical.			C. & E. I.
Big Four, L. & S. Tr.	Jeffersonville.	Mechanical.			Big Four.
P., C., C. & St. L., B. & O. S. W., Big Four.	Jeffersonville.	Mechanical.	Oct. 12, 1906	Oct. 15, 1907	P., C., C. & St. L.
P., C., C. & St. L., B. & O. S. W.	North of Jeffersonville.	Mechanical.	Dec. 26, 1907	Dec. 26, 1907	B. & O. S. W.
L. S. & M. S., G. R. & I.	Kendallville.	Mechanical.			L. S. & M. S.
P. H., C., I. & S.	Kentland.				P. H.
C. & W. V., C., I. & S.	Kersey.	Mechanical.			C. & W. V.
Vandalia, C., C. & L.	Kewanna.	Mechanical.			Vandalia.
C. & E., Ft. W. & W. V. Tr.	Kingsland.	Mechanical.	Nov. 20, 1906	Aug. 12, 1907	C. & E.
C. & E., L. E. & W.	Kingsland.	Mechanical.			C. & E.
P., C., C. & St. L., Erie.	Kouts.	Mechanical.	{ Jan. 7, 1907	Aug. 31, 1907	P., C., C. & St. L.
N. Y., C. & St. L., C., I. & S.	Knox.	Mechanical.	{ Jan. 2, 1908	June 27, 1908	N. Y., C. & St. L.
C., I. & L., P. M., P., C., C. & St. L., C. & E. I.	La Crosse.				P. H.
C., C. & L., P. H., C., I. & L., C. & E., P. M.	La Crosse.		Sept. 17, 1906	Dec. 23, 1907	C., C. & L.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA—Continued.

ROADS.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
B. & O. S. W.	Milan	Mechanical			B. & O. S. W.
Winona Interurban, B. & O., Big Four.	Milford Jct.	Mechanical			C. C. & L.
L. S. & M. S., B. & O.	Millers (temporary plant)	Mechanical	June 27, 1908	June 27, 1908	L. S. & M. S.
L. E. & W., M., H. & Ft. W. Tr.	Montpelier	Electric			L. E. & W.
C., I. & S., C. & E. I.	Morocco	Electric			C., I. & S.
L. E. & W., M., H. & Ft. W. Tr.	Muncie	Mechanical			L. E. & W.
L. E. & W., C. & E.	Muncie	Mechanical			
Big Four, L. E. & W., C., E. & I.	Muncie	Mechanical			Big Four.
Muncie Belt.	Muncie	Mechanical			C. C. & L.
P., C., C. & St. L., C., C. & L.	Muncie	Mechanical			N. Y., C. & St. L.
N. Y., C. & St. L., Wabash.	New Haven	Mechanical			
Wabash, Winona Elec., Big Four.	New Paris	Mechanical	Oct. 1, 1906	Oct. 1, 1906	Wabash.
C. & E., Vandalia.	Newton	Mechanical	Sept. 6, 1907	Sept. 28, 1908	C. & E.
C., C. & L., C. & E., I., I. & I.	North Judson	Mechanical	Nov. 4, 1905	May 15, 1907	
C., I. & S., Wabash.	N. Liberty	Mechanical			C., I. & S.
L. S. & M. S., M. C., P. M.	Norwood	Mechanical			L. S. & M. S.

G. T., G. T. W., L. S. & M. S.	Olivers	Mechanical				G. T.
Ind. H. Belt, N. Y., C. & St. L.	Osborn	Mechanical	Dec. 2, 1905	Dec. 29, 1905		Ind. H. Belt.
L. S. & M. S., C., I. & L.	Otis	Mechanical				L. S. & M. S.
C. & E. I., Vandalia	Otter Creek Junction	Mechanical				C. & E. I.
C. & E. I., L. E. & W.	Oxford	Mechanical				C. & E. I.
C. C. & L., L. E. & W.	Peru	Mechanical				C. C. & L.
B. & O., P. M.	Pine	Electric				B. & O.
L. S. & M. S., P. M.	Pine					L. S. & M. S.
C. T. T.	Pine					Out of service.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), Van-						
dalia, L. E. & W.	Plymouth	Mechanical	{ April 19, 1907 } { Dec. 24, 1907 }	July 7, 1908		Penna. Co.
Vandalia, Big Four, S. I.	Preston	Mechanical				Vandalia.
P., C. C. & St. L., G. R. & I.	Ridgeville	Mechanical				P., C. C. & St. L.
C. & E., L. E. & W.	Rochester	Mechanical				C. & E.
Vandalia, C. & E. I.	Rosedale					Vandalia.
C., I. & S., C., I. & S.	Schneider	Mechanical	Dec. 2, 1905	Feb. 2, 1906		C., I. & S.
C., I. & S., Big Four	Sheff	Mechanical	{ Jan. 25, 1906 } { April 9, 1907 }	Jan. 25, 1906		C., I. & S.
C., I. & L., C., I. & S.	Shelby	Mechanical				C., I. & L.
Big Four, Penn.	Shelbyville	Mechanical				Big Four.
C., I. & S., I. C.	Sloan	Mechanical	Nov. 29, 1905	Jan. 9, 1906		C., I. & S.
L. S. & M. S., G. T.	South Bend	Mechanical				
L. S. & M. S., C., I. & S.	South Bend	Mechanical				L. S. & M. S.
Vandalia, N. Y., C. & St. L.	South Whitley	Mechanical				Vandalia.
Vandalia, S. I.	Sponsler	Mechanical				S. I.
N. Y., C. & St. L., G. T., P., Ft.						
W. & C.	Spriggsboro (Valparaiso)	Mechanical				
S. I., E. & T. H.	Spring Hill	Mechanical	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906		S. I.

LIST OF INTERLOCKERS IN INDIANA—Continued.

ROADS.	Location.	Type.	APPROVED BY COMMISSION.		Maintained by.
			Plans.	Plant.	
S. C. & S. (Penn.), C. T. T., C. & W. I., N. P., I. H.	State Line.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, L. S. & M. S.	Steubenville.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	Wabash.
C. I. & S., C. & E. I.	Stewart.....	Mechanical.....	Nov. 29, 1905	Feb. 6, 1906	C., I. & S.
B. & O., Wabash.....	S. side B. & O. tracks, St. Joe.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	B. & O.
C. I. & L., C. I. & S.	St. John.....	*Mechanical.....	Nov. 29, 1905	Dec. 29, 1905	C., I. & L.
Big Four, C. & E. I.	Swanington.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	Big Four.
Big Four, L. E. & W.	Templeton.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	Big Four.
C. & E. I., Big Four.....	Terre Haute.....	Electric.....	.....	.....	C. & E. I.
M. C., Penna.....	Tolleston.....	Mechanical.....	{ Feb. 17, 1906	Feb. 17, 1906	M. C.
E., J. & E., N. Y., C. & St. L.	Vanloon.....	Mechanical.....	{ Sept. 10, 1906	Sept. 10, 1906	E., J. & E.
C., C. C. & St. L., T., St. L. & W.	Veedersburg.....	.....	.....	.....	C., C. C. & St. L.
T., St. L. & W., C. & E. I.	Veedersburg.....	.....	.....	.....	T., St. L. & W.
B. & O., L. E. & W., C., I. & S.	No. side B. & O. tracks, Walkerton.....	Mechanical.....	.....	.....	B. & O.

P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), C., I. & L.	Wanatah	Mechanical			Penn. Co.
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), C., C., C. & St. L.	Warsaw	Mechanical			Penn. Co.
L. S. & M. S., Ft. Wayne branch	Waterloo	Mechanical			L. S. & M. S.
L. S. & M. S.	S. side B. & O. tracks,	Mechanical			B. & O.
B. & O., P. M., G. T.	Wellsboro	Mechanical			C., I. & L.
C., I. & L., C. I.	Westfield	Mechanical			L. S. & M. S.
L. S. & M. S., B. & O., Ind. Har. Belt, C. T. T.	Whiting	Electric	Dec. 9, 1905	Dec. 9, 1905	
Ind. Har. Belt, P., Ft. W. & C., L. S. & M. S., B. & O., C., L., S. & E., C. T. T.	Whiting	Electric			
P., Ft. W. & C. (Penn.), C. T. T.	Whiting	Mechanical	Oct. 9, 1906	Dec. 6, 1906	Penn. Co.
C. & E., C. & E., I., C., I. & L.	Wilders	Electric			C. & E.
M. C., Wabash. B. & O.	Willow Creek	Mechanical			M. C.
Big Four. G. R. & I.	Winchester	Mechanical			Big Four.
Wabash. G. R. & I.	Walcottville	Mechanical			Wabash.
S., C. & S. (Penn.), I. H.	Wolf Lake	Mechanical			Penn. Co.

*Prior to the taking effect of the Act approved February 28, 1905, the Auditor of State had exclusive authority to pass upon interlocking plans and plants.

†Electric distant signals.

§Half interlocker.

INSPECTION OF SAFETY APPLIANCES.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I beg to submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1908, on the inspection of safety appliances. Suits were filed as the results of inspections which developed violation of safety appliance law as follows:

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, one violation at Garrett, Indiana. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, three violations at Seymour, Indiana. Monon Railroad Company, one violation at South Hammond, Indiana. Southern Indiana Railroad Company, one violation at Huntingburg, Indiana. New York Central & St. Louis Railroad Company, three violations at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

An examination of the billing upon which the cars inspected were moving, showed all but two of the above cases to be interstate movements. The interstate violations were referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of the interstate cases, one filed against the Baltimore & Ohio at Garrett, Indiana, covered a violation occurring March 9, 1908, and the case was tried December 15, 1908, with a decision in favor of the complainant. Cases covering the other violations were filed and are still pending.

Two state cases were filed against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company at Brownstown, Indiana, county seat of Jackson county, covering the violation at Seymour, Indiana, and these two cases are still pending.

As the result of yard inspection, tracks have been re-arranged to conform with proper requirements. In three different railroad yards a cleaning up has been had, with the result that dangerous articles lying around the yards, such as pieces of coal, coke and other rubbish, have been cleaned up and taken away, leaving the yard in a much safer condition for the employes to work in.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. PREBLE,
Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIRST ANNUAL

Indiana Railroad Convention

PREScribed BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF 1907

Held November 10, 1908, under the Direction of the Railroad
Commission of Indiana

PREFACE.

On January 24, 1907, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana passed a joint resolution directing the Railroad Commission to investigate certain railroad accidents, and to report its findings and conclusions to the assembly.

The Commission carefully performed this duty, and recommended, among other remedial measures, a bill which passed and was approved March 12, 1907, the same being Chapter 272 of the Acts of 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the safe operation of railroad trains on steam railroads in this state." Section 2 provides as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the Railroad Commission of Indiana shall call together in convention, at least once in every year, the division superintendents and such other operating and dispatching officers and employes of the steam railroads of this State as the Commission may deem best, and shall place before said convention the reports filed with the Railroad Commission with reference to railroad accidents that have taken place during the year, together with such findings and conclusions thereon as such Commission shall have made, and said convention shall thoroughly investigate said reports, findings and conclusions and discuss the same with a view to taking such steps by the Commission, by such railroad companies and by their officers and employes as may be necessary or expedient to prevent such accidents.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 27.

To All Steam Railroad Companies:

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly, *To Provide for the Safe Operation of Trains on Steam Railroads in This State*, approved March 12, 1907 (Acts 1907, page 584), it is made the duty of this Commission to call an annual convention of division superintendents and such other operating and dispatching officers and employes of the steam railroads as the Commission may deem best, for the purpose of considering railroad accidents that have taken place during the year, and to consider the proper steps to prevent such accidents.

Now, therefore, the Railroad Commission of Indiana calls this convention to take place at its rooms in the State Capitol at 10 a. m., on the 10th day of November, 1908.

You are directed to have in attendance at this time and place all division superintendents of your lines in this State, and such trainmen, not exceeding two trainmen for each 200 miles of your railroad or fraction thereof, whose service records and length of service in your company indicate that their counsel and experience may be of benefit to this convention.

You will please advise the Commission, in response to this circular over the signatures of your general managers or general superintendents, the names and postoffice addresses of the superintendents and trainmen who will represent your lines at this convention.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY, Secretary.

Indianapolis, Indiana, September 28, 1908.

INDIANA RAILROAD CONVENTION.

BULLETIN No. 1.

Indianapolis, November 10, 1908.

Killed on Steam Roads During Year Ending June 30, 1908—

Passengers	10
Employees	105
Travelers on highway.....	70
Trespassers	161
	<hr/>
	346

Employees' Death Roll—

Conductors	11
Engineers	9
Firemen	4
Train and switchmen.....	46
Laborers, unclassified	35
	<hr/>
	105

Collisions on main line (all kinds).....	50
Collisions on railroad crossings.....	6
Collisions on railroad crossings, steam and electric.....	3

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company—

B. W. Duer, Superintendent.....	Chicago, Illinois
M. J. Halliman, Conductor.....	Chicago, Illinois
J. M. Elder, Conductor.....	Chicago, Illinois

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company—

J. C. Hagerty, Superintendent.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
H. E. Herrod, Conductor.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
F. M. Gilbert, Conductor.....	Cincinnati, Ohio

Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company—

R. P. Dalton, General Superintendent.....Chicago, Illinois
 D. E. Shea, Conductor.....Peru, Indiana
 J. B. Patton, Conductor.....Peru, Indiana

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company—

J. W. Spencer, Engineer.....Indianapolis, Indiana
 O. M. Lemen, Conductor.....Indianapolis, Indiana

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company—

J. B. Sucece, Superintendent.....Chicago, Illinois
 W. B. Jones, Superintendent Transportation....Lafayette, Indiana

Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company—

George Hannau, Superintendent.....Gibson, Indiana
 R. Rathburn, Conductor.....Danville, Illinois
 J. W. Smith, Conductor.....Danville, Illinois
 H. A. Zeisel, Superintendent.....Kankakee, Illinois
 F. L. Howard, Conductor.....Kankakee, Illinois
 E. E. Phillips, Brakeman.....Kankakee, Illinois

Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company—

J. Kirk, Superintendent.....Joliet, Illinois
 H. A. Combs, Conductor.....South Chicago, Illinois
 O. Baumer, Engineer.....Joliet, Illinois

Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company—

J. L. Nichols, Superintendent.....Chicago, Illinois
 C. L. Negley, Examiner of Trainmen.....Chicago, Illinois
 A. A. Green, Conductor.....East Chicago, Indiana

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company—

J. C. Muir, Superintendent.....Danville, Illinois
 P. S. Sampson, Superintendent.....Brazil, Indiana
 C. M. Hazard, Engineer.....Watseka, Illinois
 O. R. Watson, Conductor.....Danville, Illinois
 Warren Blair, Conductor.....Brazil, Indiana
 T. E. Burns, Engineer.....Brazil, Indiana

Chicago & Wabash Valley Railway Company—

F. E. Lewis, Superintendent.....Kersey, Indiana

Central Indiana Railroad Company—

J. E. Spaulding, Trainmaster.....Anderson, Indiana
 William H. Weaver, Engineer.....Anderson, Indiana
 Elmer E. Smith, Conductor.....Anderson, Indiana

Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Company—

John L. Morgrett, Superintendent.....Huntington, Indiana

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company—

E. M. Costin, Superintendent.....Cleveland, Ohio
 S. T. Blizzard, Superintendent.....Wabash, Indiana
 Hadley Baldwin, Superintendent.....Mattoon, Illinois
 D. F. Schaff, Superintendent.....Indianapolis, Indiana
 M. A. Neville, Superintendent.....Indianapolis, Indiana

William White, Engineer.....	Mattoon, Illinois
I. C. Schreck, Engineer.....	Bellefontaine, Ohio
M. J. Mullinix, Conductor.....	Anderson, Indiana
C. C. Wallace, Engineer.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
Frank Edgerton, Conductor.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
L. S. Rose, Signal Engineer.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company—	
P. F. McManus, Superintendent.....	Joliet, Illinois
E. W. Hensel, Conductor.....	Joliet, Illinois
E. Reilly, Conductor.....	Joliet, Illinois
Erie Railroad Company—	
I. O. Miller, Trainman.....	Huntington, Indiana
E. C. Allen, Superintendent.....	Huntington, Indiana
J. J. Heavy, Trainman.....	Huntington, Indiana
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company—	
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Company—	
J. O. Bell, Trainmaster.....	Evansville, Indiana
G. H. Bussing, Supt. Motive Power.....	Evansville, Indiana
J. N. Frost, Conductor.....	Evansville, Indiana
Edw. Farrow, Conductor.....	Evansville, Indiana
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company—	
R. E. Casey, Trainmaster.....	Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Grand Trunk Railway System—	
W. G. Bromlee, General Manager.....	Montreal, Quebec
F. W. Egan, Superintendent.....	Detroit, Michigan
Illinois Central Railroad Company—	
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company—	
F. D. Bailey, Superintendent.....	Rantoul, Illinois
F. W. Taylor, Superintendent.....	Mattoon, Illinois
P. Laden, Superintendent.....	Mattoon, Illinois
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company—	
H. J. Kennedy, Conductor.....	Hammond, Indiana
Indianapolis Union Railway Company—	
C. M. Dickson, Trainmaster.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
L. Pafflin, Master Mechanic.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
J. J. Cooney, Conductor.....	Indianapolis, Indiana
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company—	
N. P. Dennison, Superintendent.....	Peru, Indiana
E. R. Bissell, Conductor.....	Muncie, Indiana
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company—	
J. R. Morgan, Superintendent.....	Toledo, Ohio
M. L. Reynolds, Superintendent.....	Hillsdale, Michigan
F. H. Wilson, Superintendent.....	Chicago, Illinois
K. K. Dickerson, Asst. Supt. Motive Power.....	Cleveland, Ohio
George Sitlington, Conductor.....	Toledo, Ohio

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company—

J. W. Logsdon, Superintendent.....Evansville, Indiana
 L. B. Waltz, Conductor.....Evansville, Indiana
 Charles D. Sursa, Engineer.....Howell, Indiana

Michigan Central Railroad Company—

J. H. Snyder, Superintendent.....Chicago, Illinois
 M. T. Wright, Superintendent.....Jackson, Michigan

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company—

S. K. Blair, Superintendent.....Ft. Wayne, Indiana
 M. F. McCarty, Engineer.....Ft. Wayne, Indiana
 C. A. Bowman, Conductor.....Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Pennsylvania Lines West—**Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Company—**

B. W. Taylor, Superintendent.....Louisville, Kentucky
 J. W. Coneys, Superintendent.....Indianapolis, Indiana
 Nettleton Neff, Superintendent.....Richmond, Indiana
 L. Ohliger, Superintendent.....Columbus, Ohio
 I. W. Geer, Superintendent.....Logansport, Indiana
 Frank C. Murphy, Conductor.....Logansport, Indiana

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company—

J. B. McKim, Superintendent.....Ft. Wayne, Indiana
 C. F. Somers, Engineer.....Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Pere Marquette Railroad Company—

George Ensel, Superintendent.....Grand Rapids, Michigan
 W. W. Drew, Conductor.....Grand Rapids, Michigan

Southern Railway Company—

C. C. Coffee, Superintendent.....Princeton, Indiana
 Theodore C. Laughlin, Conductor.....New Albany, Indiana
 Daniel Shine, Engineer.....Princeton, Indiana

Southern Indiana Railway Company—

M. Sebree, Superintendent.....Terre Haute, Indiana
 J. F. Robinson, Conductor.....Terre Haute, Indiana
 M. E. Lewis, Engineer.....Terre Haute, Indiana

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company—

J. F. Clement, Superintendent.....Frankfort, Indiana
 C. F. Eckler, Conductor.....Frankfort, Indiana
 Charles Lloyd, Conductor.....Frankfort, Indiana

Vandalia Railroad Company—

W. C. Downing, Superintendent.....Terre Haute, Indiana
 J. W. Coneys, Superintendent.....Indianapolis, Indiana
 F. H. Worthington, Superintendent.....Logansport, Indiana

Wabash Railroad Company—

J. C. *Sullivan, Superintendent.....Peru, Indiana
 H. C. Gage, Conductor.....Toledo, Ohio
 A. F. King, Engineer.....Peru, Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 10, 1908.

10:00 a. m. Session.

The convention was called to order by the Honorable Union B. Hunt, chairman of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, who addressed the assembly as follows:

On behalf of the Commission I desire to thank you for the good of the cause we are all interested in and seeking to serve, and to congratulate you on this splendid representation. I take it there is no division of sentiment among the delegates here present as to the purpose of this meeting. If there be division of sentiment, it is as to the manner in which the purpose is to be carried out.

We had hoped to have an address here today by Mr. Geo. W. Huntley, a conductor on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, but we are just advised that he will not be present. We also had been endeavoring to have Mr. Peck, general manager of the Pennsylvania Lines, present and deliver an address, but we are now advised that he cannot be present. The meeting will be somewhat informal. The Railroad Commission of Indiana has been in existence about three and a half years, during which time it has devoted much effort to the promotion of safety upon the railroads in the State, to the prevention of loss of life and property, and more especially to the prevention of the destruction of human life, and I am glad to say that for the greater part the railroads and the railroad trainmen have worked in harmony with the Commission. Three years ago, or two years ago, rather, about the time of the convening of the Indiana Legislature, there were three frightful railroad wrecks in this State. The legislature passed a joint resolution requiring the Railroad Commission to investigate these wrecks and make its report back to the General Assembly, which it did, and out of the report of the Railroad Commission grew the statute which is responsible for this meeting today.

Judge Wood, of the Commission, has probably given more time than any other member of the Commission to this branch of the work. He will state to you the purposes of this meeting at length and the work of the Commission along these lines. I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Judge Wood, of the Indiana Railroad Commission, who will address you.

Commissioner Wood:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Convention—Every day some person is killed on or about the railroads in this State. For the year ending June 30, 1907, 412 were killed. For the year ending June 30, 1908, 391 were killed, 346 of these on the steam railroads. Railroads and railroad men are not responsible for all these fatalities. Trespassers on the tracks and some of the accidents on highway grade crossings, and some other accidents are not to be charged to them. This is willingly conceded at the outset.

November 12, 1906, a railroad wreck occurred at Woodville, in this State, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in which 44 persons were killed and 150 persons were injured. Two months afterward two other wrecks

took place on the New York Central Lines—one at Fowler, in which 9 persons were killed and 14 injured, and one at Sanford, where 15 persons were killed and 39 injured. In these three weeks, occurring almost simultaneously, 68 persons were killed and 203 injured, including many trainmen, and two persons not identified.

At this point of fatality, or destruction, the people of this State, then in General Assembly at the Capitol, intervened and prescribed in the Railroad Commission act certain duties and powers for the Railroad Commission thereafter to exercise, the intent being to avoid such accidents. And especially the Assembly passed a joint resolution, requiring the Commission to make a "full, complete and impartial investigation of the cause of such accidents, with a view of determining how a recurrence of similar accidents could be prevented in the future." This investigation, in which we were cordially aided by the railroad men concerned, was carefully conducted and concluded.

The cause of the Sanford wreck we could not determine. A freight train was on the siding to make way for a passenger train going in the same direction. A car loaded with powder, about the middle of the freight train, exploded just as the passenger train was passing on the main track. Mr. McAdams, then with the Commission, after a long and difficult investigation by the Commission, wrote a lucid opinion, attributing the explosion to human agency, but our finding was not definite. You will recall also in this connection the destruction by explosion of the town of Fontanet, in this State, and the loss of life. We shall have an able lecture today, illustrating the danger of transporting explosives. This danger is much greater than generally imagined, because the manufacture and transportation of explosives has so greatly increased in this country that it is said no person travels 50 miles on a railroad without passing a car loaded with explosives.

The Woodville and Fowler wrecks were clearly preventable, and were chiefly due to the negligence of two engineers and of other trainmen mentioned in the report.

The Commission recommended two bills to the General Assembly, both of which were passed; one provided that steam railroads in this State whose receipts per mile were more than \$7,500 per annum, should install block signals before July, 1909. And in carrying out this special legislative investigation we shall have an address today from probably the best authority in this country on block systems and signals.

The other bill required the companies to provide rules, to thoroughly instruct their men in the rules, made it a misdemeanor to disobey the rules, and provided further that this convention should be called and that our accident reports and files should be submitted to and investigated by you, the members of the convention, and hence it is that we are here today, and that I have the pleasure of showing you the important purpose for which we are convened.

The action of the General Assembly of 1907 was to establish a safety department for the railroads in the Railroad Commission. We were required to keep informed as to the manner in which railroads were operated for the security of the public, to get and receive information as to whether the road and equipment were kept in proper condition and repair for the security of employes; to appoint inspectors to see that these conditions were maintained.

Our powers in this regard are very comprehensive. It is true we have no way to enforce our orders except to go into the courts, but we came early to the conclusion that the railroad companies and men were more deeply interested in these matters than we were, and that hence where we made an intelligent direction on accurate information and clear understanding of the conditions of American railroading our recommendations would be followed. I am glad to say that while there have been some delays incident, part of them, to money conditions, we have not yet had to appeal to the courts in matters affecting our supervision of the physical road.

And again in exercising these powers I think we have followed the best course in not trying to do too much on the "first shot out of the box." Railroad regulation, especially of the physical road, is now, I may say, to some extent experimental; wisely and intelligently exercised, I have no doubt of its great value to all affected by it. Exercised by incompetent men or a partisan or corrupt Board of Commissioners, it is worse than useless; it is greatly injurious. Now, an engineer starts his engine slowly. He makes sure that everything is in proper condition before he puts on the force that moves persons and property confided to his care at the proper rate of speed. So we who have organized the Indiana Railroad Commission have endeavored so to act that no harm should come from our direction. For instance, the punishments provided by the criminal laws we have not generally attempted to enforce on managers or men. We believe it best to cultivate instead the most cordial relations between this Commission and the officers and men of the railroads. This Commission, by virtue of law, is at the head of railroading in this State. The law is the voice in this country of all the people—the grandest expression of human power in this wide world. It is above the railroads and all their combinations and unions, and yet it is fair and just to them. It is above the men and their combinations and unions, and yet it protects them and their unions and their individual and personal rights. No good railroad man could be an anarchist, and any railroad corporation which defies the law is an anarchist. But we are all here to obey the law—commissioners, officers and men. Gentlemen, I think that this convention may do more good than is imagined. The Commission is required and will submit to you its accident reports and findings. You will possibly deem it necessary to appoint a committee to examine these, and the main questions before that committee and this convention and this Commission is: Why do these accidents take place? How can they be prevented? There is no accident, of course, without a cause, and most accidents are preventable.

I said that the Commission might be regarded as the safety department of all the railroads. Do we need such a department?

Leave out the public for an instant, and let us look at this matter as it affects the employes only. Of course, the superintendents here and elsewhere are intensely interested. It will not do to tell any sensible person that the officers of the railroads do not, above all things, desire the safety of the men who work for them. I have in my mind an incident which recently occurred, where a division superintendent came to my office greatly agitated over the fatal injury to one of his men. I recall another incident where a general superintendent persistently tried, until the evidence left

no room for doubt, to feel that one of his engineers was not responsible for a serious accident. The men here and on the road are interested beyond expression. But still I repeat, Do we need the safety department? I shall resort to figures and statistics again for a moment, not to exaggerate the situation, not to prejudice the public nor the men against the companies or against each other, because the public is partly to blame for this condition, especially where it insists on high speed on roads not equipped for such service, and where it allows railroads to be constructed across other railroads and highways at grade, or allows trespassers to make a thoroughfare of the railroads. And the men are to blame where they disobey the rules and do things which interfere with proper discipline. But I put before you the cold, severe and horrible figures and facts of useless fatalities to call your attention to accidents that good "railroading" would prevent. For instance, during the year 1907 it is authoritatively stated that on a single American railroad 104 employes were killed outright, and 3,575 were injured. In 1904 on all the American railroads the killed and injured employes in train accidents numbered 7,834; in 1905, 7,850; in 1906, 8,362, and 1907, 9,935. So that the total number of accidents to employes has largely increased from year to year.

From another standpoint, although I am not greatly impressed with money losses where human life is, I may say, being squandered—our records show that for one year in this State the total damages to equipment and roadway from accidents was \$206,295.61. The amount paid out in claims for deaths and injuries will probably double this amount. The economic value to the State of good, useful and hard-working men killed will double this, so that the loss in money is more than \$1,000,000. From this standpoint, Do we need a safety department?

I cannot get before you the idea I am seeking to impress better than by quoting from p. 10 of Indiana Accident Bulletin No. 3. In that bulletin we quoted from a book entitled "Restrictive Railway Legislation," written by Haynes, a practical railroad man, and a railroad manager of great ability and experience. Mr. Haynes says:

"The casualties in connection with train movements are more directly to be associated with negligence of employes or administrative mismanagement. To call these occurrences accidents is, to a great degree, a misnomer, for the most of them occur from personal inattention or recklessness, from defect in track or equipment, or from non-observance of rules by employes, and are, therefore, not to be regarded as fortuitous or unavoidable. Either the employes on British railways are more careful or are better protected from casualties in train service than ours are. On the British railways in 1901 out of 575,000 employes one in 1,127 was killed, and one in 135 injured. In the United States in 1903, out of 1,312,000 employes, one in 584 was killed and one in 40 injured. Railroad employes in this country, therefore, run about four times greater risk of being killed and about three times greater risk of being injured than the employes on British railways."

I quote further from our bulletin as follows:

"The lesson taught by these observations and figures of Mr. Haynes, a practical American railroad man, of experience and ability, is greater care and vigilance from the highest officer to the humblest employe. A man who

is reckless of his own life has no business in railway service. A man who is careless of his fellow employes is little better than a criminal at best. Such a man, officer or employe, should keep in his mind the picture of the widow and the orphan who may be left without support by reason of his fault and carelessness. Men in railway service should shun and avoid a careless officer or employe as they would do such a man if he were attempting to attend to his important duties while he was drunk. A higher standard of efficiency should be insisted on. The men know better than anybody else who it is in daily work and service who shirks his duty or who is careless and indifferent in the work he attempts to do. All the writers on this subject, all the practical railroad men who have watched railway operations in this country insist that one of the greatest causes of danger is the American spirit of recklessness. When this is fully understood and carefully avoided we may expect the list of employes killed and maimed to grow constantly smaller and the distress prevailing in the country on this account to be relieved."

Our reports and files will show you four classes who suffer from these accidents. First, trespassers, for whose killing you are not responsible. For I take it without question, whatever some foolish persons, with more prejudice than sense or feeling may say, that there is not an engineer in this State who would willingly and wantonly run his engine against or over any person. This Commission has had this matter under most painstaking consideration, involving the examination of the laws of this country and of Europe, and we expect to secure legislation which will make your tracks railroads and not footways.

Second, travelers on the highways. Here the responsibility is divided, and the only proper solution is separation of the grades. To this end our recommendations to the General Assembly will be directed, so that there may be no more railroad grade crossings hereafter constructed, and so that the expense of separating grades at highway crossings and track elevation may be divided in some fair and equal proration, such as other states have found it to be necessary to provide. I think I may affirm that the efforts of this Commission have stopped the running of railroad crossings in this State; and I am delighted to say that we have accomplished this without imposing on a single engineer the most severe penalties of the criminal law. But there are 10,000 unprotected highway crossings. We kill on them about 100 travelers annually. We have insisted by circular letter that you sound your whistle, as required by law, loudly and clearly, and there must be a lookout and great caution, especially in passing over crossings in the towns and villages. You railroad people must bear in mind that the crossing is a highway as well as the railroad. If a man is entitled to the crossing you have no more right to run your train against and over him than you would have to run against one of your own trains or cars standing on the crossing. But you protect your car or train by orders and signals, and even derails; and hence there should be some protection for the citizen passing along the highway at the point of crossing. I wish to submit a practical matter to you today. It costs too much, you will say, to put gates and watchmen or even electric bells at every crossing, and I am impressed with the idea that some better and more efficient highway crossing device can be invented and put in use than anything we now have. You have

distance signals and automatic appliances and interlocking for the railroad crossing at grade. I beg leave to suggest that you practical railroad men, some of you the very best machinists, shall take up the question of better signaling and protection for highway grade crossings. Whoever shall establish something better and cheaper and more efficient than we now have will not only make a great fortune, but will save so many valuable human lives that he will lay up "treasure where thieves do not break in and steal."

By the way, we have a class of road vehicles nowadays whose speed is equal to that of the steam engine, and as to which some legal restrictions should be made against running grade crossings. I allude to the automobile. These high power machines, whenever running twenty miles an hour, should be required to stop at railroad crossings, possibly to flag over. I read of a case the other day in this State where a bullet-headed chauffeur tried to beat a limited train to a crossing. The chauffeur got there first, and although the engineer shut off steam and put on brakes, he got there also, and his engine knocked the motor car and chauffeur off the track. It is said the engineer cursed this fellow until he turned blue. We had a rule on a little railroad I constructed and managed against swearing. I feel that I could not have enforced it in this case, but that if the engineer said all he ought to have said I would have put him on the list for one of Carnegie's medals. However, on the other side, I saw a curious thing the other day in this city—or rather above it. A balloon was sailing smoothly along. I looked closely and lo! the balloonist had hitched his automobile to the balloon and was thus carrying it safely over all the grade crossings around this city, so that none of you fellows could get, in this case at least, a chance to knock him off the crossing. I commenced to figure at once whether it was safer to ride in a balloon or in a horse carriage or motor car in a State which permitted grade crossings. I came to the conclusion that the balloon was far the safest, and that every family should have one. Again, on the other side, I read a railroad magazine (the railroaders wanted to show, of course, that it was possible for accidents to happen for which they were not responsible) that the Angel Gabriel gave a distinct signal with his loud-sounding trumpet, and said: "Strange, I blew, and looking down to the earth, I observed the only attention paid to me was that all the people rushed for the sidewalk and looked to see which way the automobile was going."

Most seriously, now, gentlemen, I come to the two classes of fatalities for which there is responsibility—and which are preventable. I mean passengers and employes. As to the former, at Woodville and Fowler there were at least fifty passengers killed. That these awful accidents were not only preventable but were chiefly, if not altogether, the fault of the men, there is little question. In bright contrast to this read our fourth and fifth accident bulletins, where we practically say that no passengers except one was killed on the railroads of this State for the last six months, and where we so gladly commended the good railroading that brought about these results. But the accident at Chesterton—a collision, another horror, disobedience of rules, running signals, provided at enormous cost, rear-end utterly protected, fault clearly located. Woodville, Fowler, Chesterton, all alike, and when the other killings of employes bulletined there for your

most thoughtful consideration—conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen—almost in every accident some employe, often one of the best men on the road, goes to premature and final account.

Mr. Schoyer, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in a recent address, said, "I don't know what causes all these accidents."

There is a cause, and I think it is the chief duty of this railroad convention to ascertain that cause. The public, that is, the State, wants to know; has the right to know. It has created this Commission and brought you men here to advise the Commission, and the light is to be turned on, and we are all to know, and then to take, if possible, the steps necessary to prevent. Said the eminent railroad man I have quoted, "A man can make a mistake in any other line of business and it can be corrected, but let an engineer make the slightest mistake and there are apt to be serious results." And again he said, referring to the absolute necessity for discipline, "Our men cannot act like automatons; they have to obey like an army and think like a general, and to require a combination of the thought of the general and the instant obedience of the private is the difficult problem before the railroad officer today, and the only way he can do so is by strict discipline, which in some way will fasten the impression on the mind of the other man when a mistake is made."

I hold in my hand a book just published entitled "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman," by James A. Fagan. While I do not subscribe to all he says, there is much food for thought in this book. On page 52 Fagan says, "Eighty-five per cent. of the fatalities that occur on our railroads can be directly traced to the negligence of employes." Again, on page 20, he says, "It is actually a matter of reasonable demonstration that at least seventy-five per cent. of the casualties might be avoided by increase of interest on the part of employes, and the earnest concentration of his best thought on the subject." Again on page 40 he says, "There is practically no out-on-the-road supervision of American railroads. Railroad managers depend upon the reports of employes for information with regard to violations of the rules. But employes do not, and cannot be compelled to report their associates; consequently, negligence of all kinds is practically unchecked. Finally he says, "Unchecked negligence can be shown to be the root and direct cause of nearly all preventable accidents and loss of life therefrom on American railroads."

But Mr. Fagan turns from the men, and criticizing the State authorities, says, on page 172. "It cannot be denied that railroad commissioners in general are aware that interference with discipline in aggravated form is a recognized principle on our railroads."

I think this statement is too strong. If Mr. Schoyer can say, I don't know what causes all these accidents," railroad commissioners of less capacity will hardly hasten to a conclusion on so important a subject. But Mr. Fagan is surely correct in insisting that too little attention has been given to classifying, to studying and to publishing the facts, and when this is done it will necessarily lead to just and correct deductions. Mr. Fagan asks pertinently for the names of employes, managers, politicians or legislators who have studied these railroad accidents at close range, and given the public the benefit of their investigations. "If," he says, "these authorities have given little time and no thought to the subject, the public should

be informed why they have avoided the discussions." And he says, "Investigation has been avoided, because no man can apply a probe to a serious railroad accident without running the risk of a clash with a labor organization."

Gentlemen, this is a most serious charge; namely, that railroad men, managers and commissioners are afraid to investigate accidents and find out and publish the truth with regard to them because of labor organizations. While I will not concede that such a condition exists, I can affirm, without being a prophet, that if it does exist it will be changed and corrected. It is clear that a good many of these unions have accomplished for their members better wages, better conditions, insurance departments, some of the legislation proposed and enacted, all indicating betterment for as deserving a class of our citizenship as we have among us. But to say or believe that a condition exists, or shall continue, that encourages or permits or winks at the useless killing of these men by each other will not do for a country which has taken up and settled much graver and weightier problems.

Now, as I said, we are all interested here; the public through its Commission, the managers and superintendents and the men more than anyone else. In 1906, 1,200,000,000 passengers were carried on British railroads. There were only 239 collisions and derailments in that country in that year. We carried on the railroads in this country only 800,000,000 passengers in 1906, and there were 13,455 collisions and derailments; 58 passengers were killed and 631 injured in Great Britain that year; 146 passengers were killed and 6,000 injured in the United States; 13 employes were killed and 140 injured in train accidents in Great Britain that year, while 879 were so killed and 7,483 so injured in this country that year. I quote these startling figures from Mr. Fagan's book, pp. 149-150.

But I am optimistic about all such matters. My conviction is that, shown the evil in this country, correction will be made. The labor unions, the individual railroad man, the railroad officer, the railroad commissioner will finally work in harmony to stop all useless killing and preventable accidents. And hence this convention. This is the effort of the State, representing all of you alike, especially to aid and help you railroad officers and men solve the problem and to better the conditions of railroading in this State. You are hard-working men, and the nobility of labor has always been the proud watch-word of American civilization. Before us today is a matter of conscience and duty. We must not forget that the result of our labors may be the saving of human life, and the consequent happiness and contentment of our kind and our people.

The Chairman: Gentlemen of the Convention—It is not often that the Railroad Commission of Indiana disagrees, but I want to say that when Judge Wood states that he wants to ride in an automobile hitched on to a balloon, he does not voice the sentiment of the majority of this Commission. (Laughter.)

The railroad officials of Indiana are tolerably well acquainted and familiar with Judge Wood and myself. They have transacted business with us many times, but we have a new member of

the Commission, with whom you have not transacted much business, and who has not had the privilege of meeting a great many of you. I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. Henry M. Dowling, who succeeded Mr. McAdams on the Railroad Commission.

Commissioner Dowling:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—After the able presentation of the objects of this meeting by Judge Wood, I should not trouble you with any discussion of the general subject of railway accidents, were it not for a remark made to me some time since by an attorney for a railroad company. This gentleman, himself amiable and kindly disposed, declared that his road did not care how many people it killed, if it did not have to pay for their killing. From my acquaintance with railroad officials and employes, I am confident that lawyer did not express the feeling prevailing among those engaged in railway operation. Railway officers and men are no more indifferent to the sacrifice of human life than are those who are engaged in other lines of employment. However, they, as well as our citizenship at large, are too apt to discount the value which human life possesses and to regard the frightful mortality on railways as merely an unfortunate but necessary accompaniment of an extra hazardous business.

We Americans are not so keenly sensitive to the worth of human life as it behooves us to be. While the newspapers and magazines, dealing with wholesale slaughter by war, earthquake or conflagration, are eagerly read by millions of our people, the attention with which such accounts are regarded springs not so much from solicitude for the unhappy victims of the catastrophe, as from a morbid taste for the tragic and the terrible. Some time ago a Southern daily headed every column upon its front page with the words "Blood! Blood! Blood!" and the same inscription would not be inappropriate to the pages of almost any great newspaper in the United States. Why are these horrors so constantly depicted by the press? The latter does not *create* the desire for them; it merely reflects a depraved popular appetite. The demand for the sensational is insistent; the newspaper only supplies the demand.

The same taste for the spectacle of slaughter appears in the character of the plays which are most popular at our second-class theaters. Unless the bill-boards can display a hero with pistols in both hands, or an entire band of highwaymen exterminated by one volley, they fail to have the proper relish.

Our juries are too often infected with the same indifference to the value of life and the importance of its safe-guarding. Foul, indeed, must be the crime which will induce an American jury to return a verdict leading to the execution of a criminal; and this, not from any tenderness upon the subject of capital punishment, but from a callousness to the real enormity of the culprit's offense.

Within a comparatively recent period, we were largely indifferent to the sacrifice of life from preventable disease. Statistics show that the deaths of eighty per cent. of the school children who died in Indiana in 1907

were unnecessary, and could have been prevented if scientific methods had been followed. Only in the last few years has public opinion been aroused to the need of curbing the slaughter wrought by tuberculosis.

Were further proof required to substantiate the fact that, as a people, we underestimate the importance of protecting human life, let the reckless driving of automobiles and the breathless haste of our great cities bear witness to the utter disregard of the pedestrian amid the jostling crowds of a metropolis.

It might be a matter of interest to discover the reason why this American indifference has gained so strong a foothold. It might be attributed to our extreme commercialism, the dollar being more highly regarded than the man who makes it; or perchance it may be more properly traced to our familiarity with the events wherein men are injured or killed. Year after year our attention is called to homicides, deliberate or unintentional, until they cease to produce any impression whatever. Between the years 1885 and 1904, some 2,917 men were lynched in this land of law and sheriffs and juries. During the same period 86,647 valued their own lives so lightly that they died by their own hands. In this same twenty-year epoch, the murders and lesser grades of homicide in the United States aggregated 131,951, leaping from 32 to a million inhabitants in 1885, to 104 to each million in 1904.

But how stands the account with reference to unintentional sacrifice of life? Five hundred thousand are annually injured in all industries of the United States, a number sufficient, twice over, to populate a city the size of Indianapolis. In the eight years, from 1897 to 1904, the railroads of this country killed 60,213 persons and injured 451,262; in other words, they killed a number almost equal to the population of Evansville, and injured nearly twice as many people as reside at your state capital. In the year 1904 alone, these roads killed 10,046, and injured 84,155. In 1905, there was one trainman killed for every 133 employed, and every ninth man engaged in railroad service was injured. In other lines of employment the reports are grewsome enough, though they are far less appalling than those relating to railway operation; for one man is killed to every 411 employed, and one in 21 is injured.

But there are signs of improvement. While the American people have manifested a paralysis of sentiment respecting unnecessary mortality, public opinion is being stimulated to see that the distinction between avoidable homicide and crime is not a wide one. Slaughter by disease is being lessened; consumption, which is said to have slain seven times more men during the civil war than died in battle, is now being fought to extermination. Slaughter by impure foods and drugs is being antagonized by State and Federal governments. Slaughter by industrial accidents is restrained by the activity of factory and mine inspectors; and accidents upon railways are sought to be reduced by the passage of safety appliance, full crew and 16-hour laws.

The question comes home forcibly to you who are engaged in the railroad service: "Are these social, industrial and commercial reforms to go forward to the successful reduction of the loss of human life, while the vast railway industry of the State lags behind and takes no steps to keep pace with this march toward better things? Or shall railway employers

'and employes, aided by the efforts of the Railroad Commission, bend their energies in the direction of creating public opinion, and especially *railway* opinion, to the end that every reasonable safeguard can be thrown around the lives and safety of passengers, trainmen, highway travelers and even trespassers, so that this annual sacrifice of mankind may be materially diminished?' This can be done. Much can be accomplished through the newspapers and railway journals; much through the publications of the labor unions, and in meetings of brotherhoods and associations of railway employes; much can be achieved through a hearty co-operation of superintendents and men with the Railroad Commission in securing legislation to effect these objects, and through the work of your committee in investigating accidents occurring within the State of Indiana and suggesting to the Commission means for their future prevention.

The Chairman: We expected to have an address here, as I stated at the outset, by Mr. Peck, the general manager of the Pennsylvania Lines. Mr. Peck is not here. If there is any railroad superintendent or manager here who has some suggestions to offer to the Commission and the convention, we would be very glad to hear from him, or any representative of the train men here who desires to make any suggestions to the Commission or the convention, we will be glad to hear from you. I hope you will feel perfectly free to participate in this discussion, as the Commission can not do all the work and it don't want to do all the talking.

Commissioner Wood: Mr. Chairman—There is one thing you will notice about railroad men: they do a heap more work than they do talking. Perhaps that is the reason they do not respond. I made some suggestions in my speech that there should be other things here besides speeches, and I am going to repeat it. You are members of this convention and you have a right to talk. You have a right to do things and take action on these matters. I am going to move you, sir, that a committee be appointed, consisting of three members of the superintendents and officials, and three members of the conductors and trainmen, with our chief inspector as chairman, and that this committee should take our accident reports, which are filed here, investigate and discuss them and then report to the Commission and public. Now, Mr. Chairman, that can not be done in a day, and men can not work without pay. I went yesterday to the Governor and stated to him that under the law we might employ experts, and he agreed with me that we might pay ten dollars a day to these men for serving on this committee. This afternoon, sir, if my motion prevails, let the men and the superintendents get together—and they can get together; we have several rooms here—and they can appoint those men whom they wish to have serve on this committee. I submit the motion.

The motion was put by the Chair and passed by viva voce vote, Mr. Duer voting "no."

Mr. Duer (Superintendent B. & O. R. R. Company): Mr. Chairman—I will have to explain my position. I do not believe, as superintendent of a railroad, I could be on a committee of that kind. I don't think it proper to be on a committee of that kind. I think the superintendent has made this report and has made up his mind as to the cause of the accident; and, therefore, he is not in a position to be on such a committee.

The Chairman: I think you have entirely misconceived the purpose of this motion. There can be no dispute about the cause of the accident, but I think the main purpose of this committee is to provide a means by which such accidents may be prevented.

Mr. Druer: I will withdraw my objection.

Commissioner Wood: I would like to add, that these two committees may act separately, if they want to; they can classify these accidents and act independently of the superintendents to determine the cause. You know about your own accidents, but you don't know about the one on the other line. You ought then to get them all together and see wherein they were alike, or in what respects they were different, and so on; you can act together or not, as you will.

Mr. Coneys: I would like some advice from Judge Wood, as to what he expects us to do; to go through all these reports and finally report back to the Commission our findings?

The Chairman: I think that is the purpose, if I may answer that question; go through the reports and report on them.

Commissioner Wood: Exactly.

Mr. Coneys: I simply asked that question for information, because before we decide on the committee we would like to know just what it is to be. It takes a matter of time, and I would like to know about how many there are to go over.

Commissioner Wood: There are about 1,500. I don't think it would take over two days. There seems to be a great similarity in these accidents. We do not propose to publish the individual road or man, or men, or anything of that sort; we want to get at the cause of the accident; that is all there is to it.

Mr. Coneys: In many of those cases where we were investigating an accident, we have had many meetings and a great deal of discussion before we arrived at the cause, or what we determined to be the cause, but I don't think it is feasible; there are so many things to deal with.

Commissioner Wood: May I ask you this question: Can you think of anybody in the world better qualified than you, or a committee of three men who work on the road, to take up these reports, go over them one by one, classify all these accidents and determine what caused them? Is there anybody on earth who can do it better than you can, Mr. Coneys?

Mr. Coneys: Nobody on earth, better.

Commissioner Wood: The State of Indiana wants that done. We will go on slowly with this thing, and if we get good results out of it, it will be continued; if we do not get good results, we will not try it again. But hadn't we better go try it—it will not take over two days? They will be paid for it. I think we ought to have it; it is a thing to be done.

The Chairman:

Let me call your attention, gentlemen, just a moment to the statute. [Reads]: "The Railroad Commission of Indiana shall call together in convention, at least, once in every year, the division superintendents and such other operating and dispatching officers and employes of the steam railroads of this State as the Commission may deem best, and shall place before said convention the reports filed with the Railroad Commission with reference to railroad accidents that have taken place during the year, together with such findings and conclusions thereon as such Commission shall have made, and said convention shall thoroughly investigate said reports, findings and conclusions and discuss the same with a view to taking such steps by the Commission, by such railroad companies and by their officers and employes as may be necessary or expedient to prevent such accidents."

Now, the Commission is of the opinion, and I think everybody will agree with us, that, to simply dump all these reports on this convention, would be a useless waste of time, and the matter ought to be disposed of through a committee. The Commission has no fixed opinion in this matter as to how it should be best handled; we want to do the thing that will be the best thing and bring the best results. And the only thing I am not pleased with about this convention is that these gentlemen do not seem disposed to talk. You generally talk enough; I have been with some of you gentlemen when you talked too much, but you are not doing it today. I have been out of the city and have not given to the purpose of this convention the careful thought and study that a subject of this magnitude is entitled to, and have made no preparation for any general talk along this line, and shall not indulge in one, as Judge Wood and Mr. Dowling have taken care of that matter very nicely for the Commission.

I do want to say, however, that while we are criticizing to a certain extent the railroad officials and railroad men, that we should not forget that the public itself is as largely to blame for a great number of the accidents which occur, and in some instances, more largely to blame than the railroad and railroad officials. I have seen men drive right up on the railroad track when a train was in sight. There is no excuse for it in the world. I have seen men at railroad crossings in cities drive inside the gates, as they were coming down; and there is no excuse for it in the world and there is no way that that thing probably can ever be prevented, unless you make a gate air-tight, so they can't get through.

I deplore the fact that we as Americans, as Mr. Dowling says, are somewhat reckless, but I do not agree with him that we are more reckless of human life than any other country in the world. It may be along some lines; it may be among the railroad men; we are a little more reckless of human life than some European countries, but in those countries more lives are cruelly and wantonly sacrificed for political purposes and ruthlessly crushed out through selfish motives. So I am not going to stand for this severe condemnation of Americans, and while I do deplore the carelessness of American life, I do not believe that the railroad man who said to my friend, Mr. Dowling, that the thing they objected to, was not killing the men, but paying for them, and I agree with Mr. Dowling in that he did not express the views of the railroad officials. In my association with railroad officials I have found them to be very much like other men; they have the same feelings; they are human beings, strange to say, but they are, and they have about them a great deal of human sentiment, and ought to be willing, and they are going, to join with the Railroad Commission in an earnest effort to prevent the sacrifice and loss and destruction of human life.

As I was sitting here a moment ago, my attention was directed to this passage in Mr. Fagan's book, which Judge Wood has marked: [Reads] "At a glance we perceive that the public is a hundred times more likely to be interested in the uprooting of such a bad habit as running recklessly around curves than it is in placing the responsibility or punishing the offender in any particular instance. Yet whoever heard of a verdict that placed the blame for an accident on a habit? The reasons for the oversight are obvious. A dangerous habit, long continued and unchecked, is a decided reflection on men and management, and, indeed, on the Railroad Commissioners, whose vigilance it has escaped." I do not believe it can be said that this has escaped the vigilance of the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

I am not here for the purpose of singing the praises of the Commission, but I do want to say that where the Railroad Commission has found the blame, it has had the courage to place it, and the man who is afraid of a railroad company or, through the threat of a labor union, afraid to place the blame where it belongs, ought to be impeached and removed from the Railroad Commission, or any other position within the reach of the people. That is the way I feel about it, gentlemen. Now, the position of a railroad commissioner is perhaps the most difficult position to fill within the gift of the people of the State of Indiana, because the Railroad Commission, if it does its duty conscientiously and earnestly,

stands between the railroads and the people, doing equal and exact justice to all, not seeking to court public opinion, not seeking to stand in the lime-light, but seeking to do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number on both sides of the controversy. The railroads are a very important part of our great industrial system. We could not get along without them, and they are entitled to just exactly the same kind of treatment that the individual business man is entitled to, no better, no worse. So far as the Railroad Commission of Indiana is concerned, I feel that I voice the opinion of my colleagues when I say that in the past they have received that kind of treatment and will receive it in the future.

I am here, gentlemen, virtually making a farewell address, and I desire to take this opportunity to thank the railroad officials and the railroad trainmen for the courteous treatment I have received while on the Railroad Commission. It is my intention to leave the Commission now. I have been tendered a much better position, from a financial standpoint, and while I have been able to accomplish much good on the Railroad Commission, and will accomplish some good in the future, I feel I owe it to my family to accept the position. I have not yet formally accepted it. I am in a somewhat similar position to the preacher who was offered a greater salary to accept a larger and more important chair. In addressing his congregation he said it was very painful to him to part with them; that he had been doing the work of the Lord in that vineyard for a long time, and that he was constantly praying to the Lord as to whether he should accept the proffered chair or not. About a month later one of the parishoners met his little son on the street and asked him whether or not his father had made up his mind to go. "Well," says Johnny, "Paw is still prayin', but most of the goods is packed." I am still praying, but most of the goods "is packed," and my opinion is, I will accept it.

I want to thank you again, gentlemen, for the uniformly courteous treatment which you have shown me, and I am sure that the member of the Railroad Commission who succeeds me, and I know that the members of the Railroad Commission who are now serving with me, will be fair and honest in the future, as they have been in the past. I thank you. (Applause.)

Mr. O. G. Ohliger: Mr. Chairman—I want to say a word: The Commission has had the opportunity for the last year and six months to make up their minds as to just what was coming up today. We are here unexpectedly, and while we are in harmony with the Commission and appreciate what the Commission has done, I am here as an individual to say that the investigation of the reports is a proper thing, but we are not in position to do it; we would have been in that position had we known it was coming up.

Mr. McKim: Mr. Chairman—I feel that this convention ought right here and now express its regret, and the regret of the railroads of the State of Indiana, at the decision of the Chairman of the Indiana Railroad Commission to retire from his position, and I make a motion to that effect.

Motion unanimously carried by standing vote of convention.

Commissioner Wood: Mr. Chairman—I am authorized on behalf of this Commission and on behalf of this convention and the men present to express to you our regret at your retirement.

The Chairman: Gentlemen—I thank you all again, and assure you that the regret is mutual.

Commissioner Wood: Mr. Chairman—We have for distribution our Fifth Accident Bulletin. It is a matter for you to look over; you can get copies as you go out. I notice it is now about 12 o'clock, and right after dinner we will have an address on Block Signals, and other important papers will be read; and I move that this convention adjourn to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Motion carried.

The Chairman: The convention will stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SENATE CHAMBER,
November 10, 1908, 2 p. m.

The convention was called to order by the Chairman.

The Chairman: Gentlemen—As a result of the recommendations made by the Railroad Commission to the legislature two years ago, a law was passed, providing that after the first of July, 1909; [reads] “it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the lessee of the receiver of any person, firm or corporation, which shall own or operate any line of railroad in this state, to operate any train over such railroad by steam power unless such railroad is equipped with and has in operation an approved block system for the control of train movements thereon: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any such railroad as shall not have a gross annual income from operation of seventy-five hundred (\$7,500) dollars or more per mile of line, to be determined from its last preceding annual report to the Railroad Commission of Indiana.” We have with us Captain Azel Ames, who is the chief signal officer of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who will afford us an address on that subject. Captain Ames.

Mr. Ames addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—The question we have been discussing all day of safety in railroad operation, is an exceedingly interesting one to all parties in any way connected with it. To the Federal government it is surely of interest. You know that winter before last Congress by joint resolution, directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to inquire into the "use of and necessity for block signal systems and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains in the United States," and that last winter they increased the scope of the Commission's powers in this direction by directing them also to inquire into the use of and necessity for all other appliances or systems for the promotion of safety in railway operation, and to carry out its purpose the Commission established a board known as the block signal and train control board, of which I happen to be a member. I think another evidence of the interest of the Federal government in these proceedings is the fact that they have, from the War Department, detailed Colonel Dunn in charge of the Bureau of Explosives, established jointly by the co-operation with the Federal government of the American Railway Association. That this subject is intensely interesting to the State of Indiana, and comes right home to them, is borne out by the Commissioner's remarks in his address this morning where he referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent bulletin, in which the ten principal railroad wrecks in the country are specified, three of the ten occurring in the State of Indiana. You are, of course, all familiar with the Federal government's work in the enforcement of the safety appliance act and the gathering of statistics and the keeping of accounts. The public is tremendously interested in this question on account of the loss of life and injury to passengers, and we have had a pretty good example this morning of to what extent the employes were interested in this question of safety appliances in the general safe-guarding of railway operation. The railroads were interested, or were last year, to the tune of about \$15,000,000 damage to equipment, rolling stock and permanent way from derailments alone. If we have any love for our country or for our fellowmen, or fellow employes, or our employers, this subject, then, with all its ghastliness, must have a tremendous interest for us. While, of course, not all the loss of life and damage to property upon railroads can be mitigated by any one man's effort, I think we all have an interest in anything that tends to diminish the number of casualties and the amount of property loss to which we are now subjected in railroad operation. One of the instrumentalities, the principal one for curing certain of our railroad troubles, is the block system. To appreciate fully the meaning and extent of block signaling, it might be well for us to take a preliminary glance at some of the conditions that affect train movements over a railroad line.

If we had a little straight railroad or line from A to C, with no switches in the track and only one train a day, about all we should need, so long as the track held together and the equipment performed its functions, would be a schedule. If we put in a switch between A and C, we immediately put in another condition. We must know whether the track, which is broken at that point, is physically intact for the passage of the wheels of the vehicle, and we have to know *that* even if there is only one train and it is a one-track railroad. We have to consider the track not

only from the standpoint of a physical structure, designed to support and carry the flanged wheels of the vehicle, but when there is more than one train on the railroad the bed becomes not only a structure for the carrying of the wheels, but it becomes a channel of communication occupied by two or more moving bodies. We know there is a law of nature that two bodies can not occupy the same space at the same time; when they try to, we call the result collision. As our railroad conditions become complicated, there arises the necessity of providing means for keeping our trains apart. The earliest method was generally by a time interval, but, of course, we all know how insufficient it is. A train may have been gone ten minutes, yet it may be that it has broken down in the cut just around the curve. So, in fact, the only method that we consider at all suitable for keeping our trains apart nowadays is the space interval, and to apply that space interval, to a railroad, of course, we divide it into blocks, a block being defined as a length of track of defined limits, the use of which by trains is controlled by a block signal, it being considered necessary to give the engineer some form of a visual indication, aside from a written one, as to whether it is proper for him to use a given block.

In any block system two things are fundamentally necessary; first, means for giving instructions or information to the engineman as to the use of his block; and second, means for assuring ourselves that the information or instructions given are correct and sufficiently complete. Now, in fact, in all block systems, the means used for indicating to the engine runner whether he can use a block or not is a fixed signal, and in these signals the indications given by the visual aspect of the signals are about the same, irrespective of the method used for insuring that the information given is correct.

I think it may be well for us for a moment to consider briefly the question of signal indications. As our situation becomes more and more complicated, of course, there are more and more conditions which we must tell the runner about. We have to indicate to him whether the track is obstructed, whether a switch is set for the side track or main track, whether the derail is open or closed, and there comes up in railroading an enormous amount of this sort of information that the runner has to have. Now, our enginemen, or most of them, have grown up gradually, being trained into receiving certain kinds of information by means of signal indication, and *then on the basis of their education and training and experience, deducting from that information that is given them, how they ought to handle their trains.* Of course, that is an indirect method. I mention this chiefly because there is now a rather strong tendency among the many railroad men who are considering this question to try and *let the signal indication give a direct command to the engine runner to do something or not to do something definite in the actual control of his train movement,* and not to try by means of signal indications to explain a lot of existing conditions and let the runner deduce what he shall do; in other words, to use a direct method of signal indication rather than the old and indirect method.

So much for the indication.

Now, as to the means of determining whether or not the indication which gives the information or instructions to the runner is correct. For this purpose there are various forms of block signal systems used. Per-

haps you might first touch on the one known as the trainstaff, little used by railroads in this country, but in other countries used quite extensively. It consists of a piece of metal of special form to be carried on the engine cab to give the right of entry into the block, and the runner must be in actual possession of this staff before he can proceed. It is used on a great many foreign roads, because of its great protective value. With its adaptation to modern and complicated working, it offers a very secure method of single track blocking, where the volume and speed of the traffic are not such as to make it undesirable. It necessitates stopping at each block station to obtain the staff, unless these are provided as on some high speed roads, a staff system, where staff receivers and staff deliverers are provided, so that trains may receive the staff at the entrance of each block without slowing up.

The block signal system most used in this country is the ordinary telegraph block, in which semaphore signals are operated directly by a signal man, upon the basis of information received by telegraph. On a road of light traffic, such a system can be installed, using existing telegraph lines, and putting in a very cheap form but serviceable form of signals, and possibly without the addition of any telegraph instruments. The chief need in the operation of the telegraph block is the use of a special and distinct telegraph wire from block to block, so no interruptions may occur to the working of the block on this wire. Such a system can be installed for about \$200 per mile and can be maintained for about \$15.00 per mile per year. On railroads where traffic is light, the present operators can be used to work the block, although the laws of this country and in many of the states, regulating the hours of labor, make it necessary in figuring on the installment of any system of this character, to figure on some increase in the force of telegraph operators to give train orders in the same ratio that they would have to increase it for the block system on account of the operation of the eight-hour law. Now, with our telegraph block system (I am touching on this, gentlemen, even though you are very familiar with it, as Commissioner Wood thought it might be desirable to define a few of these things, even if most of us already know about them), we are entirely dependent on the man, and any one man or any one of several men, making an error, may cause a train to be improperly admitted into a block. Because of man's failures in connection with the telegraph block system, attempts to improve it have been made so as to absolutely require the co-operation of two or more men to clear a signal to allow a train to enter a block. Such systems are called *controlled manual* block systems, and they are generally installed by placing an electric lock on the signal lever, having the electric lock energized by a circuit which is controlled at both ends of the block. This locking between the towers, of course, insures the proper co-operation between the two signal men, but does not insure protection against many other conditions that may arise. So in a number of cases of controlled manual block system, short track circuits are put in and which are arranged to control the electric lock, which in turn controls the operation of the signal levers. There is more variation in the degree of refinement and the degree of cost in the controlled manual block than in any other system. You can get a simple form of controlled block, without track circuit, for three or four hundred dollars a mile, and there are controlled

manual block systems in use that cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 per mile. When you increase the number of blocks, you increase the capacity of your line, but you make a tremendous increase in fixed charges, on account of the extra men required in the operation of the additional signals for each additional block.

The automatic block system is the one we find in most favor on roads that can afford it. It possesses the features of not being operated by man, but entirely by the passage of the wheels of the vehicles over the track circuits, which are generally made continuous, extending throughout the block, thus affording one very valuable form of protection in our present day railroading, which other block systems cannot give, namely, the protection against broken or removed rails; and I think you will agree with me that a good many of our rails are none too good now-a-days. A good automatic block system can be installed for a thousand dollars per mile of single track. You must understand that when you put an automatic system on a single track road, there must be some provision for meeting orders, and the installation will cost as much for a mile of single track as it would cost per mile of double track railroad. Such an automatic system can be maintained for about \$225.00 per mile a year.

Now, getting down to the State of Indiana, as compared with the United States at large, we have with all of those roads reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which embrace all of the interstate railroads of the country, about 151,000 miles, of which about forty per cent. are block signaled. In Indiana, for a like period, there were about 7,000 miles of steam railroads in the State, and about 1,500 miles of electric roads, making a total of 8,500 miles, and out of that only 1,900 miles, or about twenty-two per cent., were block signaled; so that the State of Indiana is somewhat behind the average of the country. It might be interesting to show the relative kinds of block systems in use; out of the 1,900 miles in Indiana, about 75 miles were automatic, about 1,400 manual and about 400 controlled manual. I imagine these percentages would hold good roughly throughout the country, except in the extreme eastern portions of the country, where the automatic would exceed.

The act of 1907, to which the chairman referred, provides that on those steam roads with earnings of over \$7,500 per mile, there is to be an approved block system after the first of July next, although the act gives the Commission the right to extend the time for one year. I fancy the chief questions the railroad men are asking, are these: First, is the Commission going to make us get all our lines equipped by July 1, 1909? I fancy the Commission will see fit, in using their discretionary powers, to extend this time for another year, where conditions warrant. I think they have shown themselves to be as liberal as their duty would permit. Another question that is to arise is, whether a road which is earning \$7,500 or more a year, will have to put in a block system on its little jerk-water lines, whose earnings are not anywhere near that amount. The act provides that where the earnings do not warrant this block system, the Commission has power to relieve the road from it as to that particular branch or spur. Another question that railroad men are pretty likely to ask is, what does the Commission mean by an "approved block system?" Is the Commission going to adopt a specification, hand it to us and say, "gentle-

men, here is what you must put in?" I take it they are not going to do any such thing. I conceive of no more dangerous condition that might result on a railroad of small financial resources or light traffic, than to have the Commission, or any other body, enforce the installation of an expensive automatic block system. I say "dangerous," for the reason that if the road could not afford to put it in, it could not afford to maintain it, and if not properly maintained it would not operate properly, and if not operated properly, it would soon fall into lack of respect from trainmen, and the last state of that railroad would be worse than the first. Now, what will they require? Of course, we are only guessing. But I have an idea that the Commission will not establish any elaborate specification as to what they want, for the reason that the railroads themselves know what they need better than the Commission does. The operating officer of the railroad knows what his road needs; he knows what he would like to have if he could get the money from his manager. Perhaps the Commission can help him a little. I don't think the Commission needs to make any specification. The railroads have done that for themselves. The American Railway Association has established its standard code of block signal rules, and it has laid down requisites of installation and all the data that is necessary for determining as to what should be done in the way of installation or operation of the block system. I fancy, also, that the Commission may find it desirable to permit for the present, and under the present law, the installation of a block system on a railroad whose resources are small that it would not be satisfied with a few years later when the road is more prosperous. I take it we shall find that the position of the Commission will be to see that after we have once established rules and requirements of our own, that we live up to them. The Commission, I understand, after considerable opposition, secured the passage of that portion of the transportation law which makes it a misdemeanor for any officer or railroad employe to operate his railroad contrary to his own rules, which rules are filed with the Commission. I think that it is an exceptionally important provision to make the infraction of the rules of a railroad a misdemeanor, for the reason, as we have seen before today, that anywhere from 75 to 80 per cent. of all the accidents that occur are due to negligence, which is preventable; they are due to man failure. Now, by man's failure, we do not always mean that the man did not go back far enough to flag. It is a great deal worse man failure for a superintendent to see a man not go back far enough and not call him down, and still worse on the part of a general manager if he does not organize his road in such a way that he can have clean-cut supervision and a definite placing of authority and responsibility.

In addition to this law we have just quoted, we have in Indiana other instrumentalities in the shape of laws and rules. At present we have rate laws, classification and discrimination laws, law against rebates, laws giving power to this Commission to investigate car service, demurrage rules and hours of labor laws. The State requires automatic couplers, continuous brakes, uniform height of drawbars, has clearance laws and the block system law; and, in fact, enough law to uphold the majesty of any State, to safeguard the public in its pocket, and both the public and the employes in their persons and render even more strenuous than ever the pursuit of

the elusive dividend. But in spite of all these laws the damage goes on, and two-thirds of this enormous loss is due to negligence in operation, due to the simple fact that some man or some men did not do their duty; they did not think, or they forgot, or frequently they become a victim of that American disease of taking chances. Now, what has this to do with the enforcement of the block signal law of the State by the Commission? Just this: The State is not going to make specifications as to the block system, for the reasons I have already given. The State is not going to demand the creation of a great complicated and elaborate system of block signaling. They are after safety. Now, "safety," of course, is purely a relative term. I happen to have been connected for the last two and a half years with probably the most safe and complicated signal installation that the world has seen. We have spent one million dollars covering twenty miles of territory, we paying more for block signaling per mile than would build many roads in Indiana at this time. We have every refinement known to the art and a good many that were not known to the art when we began, and yet I really wonder how much safer is the passenger on our trains than when he is riding on the London & Northwestern. I had the opportunity of working a tower on the London & Northwestern road for about an hour while once on a visit in that country. It is a pretty good piece of four-track road, and it kept me busy with their needle telegraph and levers to keep from sticking a train. When a little lull came I turned to the rosy-cheeked English signalman and said to him: "You have no electric lock on those levers. You haven't a block instrument in the place. There is no control from one cabin to another; simply this little old needle. You have no track circuit. You haven't any of the features that we consider most necessary in America. There is no reason in the world why you cannot take hold of any one of these levers and clear the signal with a train in the block." "Oh, but we wouldn't, yer know, sir." I said to him, "You may make a mistake." "No, sir, we don't." *And they don't.* That is just the difference between railroading here and in England. They don't make the mistakes that we do. Now, human nature, I believe, is a good deal the same the world over. The block system does not consist of apparatus alone. It consists of apparatus plus men. The installation and maintenance of the signal apparatus and the systems has developed in the last few years enormously until it has now reached a point where its future development will take care of itself. Gentlemen, I believe today signaling has ceased to be a mechanical or electrical or engineering problem, and has become a economic and sociological and human one, and the quicker we realize this the better. Now, while our apparatus has developed to its highest limits, we know from the results of the operation of our railroad systems that something has not developed to the highest limit, and, gentlemen, I believe you will agree with me that it is the man. How are we going to develop this man to operate our signal systems? Hadn't we better spend on him a little of the money we have spent on the apparatus because it wasn't good enough? The reason we have used signal apparatus was because it was intended to do better or more work than men did without it. The history of signaling has been this: man has failed; signal apparatus has been installed to help man; man has failed again, and more apparatus was installed; and the result is that we have gone on

and on with this thing until it has become a habit, resulting as most habits do from doing over and over again the same thing without considering whether it is the best thing to do. It is good to a certain extent. In fact, our signal apparatus today stands as a monument to our engineering skill, but the results of our railroad operations are not anywhere near commensurate with the advance in our apparatus. Now, as to our men. If, for example, we want to lift the armature of an electric lock we exert an attractive force from a magnet. If we want to lift a man from time-serving inefficiency to a clean-cut, alert and faithful performance of his duty as a signalman or any other kind of a railroad man, we must do the same thing—exert the force from the magnet. We must make the job attractive to the men. We say we are doing so. We are as far as actual pay is concerned, but the thing that makes good men on the railroads is experience, thorough training. What we want is a condition such that if we are paying a man \$60 today and someone else comes along and offers him \$65 he will refuse because he knows he is being taken care of. Under this condition we put a premium on that man's doing his work better. Now, the best incentive that can be put before any man is that if he does his work skillfully and faithfully he will not only be paid a reasonable compensation while he does it, but that he is all the time acquiring an interest in that which shall take care of him in his old age. I think the one best thing in the world to raise the standard of American railroad men is the pension system. To make a man a good railroad man he must not want to be a good man but he must know how, and if he is to know he must be taught; and to teach him there must be a system of instruction. Gentlemen, I believe that with a good system of instruction on our railroads, systematically followed up, as provided for in the laws of the State of Indiana, and above all that, a good pension system, we will have no difficulty in getting and keeping such a number of faithful, loyal and sufficiently competent employes that we can operate most any kind of a block system safely, reliably and economically. (Applause.)

A Delegate: I understand that Mr. Shane, the chief inspector of the Commission, is in the room, and it occurred to me that he may have gathered some knowledge that would be valuable to this meeting. I would be very glad to hear from Mr. Shane.

Mr. Shane spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission and Gentlemen—I have looked forward for some time with much interest to this conference. I have felt that a great deal of good would result from it, and I am still of that opinion. In all of my railroad experience I have found that the greatest results and the greatest benefits in the operation of a road, and its maintenance were gained by interchange of ideas, by the assembling and condensing of all the talent available, and getting it into some concrete shape whereby it could be utilized. And I believe the men who wrote the law requiring this Commission to call this conference had that in view. It seems to me that it could have been the only purpose—the one object they had in mind. It also seems to me that it is an opportune time for railroad men, and they should take advantage of it.

My experience has taught me that, eliminating the Americanism, as our worthy member of the Commission has called it, there is not a man today in the State of Indiana who more earnestly desires to bring about a better condition and improvement in the maintenance of railroads in this State than the railroad man. That we err sometimes cannot be questioned. All men err. We overreach ourselves sometimes in trying to do too much, and very often too much is assigned to us, so that we cannot thoroughly master it.

Now, it is true that from my experience I gather that at least ninety per cent. of the accidents which have occurred in this State are attributable to or possibly directly traceable to man's failure. They may not be due to a violation of the rules; they may be some overt act. Accidents that occur from defective track are some man's fault, possibly, and likewise may occur from defective equipment. It is the overcrowding of some man; orders occasionally are made bad orders; frequently rules are disregarded, and more frequently men are careless. They are careless in the preservation of their own lives, and it becomes a serious problem as to how the railroad men of this State or of this country are going to overcome these defects, but that they will solve it I am confident, and there is no better time than the present to make a beginning. And I believe it ought to be an organized effort, and I believe it can only be done by the concurrent action of the railroad men with the Railroad Commission of this State. This Railroad Commission invites your co-operation; they ask your criticism, and they want the benefit of your experience in this convention, and this conference has been called for that purpose, and it is an opportune time for you to inject into all these theories practical work. I believe gentlemen, if you do not take advantage of it, you will make a mistake and you will cause more legislation that will make you more trouble and greater effort to overcome in the future than if you commence it at once. The legislation of the past has been passed without the railroad men being consulted. The railroad men were not consulted in appointing this Commission. The railroad men were never consulted except indirectly in some instances, and now you are here to be consulted. And these men are anxious to have your co-operation and desire your experience, and are anxious to do what is right and just between you and the public, and I hope you will recognize it that way, and with your efforts in harmony with theirs I feel certain great good will result. (Applause.)

The Chairman: It has been suggested that possibly some one here would like to ask Captain Ames some question. I presume Captain Ames is perfectly willing to have it done.

Mr. McKim: I take a great deal of liberty in addressing this Commission or this meeting on the subject of this conference. This is the first convention of railroad men, and we are naturally a little at sea about just what ought to be done in detail. I think we all feel the importance of the co-operation that has been suggested, but just how to arrive at it is not a certain matter in our minds. In connection with the suggestions to appoint two commit-

tees, one from the operating officials and the other from the men, arises a question of ethics to a certain extent. While the suggestion is to classify and tabulate the reports, very little good could come out of that unless the causes were arrived at, and no superintendent here, I take it, wants to criticize an accident which does not occur on his own property. Now, if there is some way to arrive, in a compromise way, under which the committee of this body can confer with the Commission and work out a method of arriving at some sort of co-operation and computation of these accidents, I think we could in that way meet what the Commission desires, and also perhaps meet the views of the delegates, and if it is in order, I will make a motion to that effect.

The Chairman: The motion to be considered by the chair now would have to be a motion to reconsider the motion of this morning, because that was determined this morning, unless it is moved to reconsider it.

Mr. McKim: Well, I would ask for a reconsideration of it.

Commissioner Wood: I want to make a suggestion in connection with Mr. McKim's remarks and motion. This committee can determine its own mode of procedure and what it can do that will best advance the interests that we are considering and trying to take care of. I am not so sure, sir, that the question of ethics comes into this, and I appreciate fully that question, but that question ought not to interfere with the question of duty. I don't think that that question need come up, and that when a committee is appointed, we have all these files over here, so that they can be looked into. Mr. McKim would look into the reports from his own road and the other roads, and I am inclined to the opinion that he would find the accidents very much alike occurring on all of the roads. Now, then, cannot that committee—we are not attempting to define the duty of that committee here today, as Mr. McKim says it is new, and we are feeling our way along slowly so as not to do any harm of any kind—don't you think, Mr. McKim and you gentlemen?—and I want to say, I don't want to flatter you gentlemen, but it has been suggested by another gentleman to me that you are the best legislature that ever sat in this house—don't you think you can get together and work out your mode of procedure?

The people of the state have asked you to come up here and look into this matter. You can do it better than any one else on earth. You cannot do it here today. You have got to go back into

your offices. Now, then, don't you believe, Mr. McKim, that aided by our chief inspector, whom you have seen here today, a railroad man of long experience, that that committee can get together and prescribe what shall be done? This convention has not submitted any hard and fast rules about this matter. If you feel that there is a question of ethics involved, you can consider that as you go on. I trust that these committees will be appointed, and then let the committees determine what shall be done and how much shall be done. But let us do it. How much we have been instructed; how much you gentlemen have enjoyed Captain Ames' speech here! I trust you will let this thing go on. Of course, you can have it some other way, if you wish to, but let us have some progress with it. I trust you will proceed, as has been suggested, but if not, of course, the Commission will acquiesce in the views of the convention.

The Chairman: Mr. McKim, do you make that a motion to reconsider?

Mr. McKim: I am afraid we are too much at sea in this convention to get along.

The Chairman: Let us see where we are at, just for a moment. The motion was made this morning, as I understand it, that a committee of three from the superintendents and railroad officials here represented, and a committee of three from the railroad trainmen and the chief inspector of the Commission, constituting a committee of seven, be appointed to act together to classify these accidents and report back to the Commission. That motion prevailed this morning. Now, Mr. McKim moves that the motion by which these committees were to be appointed be reconsidered. Now, that is the proposition. What do you propose to do, now; you make another motion, Mr. McKim?

Mr. McKim: I move, Mr. Chairman, to make it of wider scope. This committee was suggested for a definite purpose, and that was a committee to confer with the Indiana Commission with reference to these accidents and recommend to this body later on, with the concurrence of the Commission, what ought to be done in that direction.

The Chairman: In other words, your motion, in fact, will make the Commission really a part of this entire committee and confer with this committee?

Commissioner Wood: I want to get in harmony with Mr. McKim, if they desire it that way. I made the motion this morning. Now, Mr. McKim, you say that you wish to enlarge the power of the committee. Now, the statute devolves upon you the duty of investigating these accident reports. You cannot get away from it.

Mr. McKim: The Commission ought to tabulate and classify them.

The Chairman: I think they have been classified to a certain extent. My own judgment is that these accidents should be classified by the inspectors of the Commission and the office force, and when they are classified they should be placed before whatever body this convention shall designate.

Mr. McKim: This body does not want to do the undigested work that some of the legislative bodies have done.

Commissioner Wood: Mr. Chairman, I hope that motion will prevail, so we may get together on it.

The Chairman: Then, gentlemen, the question is on Mr. McKim's motion to reconsider. As many as favor that suggestion will say "aye"; contrary, "no." The "ayes" have it, and we are just where we started. Now, Mr. McKim, what was your motion?

Mr. McKim: My motion is that a committee composed of superintendents or representatives of the railroads, operating men, and, if you please, of the working men of the road, be appointed, and that, in conference with the Commission and the inspectors, they formulate a report to be submitted to this body for working out this problem and co-operating with the Commission.

The Chairman: And the committees to be appointed in the way as was moved this morning?

Commissioner Wood: Mr. Chairman, I favor that motion.

Motion carried.

The Chairman: Now, gentlemen, if there is no further discussion along this line, we will adjourn to the Supreme Court room, where we will listen to an address by Colonel Dunn, who is the head of the Government Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives, which address will be illustrated with views. We will proceed to the Supreme Court room at once.

SUPREME COURT ROOM, 3:00 P. M.

Colonel B. W. Dunn was introduced by the Chairman, and delivered an address on the power subject of "The Safe Transportation of Explosives by Rail." His remarks follow:

For the purpose of illustrating the destructive power of explosives in general, the important characteristic of the more dangerous ones and the methods adopted by the Bureau of Explosives to promote their safe transportation by rail, Colonel Dunn exhibited about sixty lantern slides and used them as texts for instructive remarks.

These illustrations included:

Dynamite cartridges, black and smokeless powder cartridges and methods of packing for shipment.

Drawings and photographs to show good and bad methods of loading packages in cars.

Blank forms for the education of employes in the requirements of the regulations and for reporting their violations of them.

Examples of destructive effects of intentional and accidental explosions, recoil and rupture of heavy guns, land and water mines, explosions of magazines, etc.

At the conclusion of his exhibition of slides and remarks thereon Colonel Dunn closed his lecture with the following remarks:

Now, gentlemen, we have had many useful suggestions today on the general subject of co-operation of railway employes and others interested in the performance of railway duties, and this matter of the handling of explosives in transportation is one of the strongest illustrations that can be brought forward to be discussed in that connection. A little over two years ago, in the spring of 1905, the condition of affairs in this country with reference to this matter was as follows:

There was only one railroad that had given much attention to regulations to govern the transportation of explosives. There had been many serious explosions, resulting in great loss of life and damage to property. No organized effort had been made by the railroads as a whole to prevent it. There was available a central organization, the American Railway Association, which represented all railroads; and such an organization was the first essential necessary to accomplish anything in this direction. You have for your worthy purposes provided a similar organization today by the appointment of your joint committee. A committee of the American Railway Association was authorized in April, 1905, to prepare regulations for the transportation of explosives over all roads, but the committee had not met when that disastrous accident occurred at Harrisburg. The committee worked diligently throughout the summer of 1905, and brought to the association in the fall regulations that were approved by the association. Many officials assumed that by prescribing these regulations they had taken all necessary action. Experience showed, however, that nothing had really been accomplished in changing practices. When our inspectors visited railway stations later, asked for these regulations and questioned agents to find out what they had done towards carrying them out, it developed that in some cases the agents did not know whether they had re-

ceived them or not. One agent wanted to know what kind of paper they were printed on; he had received many circulars and found that some were good for cleaning lamp chimneys and some were not; if the one in question was useful for this purpose it was probable that he had not kept it. If not, he might have it in a box where he kept similar circulars.

As stated above, the publishing of rules is a necessary step, but it does not accomplish results. Enforcement does not depend upon the man who prepares the rules, but depends upon the co-operation of the men who apply them. To secure this enforcement of the regulations for the transportation of explosives the Bureau of Explosives has filled a long-felt want. The chairman of the committee of the American Railway Association, over a year after the regulations were prescribed by all roads, said that a central organization was necessary to enforce them, and to meet this demand the bureau was formed. It maintains a laboratory with experts who work to recognize the good points and point out the bad ones in samples of explosives. A force of traveling inspectors is on duty to see whether the rules are being carried out. It was thought at first that only the factories of explosives would have to be taken into consideration; but we soon found that the factories were not the greatest sources of danger. The storage magazines throughout the country are of more importance since the material in them is more liable to become dangerous through deterioration. The most useful work is to prevent dangerous material getting into traffic. By lantern slides you have had illustrated the methods adopted to educate railway employes in their duties and to check their violations of the rules.

Now, these are the lines upon which the bureau is still working. We haven't the slightest doubt that it is doing a great deal to secure the enforcement of rules that without its action would be in many cases entirely disregarded.

The work of this bureau suggests a general thought in connection with what you have been talking about today.

It is believed that at some time in the future, distant perhaps, railway officials will find the experience of this bureau useful to them in the enforcement of other sets of rules. I should not be surprised to see the American Railway Association organize a general inspection service for all roads to promote the enforcement of all rules. No reason is seen why general methods found useful for the uniform enforcement of one set of rules on all roads should not be applicable in some degree to the enforcement of others. By a general organization the cost of individual roads would be decreased while the efficiency of the inspection service would be increased.

The keynote of your discussion today has been co-operation, and you have made strong appeals to railway employes to obey rules in the interests of public safety. Temporary obedience may come from sentiment, but the best foundation for safety is a well-established habit of obedience. To form this habit we must adopt every useful agency, including education as to possible results of violations and appeals to sentiment. The most useful agency, however, is efficient inspection service. The employe or other person must know that each and every violation of rules on his part is liable to be discovered; *and that when discovered it will be reported to the detriment of his record.*

The Bureau of Explosives has appreciated thoroughly the value of co-operation, and has worked diligently to secure it not only from competing shippers and manufacturers of explosives and other dangerous articles, but from the different branches of railway administration and from such a powerful organization as the National Association of Railway Commissioners.

Some of you may not thoroughly appreciate how much the public welfare depends upon the safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles. Over five hundred million pounds of explosives are shipped annually in the United States, and from 600 to 700 cars are loaded daily, wholly or in part, with explosives. Many of the cars are literally moving magazines that must be carried where the railways lead and into the heart of densely populated regions. Every public spirited citizen should be more than willing to contribute in any way possible to the safe transportation of this material. Railway officials, through competent agents employed for the purpose, are working earnestly and *voluntarily* to secure this safety, and I request most earnestly the support and assistance of each and every one of you.

Commissioner Wood: I move that the thanks of this convention shall be tendered to Colonel Dunn and Captain Ames for the interesting and useful addresses with which they have favored us here today.

Motion seconded and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The convention is adjourned.

At the conclusion of the convention the following committees were appointed by the railroad and trainmen representatives:

Railroad Managers—

- J. C. Hagerty, Superintendent B. & O. S.-W. R. R. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- M. E. Sebree, Superintendent Southern Indiana Railway Company, Terre Haute, Indiana.
- F. H. Wilson, Superintendent L. S. & M. S. Ry. Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Trainmen—

- A. F. King, Engineer, Wabash R. R. Co., Peru, Indiana.
- T. C. Laughlin, Conductor, So. Ry. Co., New Albany, Indiana.
- F. L. Howard, Conductor, C., I. & S. R. R. Co., Kankakee, Illinois.

For the Commission—

- A. Shane, Chief Inspector, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BUREAU FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER
DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR,
24 Park Place.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1908.

Judge W. J. Wood, Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Judge—I am very much gratified to note your kind words in your favor of the 18th inst.

I was very favorably impressed by the spirit that originated the conference attended by me and that seemed to pervade all who attended it. The best results in a matter of this kind must come from true co-operation, and I see no better method to obtain this than the one followed by you.

It is hoped that your committee appointed at this meeting to go further into this matter will appreciate, as I believe it will, the fact that sentiment alone can never secure a continual and uniform enforcement of rules. This enforcement will, in my estimation, depend more upon habit. Employes must not be allowed to exercise their own judgment as to when rules can be neglected. I recall two marked cases where employes, working under my direction in manufacturing dangerous ammunition, lost their lives as the result of neglecting to obey rules. In each instance they had obeyed these rules day after day for more than a year. The strongest possible inducement not to exercise judgment was present, since the employe knew, or ought to have known, that his own life was at stake.

I think our best plan, which is to perfect rules, thoroughly educate employes in their requirements, appeal to every agent, including their conscience and sentiment, to promote a habit of obedience; and follow all this by a properly organized inspection service that will check a sufficient number of employes to produce upon the whole the impression that if they attempt to depart from strict obedience they are liable at any time to be detected and punished. The success that we have had in enforcing rules for handling explosives is a case in point. We attempt to follow this plan, and it is believed that we have secured almost a revolution in railway practices in this respect.

Very sincerely yours,

B. W. DUNN,
Chief Inspector.

The following report by said committee was thereafter filed with the Commission.

To the Honorable Railroad Commission of Indiana:

Gentlemen—Your committee, appointed for the purpose of canvassing accident reports made by the several railroads to the Railroad Commission and classifying the same and making such recommendations as may be found necessary, in compliance with a call made by the Chief Inspector of the Railroad Commission, met at the State House in Indianapolis, Indiana, on November 23, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. and organized by appointing Mr

A. Shane as chairman of the meeting and F. H. Wilson, superintendent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, as secretary. Your committee was composed of the following:

J. C. Hagerty, Supt. B. & O. S. W. R. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 M. E. Sebree, Supt. Southern Indiana, Terre Haute, Ind.
 F. L. Howard, Conductor C., I. & S., 274 5th avenue, Kankakee, Ill.
 A. F. King, Eng. Wabash Railroad, 183 W. 6th street, Peru, Ind.
 A. Shane, Chief Inspector R. R. Commission, of Indianapolis, Ind.
 F. H. Wilson, Supt. L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Theo. C. Laughlin, Conductor So. Ry., 703 W. Main street, New Albany, Ind.

We submit the following:

Personal Injuries to Employees Not Due to Train Accidents—

Due to faulty judgment of the injured employe (trainmen) .	236
Due to faulty judgment of trainmen other than those injured	71
Due to faulty judgment of injured employe other than trainmen	164
Due to faulty judgment of employes other than trainmen, causing injury to their fellow employe.....	19
Unavoidable accidents	340
Unknown	20
Error in judgment.....	1
Violation of rules, trainmen injured.....	4
Violation of rules, other employes than trainmen injured.....	6
Employes injured by outsiders.....	2
Defective track	4
Defective equipment	38
Caused by unknown parties.....	6
Carelessness of electric line employes.....	1
Acts of God.....	2

Personal Injuries to Passengers Not Due to Train Accidents—

Due to passengers' own carelessness.....	54
Due to employes.....	10
Unavoidable	8
Due to defective equipment.....	6
Unknown	2
Due to carelessness of electric line employes.....	1
Acts of God.....	2
Caused by unknown persons.....	3
Intoxication of passenger.....	1

Injuries to Electric Line Employees and Employees of Express, News and Pullman Companies—

Due to their own carelessness.....	6
Unavoidable	1
Due to carelessness of railroad employes.....	1

Personal injury to trespassers not caused by train accidents..... 331

Personal injuries at highway crossings.....	92
Three of these cases were suicides.	
Train Accidents in Which No One Was Injured—	
Due to violation of rules.....	27
Due to faulty judgment of employes.....	58
Due to defective equipment	44
Unknown	9
Error in judgment.....	2
Unavoidable	17
Due to defective track and broken rails.....	14
Due to ice on track.....	1
Due to defective signals	2
Due to washouts	2
Train Accidents Wherein Personal Injuries Resulted to Employees—	
Unavoidable	3
Violation of rules.....	18
Unknown	6
Due to defective equipment.....	2
Due to faulty judgment.....	10
Due to defective track.....	6
Due to carelessness of electric line employes.....	1
Due to washouts	2
Train Accidents Which Resulted in Personal Injuries to Passengers—	
Violation of rules.....	2
Unknown	1
Due to defective equipment.....	1
Due to faulty judgment.....	1
Due to washout	1
Striking a mule, which resulted in derailment of train.....	1
<p>Your committee, in going through the reports, finds some railroads report a great many accidents which, in our judgment, should not be reported at all, for the reason that the accidents are of a very minor nature and are such that no action can be taken to prevent them occurring. We would like to call your attention to some of such cases:</p> <p>Head of spike flew off, hitting section man.</p> <p>Wind blew cab door open, striking engineman on knee.</p> <p>Fireman slightly injured by shaker bar slipping off.</p> <p>Section men piling up ties, tie falling on foot of man.</p> <p>Car repairer washing coach window, ladder slipping.</p> <p>Cinder in eye.</p> <p>Hand being cut by lamp globe breaking while cleaning.</p> <p>Section man putting pick in tie in attempting to pull tie out, pick slipped, causing man to fall.</p> <p>Section man slipped and cut himself while mowing weeds.</p> <p>Carpenter injured while using adz.</p> <p>Baggage master cut hand on rough edge of trunk.</p> <p>Section men dropping rail on foot.</p>	

Conductor on his way to office slipped on street car rail off company's right-of-way.

Crossing flagman run over by team.

Carpenter pulling nail out of plank stepped on another nail.

Bridgeman falling off bridge.

Section man struck by nut being broken off bolt.

Brakeman cutting hose, knife slipped.

Section man injured, pick coming off handle.

Section man injured, unloading rail.

Locomotive fireman had hand caught in shop door.

Car repairer repairing brake which was set, thrown off car when letting brake off.

Brakeman struck by lightning while standing at switch.

We also find a great many accident reports of employes being injured by slipping and falling, and their ankles being sprained by stepping on a small stone, cinders, etc. This class of accidents occurs to people in all walks of life.

Referring to the large number of accidents to employes due to their own carelessness, a great many of these accidents are of a minor nature and are such that could not be prevented by discipline; in fact, a number of them are caused by overzealousness.

Referring to the large number of accidents to employes under the head of "Unavoidable," a great many of such cases were purely of an accidental nature—men slipping and turning their ankles, either by stepping on a stone or jumping off the train; minor injuries to freight handlers and local freight crews handling freight—and include such accidents as are unavoidable so far as railroad operation is concerned.

Such accidents as men being struck by lightning, washouts due to cloudburst, we have classified under the head of "Acts of God."

We wish particularly to call your attention to the large number of accidents to trespassers for which the railroads are in no way responsible. Your committee feels that the same respect should be given railroad property as to the property of private individuals. Good results would be obtained if it were possible to interest the city and town officials in this question; otherwise the railroads will be utterly helpless in bringing about a reformation.

Referring to the number of accidents on highway crossings, this classification includes accidents of every kind and character, such as automobiles running at a high rate of speed over crossings, the public disregarding crossing gates, crossing flagmen and other warning indications, citizens of unsound mind or with defective hearing or sight, and usually by persons who fail to appreciate the importance of exercising great care at such places, and your committee find that they are unable to offer any recommendations that will improve this situation.

The committee adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, November 30, 1908.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 23, 1908.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment at 2 o'clock p. m., with all members present. On motion the former resolutions were amended as follows:

To the last paragraph of the preceding report of the committee, with reference to accidents on highway crossings, the following paragraph was added:

"We would recommend that no highway or street be opened across any steam or electric railroad, or that no steam or electric railroad be built across another steam or electric railroad at grade without an order from the Railroad Commission, after a full hearing of all interested parties."

To the paragraph of the preceding report referring to accidents to employees due to their own carelessness, the following amendment was made:

"We find that a great many accidents are due to the fact that men are, to a certain degree, careless for their own safety in taking risks which are not sanctioned by their employers, and that often obstructions are left in yards, over which men will fall, and that if diligent efforts were made by all interested a great many of these accidents could be avoided."

In addition to the above, the following recommendation was made:

"We find that quite a number of accidents occurred for the reasons that lateral clearances were not of a uniform nature, and we would recommend to the Commission that they communicate with the American Railway Association with reference to establishing a uniform minimum clearance for various classes of structures, with a view of having the railroads of the State of Indiana adopt the same and the Railroad Commission assist in enforcing them."

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. HAGERTY,
M. E. SEBREE,
F. L. HOWARD,
A. F. KING,
THEO. C. LAUGHLIN,
F. H. WILSON, Secretary.
A. SHANE, Chairman.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 30, 1908.

Accident Bulletin No. 3

(For Accident Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2, see Report of Railroad Commission of Indiana
for 1907, pp. 371-388.)

Showing Collisions and Derailment of Trains
and Casualties to Persons During Jan-
uary, February and March,
1908

ACCIDENT BULLETIN No. 3.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

PASSENGERS.

During the first quarter of our inspection there were 8 passengers killed on both steam and interurban roads, and during the second quarter there were 5 killed on these roads. We have to report for this quarter only 2 passengers killed; one on a steam railroad and one on an interurban line. The report made to us of the passenger killed on the steam railroad states that this passenger was about to board train, which was approaching station, and walked between express truck and track without paying any attention to the train and was struck by a pilot beam of engine and fatally injured. It seems, therefore, that the carrier may not be altogether, if at all, to blame. In the case of the passenger killed on the electric railroad the accident was wholly unnecessary and inexcusable, as head-on collisions nearly always are. In this case there was a head collision on the main track, but we only propose here to call attention to the comparison:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Passengers killed	8	5	2

Thus there seems to be some result from the greater care taken since the Railroad Commission has been inspecting the lines and giving publicity to the facts, and this conclusion is supported by the total fatalities (see table No. 9) of 83 deaths in this quarter to be compared with 99 deaths the second quarter and 107 deaths the first quarter. A like favorable comparison is shown in the total injured, namely, first quarter 401, second quarter 478, third quarter 369.

TRESPASSERS.

In congratulating the carriers and their men on this better showing it is desirable in the same connection to call attention to accidents for which carriers and employes are not responsible, and for which they are generally not to be blamed. Of the total of 74 persons killed this quarter on or about the steam railroads, while the

number of passengers decreased, namely 6 first quarter, 3 second quarter and only 1 third quarter, and the number of deaths of employes (steam railroads) decreased, namely, 29 first quarter, 29 second quarter and 23 third quarter, and fatal casualties on highways decreased, namely, 28 first quarter, 15 second quarter and 11 third quarter, we find an actual increase in the deaths of trespassers on steam railroads, namely, 36 first quarter, 38 second quarter and 39 third quarter; and hence it appears that for nearly 50 per cent. of the entire fatalities on the steam railroads these trespassers were to blame.

Here again is the condition just as strongly presented in our first bulletins of loss of life resulting from the unauthorized use of railway tracks by persons walking on the same correctly defined in law, in common parlance, and in fact as trespassers.

And surely the direct consequence is the general duty to take steps to stop these fatalities. Our observations, reports of inspectors, and of the carriers all show that the death roll of trespassers will continue to increase until the power of the law, backed by strong public pressure and sentiment, is directed against this fatal nuisance. The railroads are public highways, indeed, but not highways for footmen, nor for horse carriages, nor automobiles, nor any conveyance or transportation except that provided by the carriers, whose charters from the sovereign state give to them the sole right to operate on these roads, and if the state asserts its supervisory power over its public highways, as the most enlightened nations have always done, as to the tolls to be charged, and especially as to the accommodation and safety of the public, is it not also obligatory in principle and necessary in every day practice that the State shall protect those whom it has invested with a portion of its own sovereignty in the operation of these public roads against trespassers of all kinds, whether on the tracks or on the cars. The tramp on the track and bridge, and the hobo on the cars is the unholy terror of trainmen, who have all they can possibly do to bear in mind their train orders and to handle their engines and cars and passengers, without being called on to take care of persons walking on the tracks or trespassing in or outside of the cars, these persons being often desperadoes, and frequently drunk. If this Commission in behalf of the public shall require, as it intends to do where possible, the best safety appliances, engines, cars and tracks, and the highest degree of care, energy and competency in the men, clearly it should also use the power of the State where it can be made available to protect the carriers and employes alike against this constant invasion of property and personal rights.

This is a most serious matter of great public concern; not only a fearful loss of life, but a constant menace to the convenience and safety and pleasure of lawful travelers and an illegal and unjust burden on the carrier. On a portion of one single railroad line, namely, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, during the last decade and a half the following accidents, if properly called accidents, to trespassers took place:

PENNSYLVANIA LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

ACCIDENTS TO TRESPASSERS FROM 1891 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Injured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1891.....	184	271	455
1892.....	188	304	492
1893.....	189	258	447
1894.....	158	272	439
1895.....	190	243	430
1896.....	151	248	399
1897.....	130	183	313
1898.....	139	173	312
1899.....	126	186	312
1900.....	128	191	319
1901.....	199	181	380
1902.....	177	195	372
1903.....	225	226	451
1904.....	205	204	409
1905.....	252	232	484
1906.....	216	215	431
1907.....	246	260	406
	<hr/> 3,103	<hr/> 3,842	<hr/> 6,945

The Secretary of the Commission will be directed to send a copy of this bulletin to the leading newspapers of the State. This Commission desires to respectfully request the notation and publication by the press of the facts, figures and recommendation here given. The Commission is now taking steps to collate all the statute laws and practices of foreign countries and this country with a view of recommending to the governor the best and most practical legislation that we can devise to prevent this great destruction of life. It is as bad as an epidemic or the use of poisonous drugs and foods. Unlike an epidemic or temporary distress or casualty, it continues for every season and every month and every week of every year. In sending out these facts and figures to the press we desire to have the influence of that powerful agency in informing and educating our people as to the absolute necessity and the great wisdom of the proposed legislation.

TRAVELERS ON HIGHWAYS.

This has also been a matter of especial interest to this Commission. Separation of grades has been urged and warning signals recommended to all the carriers. The prompt acquiescence in the recommendation of this Commission to put up warning signals by the principal railroad companies of the State, although there is no statute law on this subject in Indiana, is gratifying. And there is also a commendable disposition to improve such warning signals as are now used by making them more conspicuous and by indicating the great peril to travelers by such words as "DANGER" and "STOP. LOOK. LISTEN." As to this class of accidents, we are able to report in this bulletin, table No. 3, a notable improvement, namely:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Struck on crossings.....	44	33	23
Deaths	31	22	16

We extract from a special report on this subject of Inspector Matthews to the Commission, and respectfully commend the suggestions to the carriers and press, that crossings shall be flagged by train crews when trains are waiting on sidings, and that the newspapers shall call attention, especially in bad weather, to the great speed of trains, the number of grade crossings and the imminent and continual danger. Our inspector's report is as follows:

"During the first quarter of 1908 your inspectors have visited five of the public highways where there were eight persons killed. At Porter, Indiana, there were two persons killed by one train at the same time by the Pere Marquette Railroad, ages 77 and 62 years. At Bennett's Switch there were three persons killed by one train at the same time, by the Indiana Union Traction Company, ages all under 25 years.

"The crossing at Porter, Indiana, where the two persons were killed, is not obstructed under any natural conditions or by any buildings being constructed close to the track, but at the time these persons were killed there was a freight train standing on the siding with engine about thirty feet away from public highway waiting for the fast passenger train to go, which was the train that killed parties on highway. It might be possible that this engine was wasting steam over pressure, and if this was the case and the weather being cold the parties were wrapped up to keep warm they could not hear the approaching train. I think that under conditions of this kind, or where crossing is cut while freight trains are

in siding waiting for passenger trains, and there is no protection by flagman that some of the train crew should protect the crossing while it is cut. When a crossing is cut the view is somewhat obstructed to travelers on public highways, and they should have this protection.

“At Bennett’s Switch, where the three persons were killed at one time and by same train, the view is slightly obstructed, but by approaching this crossing carefully it is not a dangerous crossing. The three persons killed at this crossing were all under the age of 25 years, and resided not more than fifty yards from the track of the Indiana Union Traction Company; the weather was very cold and the parties were wrapped up to keep warm and could not hear the approaching train.

“Of the sixteen persons killed during this quarter, there were twelve under the age of 45 and four over the age of 60, and only in one case was there defective sight or hearing. You can see from this that the public, of middle age, do not approach these crossings with enough care.

“The other three crossings visited by your inspectors were not obstructed at all, giving good view to travelers on the public highways.

“Travelers of late years have enclosed themselves in vehicles with glass storm curtains and side curtains, which cuts them off from the sound of approaching trains, also from the sound of the whistle. Your inspectors in going over the State have taken notice of the whistling of engineers and motormen when approaching public crossings, and I am glad to state that the whistles are properly sounded—loud, long and distinct.

“I think as an extra precaution to preventing grade crossing accidents, there should be printed in the principal papers of the State and county, at least once a week, or when there is stormy weather approaching, a warning to the general public to approach railroad crossings carefully and look out for trains. Most of the persons killed this quarter were killed during cold and stormy weather.”

EMPLOYEES.

There is also a better showing in table No. 4 (steam railroads) as to employes killed and injured but we invite the careful attention of officers and men to this table, and especially to the following extracts from it:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Deaths	29	29	23
Coupling and uncoupling.....	20	21	10
Collisions	31	61	17
Derailments	18	28	14
Getting on and off trains.....	35	17	25
Overhead obstructions	3	1	0
Side obstructions	8	5	8
Falling from cars.....	28	19	39

With reference to falling from cars, our Inspector has reported to the Commission as follows:

"It is also my wish that you take some notice of the several trainmen injured this quarter by grabirons and handholds pulling off. This is, of course, a penalty defect and is closely watched by your inspectors, but I believe if you will mention it in your quarterly bulletin the railroad companies will take steps to give these grabirons and handholds much more attention."

This matter is most earnestly recommended to the attention of the proper officers of the carriers.

Another matter called to our attention by our inspector is, we think, important, and is as follows:

"Another accident, which occurred on one of the principal lines in the State on February 21st, happened on account of king pin of tender working up and allowing the engine to separate far enough from the tender to let the fireman fall through and under the train, the result being his instant death. Your inspectors have looked over several engines of the different roads, and they find very few of these engines that have cotter keys in king pins; in all cases where your inspectors have talked with master mechanics or roundhouse foremen they are of the opinion that king pins that are not bolted in should have the cotter keys and that they should be watched and kept in good repair."

On the general subject of such casualties we desire to quote from Haynes on Restrictive Railway Legislation in his chapter concerning railroad operation as follows:

"The casualties in connection with train movements are more directly to be associated with negligence of employes or administrative mismanagement. To call these occurrences accidents is,

to a great degree, a misnomer, for the most of them occur from personal inattention or recklessness, from defect in track or equipment or from non-observance of rules by employes, and are, therefore, not to be regarded as fortuitous or unavoidable. Either the employes on British railways are more careful or are better protected from casualties in train service than ours are. On the British railways in 1901 out of 575,000 employes one in 1,127 was killed, and one in 135 injured. In the United States in 1903, out of 1,312,000 employes, one in 384 was killed and one in 40 injured. Railroad employes in this country, therefore, run about four times greater risk of being killed and about three times greater of being injured than the employes on British railways."

The lesson taught by these observations and figures of Mr. Haynes, a practical American railroad man of experience and ability, is greater care and vigilance from the highest officer to the humblest employe. A man who is reckless of his own life has no business in railway service. A man who is careless of his fellow employes is little better than a criminal at best. Such a man, officer or employe, should keep in his mind the picture of the widow and the orphan who may be left without support by reason of his fault and carelessness. Men in railway service should shun and avoid a careless officer or employe as they would such a man if he were attempting to attend to his important duties while he was drunk. A higher standard of efficiency should be insisted on. The men know better than anybody else who it is in daily work and service who shirks his duty or who is careless and indifferent in the work he attempts to do. All the writers on this subject, all the practical railroad men who have watched railway operation in this country insist that one of the greatest causes of danger is the American spirit of recklessness. When this is fully understood and carefully avoided we may expect the list of employes killed and maimed to grow constantly smaller and the distress prevailing in the country on this account to be relieved.

ACCIDENT REPORTS.

By reference to table No. 1 it will be noted that all the roads in the State have reported this quarter except four small lines, with an aggregate mileage of less than 100 miles.

CARS INSPECTED AND PENALTY DEFECTS.

Number of cars inspected during quarter.....	4,796
Number of penalty defects during quarter.....	117
Number of M. C. B. defects during quarter.....	122

TABLE No. 1.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Companies Not Reporting (a), or Reporting "No Accidents" (b).

<i>a</i>	Angola Railway & Power Co., 3.75 miles.
<i>b</i>	Chicago & Wabash Valley R. R. Co.
<i>a</i>	Chicago & South Bend R. R. Co., 0.90 miles.
<i>b</i>	Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co.
<i>a</i>	Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R., 25.91 miles.
<i>b</i>	Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
<i>b</i>	Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.
<i>b</i>	Evansville, Suburban & Newburg.
<i>b</i>	Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.
<i>b</i>	Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway.
<i>b</i>	French Lick & West Baden R. R. Co.
<i>b</i>	Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Electric R. R.
<i>b</i>	Indiana Northern.
<i>b</i>	Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.
<i>a</i>	Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.
<i>b</i>	Louisville, New Albany & Corydon R. R. Co.
<i>a</i>	Lima & Toledo Traction Co., 20.73 miles.
<i>b</i>	Muncie & Portland Traction Co.
<i>b</i>	Southern Michigan R. R. Co.
<i>b</i>	Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.

TABLE No. 2.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Casualties to Passengers, January, February and March, 1908.

WHERE, ETC.—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
On passenger trains.....	57	53	17
On freight trains.....	2	1	0
On station grounds	5	4	3
Postal and expressmen.....	0	8	4
CAUSES—			
Collisions	28	43	5
Derailments	4	6	1
Getting on and off moving trains.....	14	6	3
Getting on and off trains after stops are made....	3	5	4
Defective and unlighted stations and platforms....	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	14	16	11

RESULTS—

Deaths	6	3	1
Loss of limbs.....	0	1	1
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0	0	0
Spinal injury	3	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	4	3	3
Sprains	4	9	5
Cuts and bruises.....	46	59	12
Miscellaneous	8	1	2

TABLE No. 3.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Casualties to Travelers on Highways, January, February and March, 1908.

WHERE—

1st Qr. 2d Qr. 3d Qr.

In vehicles	31	19	17
On foot	13	14	7

CAUSES—

Struck on crossings	34	29	16
Teams frightened	5	0	4
Defective crossings	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	5	4	4

RESULTS—

Deaths	28	15	11
Loss of limbs.....	1	0	1
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0	1	0
Spinal injuries	0	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	3	2	1
Sprains	1	1	0
Cuts and bruises.....	9	14	10
Miscellaneous	2	0	1

TABLE No. 4.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Employes Killed or Injured During January, February and March, 1908.

EMPLOYMENT—

1st Qr. 2d Qr. 3d Qr.

Conductors	25	29	16
Enginemen	18	32	19
Firemen	26	54	36
Brakemen, roads and yards.....	114	108	123
Mechanics	12	4	0
Warehousemen	3	0	0
Laborers	52	72	59
Miscellaneous	59	9	0

CAUSES—

Coupling and uncoupling.....	20	21	10
Collisions	31	61	17
Derailments	18	28	14
Getting on and off trains.....	35	17	25
Caught in frogs and switches.....	2	0	0
Use of tools and machinery.....	13	0	1
Overhead obstructions	3	1	0
Falling from cars.....	28	19	39
Side obstructions	8	5	8
Miscellaneous	115	154	136
Defective tools and appliances.....	6	0	3

RESULTS—

Deaths	29	29	23
Loss of limbs.....	6	8	9
Loss of fingers or toes.....	4	10	1
Spinal injuries	4	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	32	45	23
Sprains	45	51	52
Cuts and bruises.....	144	157	139
Miscellaneous	25	10	6

TABLE No. 5.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Trespassers Killed or Injured During January, February and March, 1908.

WHERE—

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
On tracks	47	53	51
On trains	13	24	28
Miscellaneous	0	2	2

RESULTS—

Deaths	36	38	39
Loss of limbs	12	10	9
Loss of fingers or toes.....	1	2	1
Spinal injuries	0	0	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	0	8	7
Sprains	1	0	0
Cuts and bruises.....	9	19	22
Miscellaneous	1	2	2

TABLE No. 6.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Showing Results and Causes of Accidents During January, February and March, 1908.

RESULTS TOTAL.	Death.	Loss of Limbs.	Fingers or Toes.	Spinal Injuries.	Fractures or Dislocations.	Sprains.
Passengers	1	1	0	0	3	5
Travelers on highways.....	11	1	0	0	1	0
Employees	23	9	1	0	23	52
Trespassers	39	9	1	1	7	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	74	20	2	1	34	57

CAUSE TOTALS.	Collisions.	Derailments.	Getting On and Off Moving Trains.	Getting On and Off After Stops are Made.	Miscellaneous.
Passenger trains	9	2	3	4	11
Freight trains	30	24	25	0	136
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	26	28	4	147

RESULTS TOTAL.	Cuts and Bruises.	Miscellaneous.
Passengers	12	2
Travelers on highways.....	10	1
Employees	139	6
Trespassers	22	2
	—	—
Totals	183	11

CAUSE TOTALS.	Coupling and Uncoupling.	Caught in Frogs and Switches.	Use of Tools and Machinery.	Overhead Obstructions.	Fell from Cars.	Side Obstructions.
Passenger trains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight trains	10	0	0	0	39	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	0	0	0	39	8

	Defective Tools and Appliances.
Passenger trains	0
Freight trains	3
	—
Total	3

Total damage to engines, cars and roadway.....	\$65,973 06
Total number wrecks.....	65

TABLE No. 7.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Casualties to Passengers on the Interurban Railroads During January, February and March, 1908.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
On passenger trains.....	24	59	57
CAUSES—			
Collisions	11	2	35
Derailments	5	52	17
Getting on and off moving trains.....	3	0	2
Getting on and off trains after stops are made....	1	0	0
Miscellaneous	3	5	3
RESULTS—			
Deaths	2	2	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	1	6	4
Sprains	1	4	3
Cuts and bruises.....	11	47	45
Miscellaneous	3	0	4

TO TRAVELERS ON HIGHWAYS.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Travelers on highways in vehicles.....	7	6	5
On foot	3	8	3
CAUSE—			
Struck on crossings.....	10	14	7
Teams frightened	0	0	1
RESULTS—			
Deaths	3	7	5
Sprains	2	3	2
Cuts and bruises.....	2	4	1
Miscellaneous	3	0	0

TO EMPLOYEES.

EMPLOYMENT—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Conductors	2	0	1
Motormen	4	5	5
Laborers	2	3	0
CAUSES—			
Collisions	3	4	5
Miscellaneous	5	4	1
RESULTS—			
Deaths	2	3	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	2	3	1
Sprains	1	0	0
Cuts and bruises.....	2	2	5
Miscellaneous	1	0	0

TO TRESPASSERS.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Trespassers on tracks.....	3	3	3
Miscellaneous	2	0	0

RESULTS—

Deaths	4	2	3
Fractures or dislocations.....	1	1	0
Collisions, 4; derailments, 6; damage, \$4,650.00.			

TABLE No. 8.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on the Interurban Roads.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Deaths	8	14	9
Injured	34	70	71

TABLE No. 9.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on All the Railroads.

DEATHS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.
Steam roads	99	85	74
Electric roads	8	14	9
Total deaths.....	107	99	83

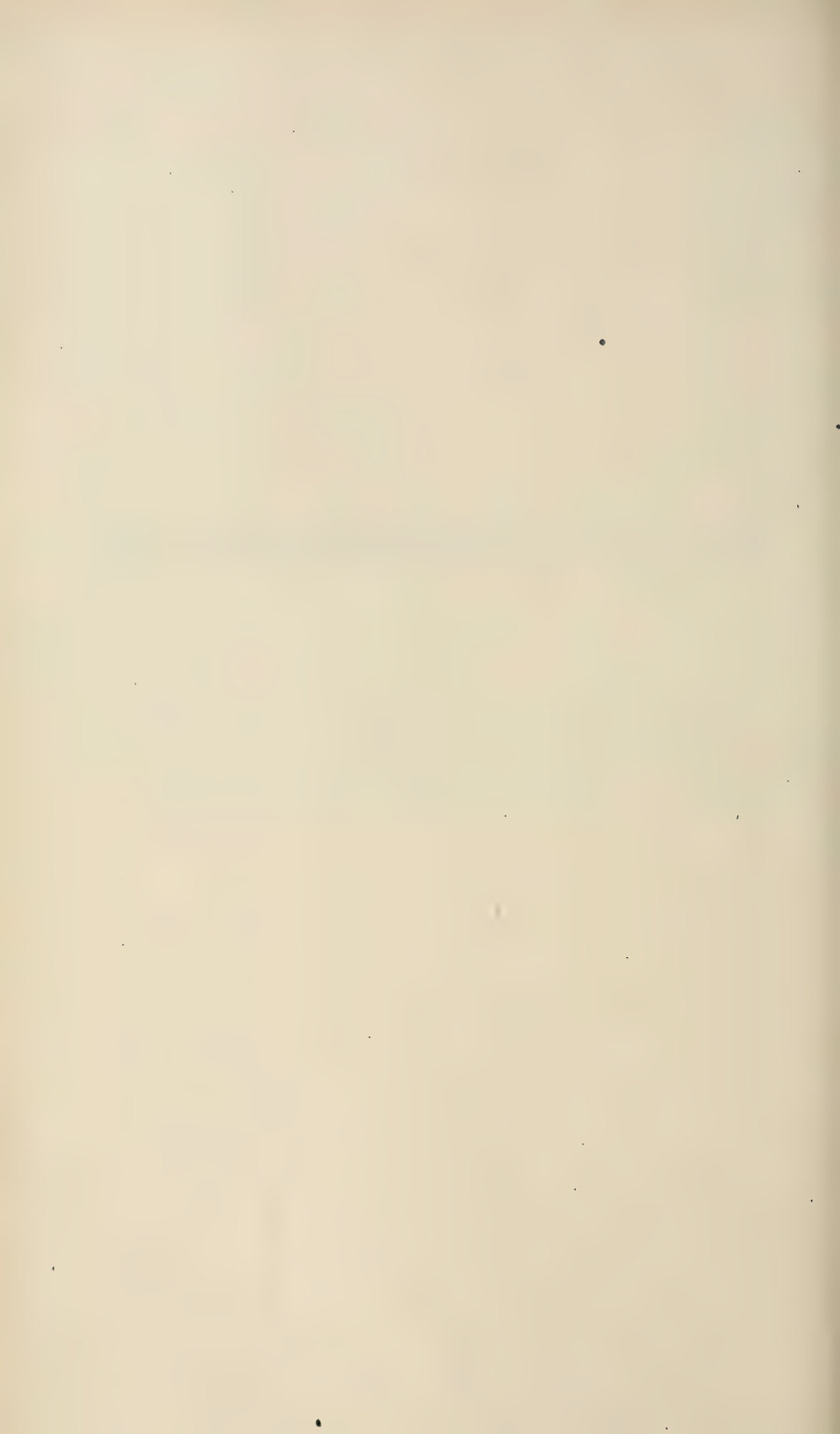
INJURED.

Steam roads	367	408	298
Electric roads	34	70	71
Total injured.....	401	478	369



Accident Bulletin No. 4

Showing Collisions and Derailments of Trains
and Casualties to Persons During April,
May and June, 1908



ACCIDENT BULLETIN No. 4.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

PASSENGERS.

No passengers, either on steam or interurban railroads, were killed in Indiana for the quarter ending June 30, 1908. This result we desire to emphasize by the following comparative statement:

PASSENGERS—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Steam railroads	6	3	1	0	10
Electric railroads	2	2	1	0	5
					<hr/> 15

It is but just when we can present such a showing to commend this good railroading, and to commend the officers and men operating railroads in this state to whose care and efficiency this result is due. The Indiana Railroad Commission does not hesitate to accord this credit, and begs leave also in congratulating railroad men on this result and in commending them to the public to call attention to the fact that we commenced our supervising and inspecting work of the physical roads one year ago, that during the first quarter eight passengers were killed, the second five, the third two and that now we are happy in making up the record, to write it clear of fatal accidents to passengers for the entire quarter. So far as we are entitled to do so, we wish to share, ourselves and our inspectors, in the credit for these gratifying results.

EMPLOYEES.

As to employes, so far as the electric railroads are concerned, we can present as good a showing. Indeed, no employe has been killed on the interurban railroads for two quarters, six months. It is deplorable that a better showing on the steam railroads can not be made for those men whose care and efficiency, as we have just pointed out, has so greatly provided for the safety of passengers for the last three months. The statement is:

EMPLOYEES—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Steam railroads	29	29	23	24	105
Electric railroads	2	3	0	0	5
					<hr/> 110

We have just carefully examined, with the aid of our inspectors, the accident reports of fatal injuries to employes. "Stepping in front of switch engine," "Leaning out of cab," "Run over by engine," "Falling between cars," "Caught between cars," "Thrown under train," "Falling from engine," "Collision," "Derailment;" the same causes that have taken off so many men. We have the same caution to always urge of the greatest possible care to prevent these accidents. And especially it strikes our attention as to the number of men hurt or killed by falling from trains. Two brakemen were killed during the quarter by falling from the pilot of road engines. The practice is not permitted by the Pennsylvania, and perhaps some of the other roads, of the brakeman going out of the cab window to the pilot in order to throw the switch. The application of the air is liable at any time to make a sudden jolt that might throw a man either from the engine or the top of cars. We think that rules and bulletins should be strict on this subject, and that men should exercise the greatest care in moving at exposed points on or about the trains when they are in motion.

TRAVELERS ON HIGHWAYS.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Steam railroads	28	15	11	16	70
Electric railroads	3	7	5	8	23
					<hr/> 93

There is no cause for congratulation in this showing. Here is where we are all to blame; here is a condition involving an unnecessary and continuous loss of life in a highly civilized country. Denounced recently by the Indiana Railroad Commission as "THE GREAT AMERICAN CRIME," the aptness of the definition has met with instant recognition in the public press, and it is to be hoped in the public conscience. Separation of the grades is the only adequate remedy. It is to be noted that practical, progressive work on this line has been undertaken by five Railroad Commissions, and

that formal presentation of this matter will be provided and made to the next General Assemblies of many states. To the wisdom of these legislatures, aided by full information now being compiled, will be submitted:

First. That no more grade crossings shall be constructed. How is it possible to eliminate grade crossings if new railroads and highways make one or more new grade crossings for each one that is separated?

Second. Elimination of present grade crossings; so many to each 100 miles of each railroad each year. The companies and the State, county or city to pay such proportion of the cost as has been found best and practical in the legislation of other states and as the general assemblies may determine to be right. This will be, of course, the work of more than one generation, but it should be commenced now, so that at some time all grades will be separated, and besides every grade crossing taken away means one or more lives saved.

In this connection we desire to praise the Big Four Railway Company for taking out twenty-three crossings and putting in concrete bridges and subways instead, in the reconstruction work done by them between Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

Meanwhile, while grades are being separated all other proper steps to protect lives, especially at dangerous crossings, should be taken. We mention again that in every county in this State the county as well as the city newspapers should warn the people of the great danger of highway crossings at the present rate of speed of the railroad cars and trains. These companies have nearly all adopted our recommendation for warning signals. And we trust that they will soon appear at every crossing in the State and that the word "Danger," in red, will be impressed on the minds of the people so that they will not attempt to cross the railroads without the most painstaking examination. Indeed, we think that where there is more than one traveler in a vehicle or vehicles that it would be best for one of them, in most cases, to alight and to walk to the track and give a signal to come on if there is no train approaching.

Attention is called also to a novel and important action of this Commission in this behalf. Proceedings have been commenced in one of the southern counties to lay out a highway across two parallel railroads. There is a highway crossing within 100 feet of the proposed new crossing, and the new highway instead of crossing the railroads at right angle was laid at such an angle that it occupied these railroads and their rights of way for 1,000 feet. Obviously such a crossing was dangerous, and unnecessary, inasmuch as the old crossing could be used. The Commission, when on appeal this

proceeding had reached the circuit court, presented to that court its petition praying that inasmuch as it was charged with supervising the manner in which railroads were operated with reference to the security of the public and employes it should be allowed to become a party to this case to object to such a dangerous crossing. The Commission filed a brief and made an oral argument and the court allowed the intervening petition to be filed. We think if, under existing statutes, the Commission can not intervene in cases of this kind for the protection of the public its powers should be enlarged.

TRESPASSERS.

DEATHS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Steam railroads	36	38	39	48	161
Electric railroads	3	3	3	4	13
					<hr/> 174

Observing our custom of discriminating sharply between accidents for which railroad companies are responsible and those for which they are not, it will be noted that in our statement above we have left out the word "Accidents," and have substituted "Deaths." Often, in fact, these casualties look like *suicide*, and always there is a consciousness when considering them, that there are no adequate laws to prevent trespassing and the consequent loss of life, and that there is a curious apathy, if not hostility, on the part of some police officers to prevent trespassing. To illustrate what a large percentage of the casualties on railroads occur from grade crossing killings and from trespassing, it will be noted that the death list increased this quarter only on account of highway crossings and trespassing. On the steam railroads the total death list last quarter was 74, while this quarter it is 88; but of the 14 in excess, 9 were trespassers and 5 were killed on the highway, so that these causes account for the increase. And on the electric railroads there were 3 more fatalities altogether than last quarter, but there were 8 highway killings this quarter against 5 last quarter, and 4 trespassers killed this quarter against 3 last quarter, so that leaving out deaths on highway crossings and of trespassers, there would have been a decrease instead of an increase.

For the four quarters, the year ending June 30, 1908, the showing is grewsome enough—deaths, 391. But there are some signs of encouragement. For the corresponding time a year ago, there were

killed in this State 58 passengers, this year 15 passengers. And the totals have decreased, namely, 412 last year, 391 this year. But, sad to say, there is an increase in the death roll of employes. This should invite our closest and most careful attention. And, of course, there is an increase in the fatal accidents to travelers on the highways, as there will always be until the grades are separated; and there is an increase in the death list of trespassers, as there will always be until they are kept from going to their death by trespassing on the railroad tracks.

CARS INSPECTED AND PENALTY DEFECTS.

Number of cars inspected during quarter.....	7,319
Number of penalty defects during quarter.....	152
Number of M. C. B. defects during quarter.....	155

TABLE No. 1.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Companies Not Reporting (a), or Reporting "No Accidents" (b).

- a* Angola Railway & Power Co., 3.75 miles.
- b* Chicago & Wabash Valley R. R. Co.
- b* Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co.
- a* Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R., 25.91 miles.
- b* Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.
- b* Evansville Suburban & Newburg.
- b* Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.
- b* French Lick & West Baden R. R. Co.
- b* Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Electric R. R.
- b* Indiana Northern.
- b* Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.
- a* Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.
- b* Louisville, New Albany & Corydon R. R. Co.
- a* Lima & Toledo Traction Co., 20.73 miles.
- b* Southern Michigan R. R. Co.
- b* Grand Trunk Western R. R.
- b* St. Joseph Valley R. R.
- b* Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric R. R.
- b* Louisville & Southern Indiana Electric R. R.
- b* Winona Interurban R. R.

TABLE No. 2.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Casualties to Passengers, April, May and June, 1908.

WHERE, ETC.—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
On passenger trains.....	57	53	17	35
On freight trains	2	1	0	2
On station grounds	5	4	3	4
Postal and expressmen.....	0	8	4	1
CAUSES—				
Collisions	28	43	5	2
Derailments	4	6	1	2
Getting on and off moving trains.....	14	6	3	8
Getting on and off trains after stops are made	3	5	4	4
Defective and unlighted stations and plat- forms	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	14	16	11	26
RESULTS—				
Deaths	6	3	1	0
Loss of limbs.....	0	1	1	0
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0	0	0	0
Spinal injury	3	0	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	4	3	3	4
Sprains	4	9	5	3
Cuts and bruises.....	46	59	12	34
Miscellaneous	8	1	2	1

TABLE No. 3.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Casualties to Travelers on Highways, April, May and June, 1908.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
In vehicles	31	19	17	25
On foot	13	14	7	16
CAUSES—				
Struck on crossings.....	34	29	16	30
Teams frightened	5	0	4	4
Defective crossings	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	5	4	4	7
RESULTS—				
Deaths	28	15	11	16
Loss of Limbs	1	0	1	0
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0	1	0	0
Spinal injuries	0	0	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	3	2	1	2
Sprains	1	1	0	3
Cuts and bruises.....	9	14	10	19
Miscellaneous	2	0	1	1

TABLE No. 4.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Employees Killed or Injured During April, May and June, 1908.

EMPLOYMENT—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Conductors	25	29	16	20
Enginemen	18	32	19	19
Firemen	26	54	36	27
Brakemen, roads and yards.....	114	108	123	84
Mechanics	12	4	0	0
Warehousemen	3	0	0	0
Laborers	52	72	59	79
Miscellaneous	59	9	0	11

CAUSES—

Coupling and uncoupling.....	20	21	10	10
Collisions	31	61	17	22
Derailments	18	28	14	25
Getting on and off trains.....	35	17	25	21
Caught in frogs and switches.....	2	0	0	0
Use of tools and machinery.....	13	0	1	0
Overhead obstructions	3	1	0	0
Falling from cars.....	28	19	39	21
Side obstructions	8	5	8	8
Miscellaneous	115	154	136	130
Defective tools and appliances.....	6	0	3	1

RESULTS—

Deaths	29	29	23	24
Loss of limbs.....	6	8	9	2
Loss of fingers or toes.....	4	10	1	2
Spinal injuries	4	0	0	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	32	45	23	27
Sprains	45	51	52	35
Cuts and bruises.....	144	157	139	136
Miscellaneous	25	10	6	11

TABLE No. 5.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Trespassers Killed or Injured During April, May and June, 1908.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
On tracks	47	53	51	50
On trains	13	24	28	37
Miscellaneous	0	2	2	1

RESULTS—

Deaths	36	38	39	48
Loss of limbs.....	12	10	9	11
Loss of fingers or toes.....	1	2	1	1
Spinal injuries	0	0	1	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	0	8	7	7
Sprains	1	0	0	3
Cuts and bruises.....	9	19	22	17
Miscellaneous	1	2	2	0

TABLE No. 6.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Showing Results and Causes of Accidents During April, May and June, 1908.

RESULTS TOTAL.	Death.	Loss of Limbs.	Fingers or Toes.	Spinal Injuries.	Fractures or Dislocations.	Sprains.
Passengers	0	0	0	0	4	3
Travelers on highways.....	16	0	0	0	2	3
Employees	24	2	2	1	27	35
Trespassers	48	11	1	1	7	3
Totals	88	13	3	2	40	44
RESULTS TOTAL.					Cuts and Bruises.	Miscellaneous.
Passengers					34	1
Travelers on highways.....					19	1
Employees					136	11
Trespassers					17	0
Totals					206	13
CAUSE TOTALS.		Collisions.	Derailments.	Getting On and Off Moving Trains.	Getting On and Off After Stops are Made.	Miscellaneous
Passenger trains		2	2	8	4	1
Freight trains		22	25	21	0	130
Totals		24	27	29	4	131
CAUSE TOTALS.	Coupling and Uncoupling.	Caught in Frogs and Switches.	Use of Tools and Machinery.	Overhead Obstructions.	Fell from Cars.	Side Obstructions.
Passenger trains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight trains	10	0	0	0	21	8
Totals	10	0	0	0	21	8
					Defective Tools and Appliances.	
Passenger trains					0	
Freight trains					1	
Total					1	
Total number wrecks.....						51
Total damage to engines, cars and roadway.....						\$42,074 60

TABLE No. 7.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

*Casualties to Passengers on the Interurban Railroads During April,
May and June, 1908.*

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
On passenger trains.....	24	59	57	39
CAUSES—				
Collisions	11	2	35	7
Derailements	5	52	17	4
Getting on and off moving trains.....	3	0	2	2
Getting on and off trains after stops are made	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	3	5	3	26
RESULTS—				
Deaths	2	2	1	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	1	6	4	2
Sprains	1	4	3	3
Cuts and bruises.....	11	47	45	33
Miscellaneous	3	0	4	1

TO TRAVELERS ON HIGHWAYS.

WHERE—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Travelers on highways in vehicles.....	7	6	5	13
On foot	3	8	3	8
CAUSE—				
Struck on crossing.....	10	14	7	13
Teams frightened	0	0	1	2
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	6
RESULTS—				
Deaths	3	7	5	8
Sprains	2	3	2	3
Cuts and bruises.....	2	4	1	7
Miscellaneous	3	0	0	3

TO EMPLOYEES.

EMPLOYMENT—	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Conductors	2	0	1	2
Motormen	4	5	5	4
Laborers	2	3	0	5
CAUSES—				
Collisions	3	4	5	3
Miscellaneous	5	4	1	8

RESULTS—

Deaths	2	3	0	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	2	3	1	1
Sprains	1	0	0	3
Cuts and bruises.....	2	2	5	7
Miscellaneous	1	0	0	0

TO TRESPASSERS.

WHERE—

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Trespassers on tracks.....	3	3	3	4
Miscellaneous	2	0	0	0

RESULTS—

Deaths	4	2	3	3
Fractures or dislocations.....	1	1	0	1
Collisions, 7; derailments, 4; damage, \$3,000.				

TABLE No. 8.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on the Interurban Roads.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Deaths	*11	14	9	11
Injured	34	70	71	64

TABLE No. 9.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on All the Railroads.

DEATHS.

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.
Steam roads	99	85	74	88
Electric roads	11	14	9	11
Total deaths.....	110	99	83	99

INJURED.

Steam roads	367	408	298	321
Electric roads	34	70	71	64
Total injured.....	401	478	369	385

*In Bulletin No. 1, Table No. 7, deaths for first quarter were shown as 8. This has been corrected to read deaths 11 instead of 8.

TABLE No. 10.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Total Casualties on All Steam Railroads for Year Ending June 30, 1908.

	Deaths.	Injured.
Passengers	10	203
Travelers on highways.....	70	72
Employes	105	985
Trespassers	161	147
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	346	1,407

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

	Deaths.	Injured.
Passengers	5	168
Travelers on highways.....	23	30
Employes	5	28
Trespassers	12	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	45	229
Total number on steam and electric lines.....	391	1,636

Accident Bulletin No. 5

Showing Collisions and Derailments of Trains
and Casualties to Persons During July,
August and September, 1908

ACCIDENT BULLETIN No. 5.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

PASSENGERS.

No passengers, either on steam or interurban railroads, were killed in Indiana for the quarter ending June 30, 1908. (Last Accident Bulletin, No. 4, p. 4.)

We could make this report again for this bulletin if it were not for the fact that on one of all the steam and interurban railroads in this State three passengers were killed during this quarter. That is to say, *that on all the steam and interurban railroads operating in the State of Indiana, except one, no passengers were killed for the quarter ending September 30, 1908.*

The railroad referred to is one of the best equipped railroads in the State. It has automatic block signals, splendid track and equipment, carries great numbers of passengers, and, so far as its officers and men are concerned, they seem generally to be up to the average standard of railroad men.

The first of these three accidents to passengers occurred July 29th, when, as reported to us, a passenger jumped off a train on the opposite side from the station, and in front of a passenger train moving twenty miles an hour on the opposite track. We investigated this accident and found that there was a full train crew, consisting of engineer, fireman, conductor, flagman and three collectors, or brakemen. Our Chief Inspector reports as to this accident as follows:

"The station and station grounds are all on the north side of the L. S. & M. S. tracks. The west-bound train on which Mr. Bonner went to Pine was an accommodation train without vestibule ends. Mr. Bonner alighted from this train while yet in motion, before it had made station stop, and on the wrong side of the train between the two main tracks at a point marked X in blue on attached print. He ran east a few feet and onto the west-bound track, when he was struck and killed. It has developed since the accident occurred that Mr. Bonner was not at work as he was supposed to be, at least was not employed by the people that it was thought at the time employed him. In fact, there was no evidence before the coroner to show that he was employed at the time at all, and it is assumed that he was looking for employment, there being a great many men

employed on this immediate section on account of the reconstruction and relocation of the tracks and other general improvements that are being made on account of and in connection with the building up of the city of Gary, but he was unquestionably in the habit of riding on this train, and was familiar with all conditions. In the opinion of your inspector the man had ceased to be a passenger at the time he was killed. The railroad company may have been remiss in not having their trains that operate on double track so equipped that they could prevent passengers, either willfully or carelessly, alighting from a train on the side opposite the other main. All the evidence went to show, and everything indicated, that Bonner, when he alighted from the train, intended to go south, for what purpose it is not definitely known, but evidently he had no intention of going to the railroad company's depot or to the village of Pine."

The second of these accidents occurred August 23d. As reported to us, the station was duly announced and a passenger got up and put on his coat, resumed his seat, remained seated until after the train had started, when he went to the platform and jumped off, fracturing his skull. On these facts as stated it does not appear that the railroad company was to blame.

The third accident occurred September 14th at Chesterton, a rear-end collision, in which one passenger on an excursion train was killed and 111 injured. This accident was inexcusable and wholly unnecessary. The Commission has made careful personal investigation by all of its members of the facts concerning it, and will have to find and report that the engineer of the train which ran into the excursion train and the flagman of the excursion train were guilty of gross neglect in performing their duties, and that the accident could have easily been avoided had these men obeyed the rules of the company. Accidents of this kind are not only to be greatly deplored but bitterly condemned, and public sentiment is growing to the point that some more effective means will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

EMPLOYES.

This class of fatalities has always excited the closest attention of the Indiana Railroad Commission. There can be nothing more awful, even when the nature of the work is dangerous in itself, than a man gone suddenly to his death by inevitable accident, without fault on his part, or by fault of his employer or his fellow-workman. And surely any Christian aggregation of men, known as a nation or a state, is greatly desirous of doing all in its power to prevent such fatalities.

In this bulletin comparison will be made with our bulletin No. 1, the corresponding period one year ago, as follows:

RESULTS.

	Bulletin No. 1, July, August and Septem- ber, 1907.	Bulletin No. 5, July, August and Septem- ber, 1908.	Decrease.
Deaths	29	24	5
Loss of limbs	6	2	4
Loss of fingers or toes.....	4	1	3
Spinal injuries	4	..	4
Fractures or dislocations.....	32	29	3
Sprains	45	68	*23
Cuts and bruises.....	144	173	*29
Miscellaneous	25	..	25

It will be noted that there is a distinct improvement, although not as great as desirable. There are 5 deaths less than the quarter one year ago; 6 lost their limbs in that quarter, 2 this quarter; there are 4 spinal injuries that quarter, none this; 32 fractures that quarter, 29 this quarter; 45 sprains that quarter, 68 now; 25 miscellaneous then, none now. (Cuts and bruises and miscellaneous are generally slight injuries.) There were 144 cuts and bruises that quarter against 173 this quarter.

And so, also, considering the increase of business, which means more men employed, the comparisons for the quarter just preceding April, May and June, 1908, are not discouraging. In that quarter there were 24 deaths and 24 this quarter. In that quarter loss of limbs, 2; the same this quarter. In that quarter spinal injuries, 1; none this quarter. But of the minor injuries there were more this quarter than in the preceding quarter. In this quarter one employe is reported as being caught in a frog, or switch. His injury was very slight, and, indeed, injuries from this cause are very rare. Since the act of Congress providing for automatic coupling, it is not generally necessary for switchmen to go on the track to couple or uncouple, and so far as our reports show, no employe has been killed or injured in this State for one year in this way. There is, indeed, a question about the cause of the death of one conductor last January, but we have had this case carefully examined and are in doubt about it. At all events, the Railroad Commission and its inspectors took this question up directly after the organization of the inspection department, with the companies themselves, especially as to the metallic blocking of all new frogs and switches, and from the reports of inspectors and recommendations and orders of this Commission, our Chief Inspector, who is a track man, and very careful and accurate about matters of this

*Increase.

kind, advises that 90 per cent. of the frogs in this State are blocked. It is the purpose of the Commission to continue its work on this line until it will be impossible that any accident shall occur from this cause. But, as said above, there is other work to be done for the safety of employes, much more important, and without which they would be much more liable to injury and death.

As to causes, the table No. 4 shows that in coupling and uncoupling there is a decrease of 6 from a year ago, an increase of 4 compared with last preceding quarter. A majority of these injuries are slight, and many of them were caused by the horizontal handle of the uncoupling lever, which catches the hand between this lever and the side of the adjoining car. The Commission took this up with the carriers more than a year ago (see Accident Bulletin No. 1, p. 14), and we understand that since then as fast as cars go to the shop this handle is either taken off or a new apparatus put on.

Three trainmen were injured this quarter by overhead obstructions. Two of these were by low bridges inside the cities and towns. The statute for the elevation of bridges does not apply to bridges within the limits of cities or towns. The other case was a slight injury to Brakeman Robinson on the Wabash Railroad at New Paris, who was struck by a low electric trolley wire. On investigation we found that this trolley wire was 21 feet and 10½ inches above the rail, a clearance greater than that prescribed by the statute for bridges, and a height which will clear in almost every case. On this general subject we may observe for the satisfaction of the trainmen in this State that the elevation of overhead and the removal of lateral obstructions by the operation of an act prepared by this Commission, and by our constant inspection and recommendation, has been one of the great works of the Commission. Injuries still occur, but very rarely, from these causes, but bridge after bridge and lateral structures one after the other are constantly being put in shape until we expect the fatalities from these causes will cease in the State of Indiana.

GRADE CROSSINGS.—TRAVELERS ON THE HIGHWAYS.

We have said so much on this subject in prior bulletins, and these fatalities appear to us to be generally so unnecessary, that we give here only the figures. During the time of these accident bulletins there were killed in the State of Indiana at highway grade crossings as follows:

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	5th Qr.	Total.
Steam railroads	28	15	11	16	25	95
Electric railroads	3	7	5	8	5	28
Total						123

These figures justify the denunciation of this slaughter as "The Great American Crime." The increase of 6 deaths for this quarter emphasizes the necessity of taking such steps as we have heretofore indicated and are working out, with reference to this great evil.

·TRESPASSERS.

And so also as to trespassers. As we have heretofore pointed out, the railroad companies are not responsible. The law compels the railroad companies to operate their trains on their tracks. The law allows, at least, if tracks are not posted, men, women and children to use these most dangerous tracks for thoroughfares, and so the slaughter naturally and inevitably takes place. Our last quarterly bulletin showed 50 killed on the tracks, but this bulletin will show 67, an addition of 17 more human lives. It is to be hoped that when the next general assembly shall convene it will pass an act to abate this loss of life and to provide also, if possible, some effective way for its enforcement.

CAR INSPECTION.

Car inspection for the last quarter shows number of cars inspected during quarter 7,319, number of penalty defects during quarter 152, number of M. C. B. defects during quarter 155. The past quarter for the months of July, August and September, 1908, cars inspected 6,668, penalty defects 115, M. C. B. defects 60.

TABLE No. 1.

STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Companies Not Reporting (a), or Reporting "No Accidents" (b).

b Angola Railway & Power Co.

b Chicago & Wabash Valley R. R. Co.

b Chicago & South Bend No. Ind. Co.

b Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co.

b Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Co.

a Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.

- b* Evansville Suburban & Newburg Ry. Co.
- b* Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway.
- b* French Lick & West Baden R. R. Co.
- a* Indiana Northern Railway Company.
- b* Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.
- b* Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.
- a* Lima & Toledo Trac. Co.
- b* Southern Michigan R. R. Co.
- b* Grand Trunk Railway.
- b* St. Joseph Valley Tr. Co.
- b* Chicago, So. Bend & Nor. Ind. Ry. Co.
- b* Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Elec. St. Ry. Co.
- b* Louisville & Northern Ry. & Lighting Co.
- b* Louisville & Southern Ind. Tr. Co.
- b* Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Tr. Co.
- b* Pere Marquette Railroad.

TABLE No. 2.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Casualties to Passengers, July, August and September, 1908.

WHERE, ETC.—

On passenger trains.....	149
On freight trains	6
On station grounds	0
Postal and expressmen.....	0

CAUSES—

Collisions	118
Derailments	3
Getting on and off moving trains.....	9
Getting on and off trains after stops are made.....	3
Defective and unlighted stations and platforms.....	0
Miscellaneous	22

RESULTS—

Deaths	3
Loss of limbs.....	1
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0
Spinal injury	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	9
Sprains	36
Cuts and bruises.....	106
Miscellaneous	0

TABLE No. 3.

STEAM RAILROADS.

*Casualties to Travelers on Highways, July, August and September,
1908.*

WHERE—

In vehicles	44
On foot	10

CAUSES—

Struck on crossings.....	49
Teams frightened	0
Defective crossings	1
Miscellaneous	4

RESULTS—

Deaths	25
Loss of limbs.....	1
Loss of fingers or toes.....	0
Spinal injuries	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	2
Sprains	4
Cuts and bruises	22
Miscellaneous	0

TABLE No. 4.

STEAM RAILROADS.

*Employees Killed or Injured During July, August and September,
1908.*

EMPLOYMENT—

Conductors	29
Enginemen	17
Firemen	50
Brakemen, roads and yards.....	101
Mechanics	1
Warehousemen	0
Laborers	99
Miscellaneous	0

CAUSES—

Coupling and uncoupling.....	14
Collisions	26
Derailments	19
Getting on and off trains.....	18
Caught in frogs and switches.....	1
Use of tools and machinery.....	0
Overhead obstructions.....	3

Falling from cars.....	33
Side obstructions	7
Miscellaneous	174
Defective tools and appliances.....	2

RESULTS—

Deaths	24
Loss of limbs.....	2
Loss of fingers or toes.....	1
Spinal injuries	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	29
Sprains	68
Cuts and bruises.....	173
Miscellaneous	0

TABLE No. 5.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Trespassers Killed or Injured During July, August and September, 1908.

WHERE—

On tracks	67
On trains	32
Miscellaneous	0

RESULTS—

Deaths	51
Loss of limbs.....	8
Loss of fingers or toes.....	3
Spinal injuries	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	7
Sprains	2
Cuts and bruises.....	27
Miscellaneous	0

TABLE No. 6.

STEAM RAILROADS.

Showing Results and Causes of Accidents During July, August and September, 1908.

RESULTS, TOTAL.	Death.	Loss of Limbs.	Fingers or Toes.	Spinal Injuries.	Fractures or Dislo- cations.	Sprains.
Passengers	3	1	0	0	9	35
Travelers on highways.....	25	1	0	0	2	4
Employees	24	2	1	0	28	68
Trespassers	51	8	3	1	7	24
Totals	103	12	4	1	46	131

CAUSE TOTALS.	Collisions.	Derailments.	Getting On and Off Mov- ing Trains.	Getting On and Off Af- ter Stops are Made.	Miscel- laneous.
Passenger trains	113	2	9	3	22
Freight trains	26	19	18	0	170
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	139	21	27	3	192

RESULTS, TOTAL.	Cuts and Bruises.	Miscel- laneous.
Passengers	106	0
Travelers on highways.....	22	0
Employees	170	0
Trespassers	27	0
	—	—
Totals	325	0

CAUSE TOTALS.	Coupling and Un- coupling.	Caught in Frogs and Switches.	Use of Tools and Machinery.	Overhead Obstruc- tions.	Fell from Cars.	Side Ob- structions.
Passenger trains	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight trains	14	1	0	3	33	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	1	0	3	33	7

	Defective Tools and Appliances.
Passenger trains	0
Freight trains	2
	—
Total	2

Total damage to engines, cars and roadway.....\$45,597 01

Total number wrecks—

Derailments	14
Collisions	15

TABLE No. 7.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS.

Showing Casualties on the Interurban Railroads During July, August and September, 1908.

WHERE—

On passenger trains.....	51
On station grounds.....	5

CAUSES—

Collisions	12
Derailments	0
Getting on and off moving trains.....	27
Getting on and off trains after stops are made.....	1
Miscellaneous	16

RESULTS—

Deaths	0
Fractures or dislocations.....	4
Sprains	12
Cuts and bruises.....	35
Miscellaneous	5

WHERE—

Travelers on highways in vehicles.....	12
On foot	2

CAUSE—

Struck on crossings.....	10
Teams frightened	3
Miscellaneous	1

RESULTS—

Deaths	5
Sprains	1
Cuts and bruises.....	8
Miscellaneous	0

EMPLOYEES.**EMPLOYMENT—**

Conductors	3
Motormen	5
Laborers	6

CAUSES—

Collisions	5
Miscellaneous	9

RESULTS—

Deaths	1
Fractures or dislocations.....	1
Sprains	1
Cuts and bruises.....	10
Miscellaneous	1

WHERE—

Trespassers on tracks.....	4
Miscellaneous	0

RESULTS—

Deaths	2
Fractures or dislocations.....	2
Collisions, 5; damage, \$1,746.00.	

TABLE No. 8.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on the Interurban Roads.

Deaths	8
Injured	80

TABLE No. 9.

The Following Table Shows the Total Casualties on All the Railroads.

DEATHS.

Steam roads	103
Electric roads	8
<hr/>	
Total deaths.....	111

INJURED.

Steam roads	502
Electric roads	80
<hr/>	
Total injured.....	582

Warnings at Highway Grade Crossings.

The statutory material on this subject is herewith presented in the three following groups:

Requirements as to bell and whistle signals.

Requirements as to flagmen, gates or automatic crossing signals.

Requirements as to sign boards.

BELL AND WHISTLE.

In all the states excepting Colorado, Louisiana, North Carolina, Washington, Wyoming, Maryland, Oregon and Pennsylvania there are statutes of state-wide application requiring locomotives to be supplied with bells and whistles and requiring the use of these as signals for certain distance before crossing any highway at grade. The references are as follows, with certain notes as to exceptions:

Alabama. Code 1907, §5473.

Arizona. R. S. 1901, C. C. §869; P. C. §355, makes failure a misdemeanor.

Arkansas. Dig. 1904, §6595.

California. Code 1906, C. C. §486; P. C. §390, makes failure a misdemeanor.

Connecticut. Gen. St. 1902, §3787; §3790 provides that such signals may be required at other than grade crossings.

Delaware. R. C. 1893, p. 987; required unless crossing is watched by watchman or gates.

Florida. Gen. St. 1906, §2841, in cities.

Georgia. Code 1895, C. C. §2222; §2224 provides for the use of the bell only in cities.

Idaho. C. C. 1901, §2190.

Illinois. R. S. 1905, p. 1578.

Iowa. Code 1897, §2072.

Kansas. Gen. St. 1901, §1323.

Kentucky. St. 1903, §786.

Maine. Acts 1905, §94. May be required when the crossing is not at grade.

Massachusetts. Acts 1906, p. 554.

Michigan. C. L. 1897, §6292. May be omitted in cities and villages unless required by local authorities.

Minnesota. R. L. 1905, §5001. "Except in cities."

Mississippi. Code 1906, §4045.

- Missouri. An. St. 1906, §1102.
- Montana. Code 1895. C. C. §908. P. C. §689 makes failure a misdemeanor.
- Nebraska. Acts 1905, p. 281.
- Nevada. C. L. 1900, §1012.
- New Hampshire. St. 1901, p. 516. May be omitted in cities and villages where approved by railroad commissioners.
- New Jersey. Acts 1903, p. 664.
- New Mexico. St. 1897, §3859.
- New York. P. C. §421, "Except in cities."
- North Dakota. R. S. 1905, §4295.
- Ohio. R. S. 1905, §5303.
- Rhode Island. G. L. 1896, p. 598.
- South Carolina. Code 1902, §2132.
- South Dakota. R. C. 1903, p. 658.
- Tennessee. Code 1896, §1574.
- Texas. St. 1897, §4507.
- Utah. C. L. 1907, §447.
- Vermont. St. 1906, §4431.
- Virginia. Code 1904, p. 676.
- West Virginia. Code 1906, §2358.
- Wisconsin. Acts 1907, pp. 491-2. May be omitted in cities and villages where there are gates or flagmen.

FLAGMEN, GATES, AUTOMATIC SIGNALS.

The statutory requirements regarding these safety devices are so often contained in a single section that they are combined in this compilation, the few exceptions being shown by the annotations:

Connecticut. Gen. St. 1902, §3888. May be required by Railroad Commission.

Delaware. Laws, Vol. XXI, 1898-99, p. 482. Local authorities may require gates or flagmen.

Illinois. R. S. 1905, p. 1583. Local authorities may require flagmen.

Iowa. Code 1897, §769. Cities over 5,000 may require gates.

Kentucky. St. 1903, §774. Railroad Commission may require within a city or town, or within one mile of the limits thereof, gates or flagmen.

Maine. R. S. 1903, p. 524. May be required by Railroad Commission. Page 540, unless provided in cities and villages speed shall not exceed six miles per hour.

Maryland. Code 1904, p. 658. County commissioners may require.

Massachusetts. Acts 1906, p. 556. Railroad Commission may require.

Michigan. C. D. 1897, §2681. Flagmen or gates where required by Railroad Commissioners.

Minnesota. Acts 1907, p. 553. May be required in cities or villages by Railroad Commission after hearing on complaint.

Mississippi. Code 1906, §4896. Railroad Commission may require gates.

New Jersey. Acts 1903, p. 664. Court of Chancery may order on petition. P. 657, in cities gates will relieve from speed limitations.

New York. C. & G. Gen. Laws 1902, p. 3084. Flagmen or gates may be ordered by supreme or county court upon petition; relieve from speed limit.

Ohio. R. S. 1905, §307-8. Railroad Commissioners may require.

Oregon. Acts 1907, p. 84. Railroad Commissioners may order after complaint.

Pennsylvania. P. & Dig. Supp. 1901, p. 812. Second-class cities may regulate use of flagmen or gates.

Rhode Island. Acts 1900, §784. Railroad Commissioner may order.

South Carolina. Code 1902, §2142. Railroad Commissioners may require flagmen.

Utah. C. L. 1907, §206, cl. 35. City council may require flagmen. §206xl, city council may require gates.

Vermont. St. 1906, §4433. Railroad Commissioneers may order.

Virginia. Code 1904, p. 683. Corporation Commissioners may order flagmen or gates within a two-mile limit outside of cities and towns. P. 686, council may require flagmen or gates in cities or towns.

Wisconsin. Laws 1907, p. 491-2. If maintained in cities or villages trains may exceed 12 miles speed limit.

SIGN-BOARDS.

These provisions are here set forth in sufficient detail for each state to show such requirements as are adopted with regard to size of letters, color, nature of inscription, and extent of use. In all cases there is the general provision that the boards shall be inscribed on both sides and elevated on posts or otherwise sufficiently to allow free passage and to be clearly seen along the roadways.

Alabama. Code 1907, §5475. Sign with large and distinct letters.

Arizona. R. S. 1901, C. C. §879. Capital letters 9 inches in length, "Railroad crossing, look out for the cars."

Arkansas. Dig. 1904, §6596. Capital letters 9 inches in length, "Railroad crossing, look out for the cars while the bell rings or the whistle sounds." Not required in cities or villages unless ordered by the local street authorities.

Connecticut. Gen. St. 1902, §3785. Required where there is no gate. Of such form as the Railroad Commissioner may approve.

Delaware. Laws Vol. XXI (1898-99), p. 482. Capital letters 5 inches in length, "Railroad crossing." Not required in cities and towns unless ordered by the local authorities.

Florida. Gen. St. 1906, §2841. Large sign-boards at or near crossing. Inscription in large letters, "Look out for the cars."

Illinois. R. S. 1905, p. 1578. Capital letters 9 inches in length. "Railroad crossing." Or, "Look out for the cars." Does not apply to cities or towns unless required by local authorities.

Iowa. Code 1897, §2054. Sign with large and distinct letters.

Kansas. Gen. St. 1901, §1324. Capital letters, "Look out for the cars." Does not apply to cities or towns unless required by local authorities.

Kentucky. St. 1903, §773. Capital letters 5 inches in length, "Railroad crossing." Does not apply to cities or towns unless required by local authorities.

Maine. Acts 1905, p. 94. "Railroad crossing." Distinctly painted in letters plainly legible.

Maryland. Code 1904, p. 649. Sign with large and distinct letters.

Massachusetts. Acts 1906, p. 555. Capital letters 9 inches in length, "Railroad crossing; look out for the engine," or such as approved by the Railroad Commission.

Michigan. C. L. 1897, §6292. Printed in 12-inch letters, "Railroad crossing." Not required in cities and villages unless ordered by local authorities or Railroad Commissioners.

Minnesota. R. L. 1905, §1994. A proper and conspicuous sign.

Mississippi. Code 1906, §4050. "Look out for the locomotive," or "Railroad crossing."

Missouri. An. St. 1906, §1103. Required where there are no gates. Letters 9 inches in length. "Railroad crossing."

New Hampshire. St. 1901, p. 516. Required where there are no gates or flagmen. Such as ordered by Railroad Commissioners.

New Jersey. Acts 1903, p. 664. Conspicuous sign. "Look out for the locomotive." Not required in cities and towns unless ordered by local authorities.

New York. C. & G. Gen. Laws 1902, p. 3084. Such as approved by Railroad Commissioners (now by Public Service Commission). May be omitted as ordered in cities and villages.

North Dakota. R. S. 1905, §4294. Suitable signs of caution. Painted with black Roman or black letters on white background. Letters 8 inches in length and proportionately broad. Posts 15 feet high.

Ohio. R. S. 1905, §5287. Large and distinct letters.

Oklahoma. The territorial statutes which remain in force until superseded were as follows. References are to sections in statutes of 1903:

Bell and Whistle. §1057. By §2365 punishment is provided for failure.

Sign-boards. §1055. Suitable signs of caution. Painted in black Roman or block letters on white background. "Railroad crossing, look out for the cars." Letters 8 inches high and proportionately broad. Posts 15 feet high. By §1056 after 30 days' failure the county commissioners may erect at expense of railroad.

Rhode Island. G. L. 1896, p. 599. Suitable sign-board upon each side of crossing. Black capital letters 9 inches in length. "Railroad crossing; stop, look and listen." To be placed under supervision of Railroad Commissioner.

South Carolina. Code 1902, §2133. Printed in large letters. "Railroad crossing." Does not apply to cities and towns unless required by local street officials.

South Dakota. R. C. 1903, p. 658. Suitable signs of caution. Painted with black roman or block letters on white background, "Railroad crossing; look out for the cars." Letters 8 inches in length and proportionately broad. Posts 15 feet high.

Tennessee. Code 1896, §1574. "Look out for the cars when you hear the whistle or bell." At the expense of the county.

Texas. St. 1897, §4506. Sign with large and distinct letters.

Vermont. St. 1906, §4430. Warning boards such as approved by Railroad Commissioners.

Virginia. Code 1904, p. 683. Capital letters 5 inches in length: "Railroad crossing." Not required in cities and towns unless ordered by local authorities.

West Virginia. Code 1906, §3359. Across each public road or street. Legible capital letters. "Railroad crossing, look out for the locomotive."

Wisconsin. Laws 1907, pp. 491-2. Large sign-board painted with large letters. "Look out for the cars." Must be visible on highway 100 feet distant.

Note.—In connection with this general subject, grade crossing warnings, the following two recent statutes are of interest:

Connecticut. Acts 1907, 224, empowers Railroad Commission to require removal of obstructions to clear view at crossings of highways.

Massachusetts. Acts 1906, p. 556, §154. Provides for removal of standing wood which obscures crossings.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRADE CROSSINGS.

To the Railroad Commission of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana:

Your Committee on Grade Crossings respectfully report:

The subject of the separation of highway and railroad crossings is of such transcendent importance as to require the best thought and the most skillful advice possible. No one appreciates this importance more than the members of your committee. The frequent reports of fatalities at grade crossings are constant reminders of the dangers already existing, which are multiplying year by year as travel on the highways and traffic on the railways increase. We take it that it is unnecessary to dwell upon the necessity for the separation of these grades. The important question is, how to accomplish the separation.

The chief obstacle in the separation of grades is the enormous expense attending the same. The elimination of grade crossings is as expensive as it is desirable. It contributes alike to the safety and convenience of the railroads and the public. It likewise corrects the mistakes made when the railroads were constructed, for which the railroads, counties, cities and villages are alike responsible. Recognizing this joint responsibility of error, such statutes as we now have in some of the states divide the expense of elimination between the railroads and the municipality or county. Each state has some legislation upon the subject, but after all, the matter is largely in the hands of the railroads. Where provision is made for the expense of elimination of grades, the major portion of such expense is imposed upon the railroads, with usually the municipality or county paying the smaller proportion. In some states, notably the Eastern States, the state from its treasury defrays a part of

the expense. In these Eastern States where the state participates in the expense of changing grades much good has been accomplished, as the railroads are required each year to separate a certain number of crossings. As an indication of the expense incurred by the separation of grades we may recite the fact that in New Hampshire, with only eleven hundred and ninety-one miles of railway, within the period of sixteen years three hundred and seventy-six dangerous crossings have been abolished at a combined expense of \$24,310,000.00. This includes the elevation of tracks, for long distances in some instances. In that commonwealth the expense is assessed upon the state, the municipality, and the railroad companies, the latter defraying sixty-five per centum and the state and municipalities thirty-five per centum. In New York State a sum of money is appropriated each year, out of which the state pays its fixed proportion of the cost of eliminating such grade crossings as are abolished during that year. We believe the amount appropriated is about two hundred thousand dollars annually. In congested localities, such as the larger cities, there is a very urgent demand for the separation of grades. The frequent stumbling block in the way of these improvements is the expense entailed upon the municipality, while in other instances the railroads object on account of the heavy proportion to be borne by them.

Safety to travel upon the streets and highways requires that, where possible, there should be a separation of grades. How shall this be accomplished? In the first place, such legislation should be secured as will not impose too heavy a burden upon any of the parties to be assessed. The railroad commission should be clothed with the necessary authority to hear and determine applications for a separation of grades, and they should fix the division of the expense within certain limits. Where the street or highway to be improved is occupied by an electric line, such electric line should be made to bear a just proportion of the expense. It is here suggested that the commission, in determining the necessity for such separation and the making of its order in that respect, should, within proper limits, apportion the cost to the interested parties. We made this recommendation because the benefits to each of the parties are not always equal. A fixed proportion of the expense, therefore, would not always be the most just and equitable. By leaving to the discretion of the commission the apportionment of the cost these benefits may be ascertained as the basis for proper and equitable division of the expense. The best reason for conferring this authority upon the railroad commission is that it would be far removed from local influences, which too often affect such matters, and again, from the very nature of its business, has the practical knowledge and the means for acquiring the same which is necessary to a proper and equitable determination of the questions involved.

We do not attempt in this report to discuss the statutes of the states here represented, and for that reason do not make specific recommendations as to the proper amendments which may be necessary to insure more speed in the separation of grades. As before indicated, two things are necessary: First, that the division of expense shall be so made as not to make the burden too great upon any of the parties; and, second, a statute requiring railroads to separate a certain percentage of grades each year.

The problem is to get rid of existing crossings. Future crossings at grade should not be tolerated except where it is a physical impossibility

to avoid it. The power to determine the question of future crossings of highways with steam and electric roads should also be conferred upon the railroad commission for the same reasons as above assigned.

Statistics show that about 1,000 persons are killed annually at grade crossings in this country. In addition, of course, there are a great many seriously injured. In some of the states these fatalities amount to 20 per cent. of the total deaths on or about the railroads.

These useless fatalities have been properly characterized as THE Great American Crime.

We repeat and emphasize the suggestion made above that grade crossings, either railroads with each other or of railroads and highways, should not be permitted in the future. The laying out and construction of all such crossings should be under the supervision and direction of the railroad commissions.

We append to this report a compilation of the statutes of the states on this subject which may be of use in the preparation of proposed legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

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GRADE CROSSINGS.

(From Proceedings of the North Central Association.)

INTRODUCTION.

This compilation of statutes on the subjects of Separation of Grade Crossings of Railways and Public Highways and the Installation of Interlocking Devices at Railroad Crossings is divided into three parts:

1. Separation of Grade Crossings of steam railroads, electric and steam railroads, electric railways, and all railroads and public highways.
2. States having statutes allowing or requiring interlocking devices.
3. States having special statutes concerning electric railways with regard to separation of grade crossings and interlocking devices.

As a basis for this work the compilation prepared by the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission, Dec. 15, 1902, in House Document, Vol. 73, Part 4, Appendix G, Table 6, Part B, pages 210-217, which covers the statutory provisions in each State to 1902. From 1902 to the present, Oct. 31, 1908, the *acts of each

*NOTE.—Date of latest statutes consulted is printed below the name of the state.

State have been searched and all States except Louisiana and Washington have statutes on some phase of these questions. The third part of this compilation is not treated in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's report, but the statutes have been consulted beginning with the last Revised Statutes to the present.

The abbreviations used are :

C. C. P.—Code of Civil Procedure.

R. S.—Revised Statutes.

C.—Code.

C. C.—Civil Code.

L.—Laws.

G. S.—General Statutes.

R. L.—Revised Laws.

P. S.—Public Statutes.

R. C.—Revised Code.

C. L.—Code of Laws.

P. C.—Political Code.

Nov. 6, 1908—E. A. F.

SEPARATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS.

Alabama, P. C. '07, Sec. 1296—City council or other governing body in city
1907 over 35,000 have full power and authority to require railroad company to construct and maintain viaducts, bridges and tunnels or parts, * * * and their approaches, over, along or under their tracks, at their own expense.

Sec. 1298—When viaduct, bridge or tunnel crosses over or passes under tracks of two or more railroads * * * power to apportion cost equitably among different railroads.

Arkansas, Acts '05:36—Railroad may construct and maintain bridge at
1905 public crossings.

California, C. C. '06, Sec. 472—Railroad may cross other railroad or high-
1907 way under, over or at grade, * * * as may be most expedient.

C. C. P. '06, Sec. 1240, Subd. 5—No railroad main track crossing outside the limits of any incorporated town, city, or city and county shall be at grade, unless such party * * * shall, at its own sole cost and expense, protect such crossing by the construction, operation and maintenance of an interlocking plant with suitable signals and derails, but either party may insist upon a separation of grades * * * cost divided among railroad companies concerned.

Colorado, R. S., Supp. '05, Sec. 4500a, Subd. 15—City Council may require
1907 railroad to construct, own expense, bridges and other approaches and viaducts or other conveniences at public crossings or over their tracks * * * when same crosses tracks of several railroad companies * * * build their proportion.

Connecticut, R. S. '01, Sec. 3708—All highway crossings to be other than
1907 at grade; except with special permission of commission; railroad
must make and maintain.

Sec. 3709—No steam railroad shall hereafter be constructed
across the tracks of any electric, cable or horse railway at grade.

Sec. 3710—New highways shall pass over or under railroad;
railroad to construct—one-half cost by railroad, one-half by town,
city or borough.

Connecticut (Cont'd.), R. S. '01, Sec. 3713, 3716—On petition of railroad
company or local authorities, commission may order a separation
of highway grade crossing.

Sec. 3714—Commission may order separation of grade crossing.

Sec. 3719—Railroad must maintain all structures over or
under their tracks at any highway crossing.

Delaware, L. '01-'03, p. 326, Sec. 84—Whenever practicable, crossing at
1907 grade of any railroad shall be avoided, but if not practicable, the
crossing may be at grade * * * it shall be the duty of the
corporation whose railroad track or tracks cross the tracks of such
other railroad company at its own expense to erect and maintain
signal tower and signal * * * with an electric warning at-
tachment, also to maintain interlocking system, with derailing
switches. Practicability to be determined by the chancellor.

L. '03, p. 343, Sec. 116—Duty of every railroad corporation or-
ganized under this act to construct and keep in repair good and
sufficient bridges under, over or across any public highway. Rail-
road crossings in incorporated towns and cities to be not at grade
except with permission of local authorities.

Florida, G. S. '06, Sec. 2809—Railroad may cross highway or may carry it
1907 over or under its tracks as may be most expedient for public good.

Georgia, R. S. '95, Sec. 2219—Railroad may cross each other at grade
1907 or not.

Idaho, C. C. '01, Sec. 2170—May cross other railroad tracks at grade.
1907

C. C. '01, Sec. 2172—Highway crossings may be at, above or
below grade.

Illinois, R. S. '05, p. 1578, Sec. 71—Railroad must construct and maintain
1907 crossings and approaches.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 5227—If railroad cannot agree upon manner of
1908 crossing, circuit court may order it at grade or not.

Sec. 5553c—Railroad corporations agreeing to separate cross-
ings at grade may apply to the commission who shall determine the
manner of the crossing, apportion all charges and expenses for
building and maintenance.

Sec. 5553d—On petition of one railroad the commission shall
determine whether grades shall be separated, determine the man-
ner and apportion the expense of building and maintenance.

Sec. 5249—When railroad crosses highway latter may be car-
ried under or over track as may be most expedient.

Iowa, Supp. '07 to Code '97, Sec. 773—Proportion of cost of viaduct to railroad companies to be made by council, one-half cost repairs borne by city, other half by railroad company or divide between railroad companies and city.

Iowa, Code '97, Sec. 770, p. 328—Cities having a population of 7,000 or over shall have power to require any railroad company * * * to erect, construct, reconstruct and maintain * * * any viaducts upon or along such streets, over or under such tracks, * * * shall not be required until Board of Railroad Commissioners determine same to be necessary, * * * must also approve plans.

Sec. 2063—In case one railroad company desires to cross tracks of another railroad company at grade * * * court, upon application of railroad company whose tracks are to be crossed, must make such order as is necessary to secure public safety and preservation of properties of the roads, * * * prescribe terms of maintenance.

Sec. 2020—Right to cross over or under any railroad, etc.

Kentucky, G. L. '03, Sec. 767, p. 420—Railroad Commission to determine manner of railroad crossing over another company's tracks.

Louisiana—No data.

1904

Maine, R. S. '03, Sec. 65, p. 523—New railroad to pass either over or under public highway unless railroad commissioners authorize it at grade.

Sec. 68, p. 523—Railroad may cross either over or under another railroad.

Sec. 73-74, p. 524-25—Railroad commissioners to determine manner one railroad of any kind to cross another, * * * to apportion the expense.

R. S. '03:29, Sec. 23—New highway may cross railroad track over or under, * * * but on petition of city authorities or railroad commission to determine whether it shall cross at grade.

Maryland, G. L. '04, Art. 23, Sec. 294, p. 661—Railroad may change public highway at grade to cross either over or under its tracks, whenever it considers it dangerous, at its own expense, with consent of municipal authorities or county commissioners.

P. G. L. '04, Art. 23, Sec. 283, p. 658—Where crossing is considered dangerous by county commissioners outside corporate limit of cities, it is their duty to order flagmen or electric signals at such crossing, or railroad shall change said grade crossing to pass over or under.

P. G. L. '04, Art. 23, Sec. 286, p. 659—Every railroad may cross another at, under or over grade, but said railroad crossing must maintain signal station and keep watchman.

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, pt. 2, Sec. 105, p. 542—On petition of railroad corporation commission may determine manner of separation of grade crossing.

Sec. 160, p. 542—Railroad cannot cross another at grade except by permission of railroad commission.

Sec. 107, p. 543—Highway crossings to be other than at grade except by permission of county commissioners and railroad commissioners; county commissioners shall determine manner of crossing.

Sec. 111, p. 544—Highways cannot cross railroads at level except by consent of railway commissioners.

L. '07:463, pt. 1, Sec. 29, p. 491—Upon petition of authorities of a town or city or directors of railway corporation, street railway corporation or governor and council, the superior court, after notice by petitioners to railway commissioners, may appoint three commissioners to determine the necessity of altering highway grades; Attorney General, when instructed by Governor, may petition court to appoint commissioners.

Sec. 34—Commission appointed to decide manner of crossing, apportion the costs * * * railroad 65 per cent., street railway 15 per cent., commonwealth, city or town 20 per cent.

Michigan, L. '07:54, Sec. 9, p. 57—Every railroad corporation may cross
1907 highways or other railroads at grade or not.

L. '05:127, Sec. 1, p. 175—Commissioner of railroads must approve manner of crossing of any street railway across railway and vice versa.

L. '05:128, Sec. 7, p. 177—Board to consist of railroad commissioner, Attorney General and Secretary of State to determine crossing of one railway across another, if at grade, the safeguards to be provided.

Minnesota, R. L. '05, Sec. 2915—Any railroad company has the right to
1907 cross another; district court to appoint commissioners to determine place and manner of crossing if railroad companies disagree.

Mississippi, Code '06, Sec. 4096—Right to cross any railroad.
1906

Code '06, Sec. 4053—Railroad must keep non-grade crossings in good repair.

Missouri, L. '05, p. 106—Where railroad is ten feet or more higher or
1907 lower than surface of street or road railroad shall be required by overseer of public road or authority of such city of the 4th class or ten or more citizens to construct a suitable passage and roadway under or across its tracks. * * * After thirty days crossing may be constructed and damages collected *double* the cost.

Nebraska, L. '05:14, Sec. 128—Cities 100,000 population or more, to require
1907 any railroad company or companies to erect and maintain any viaducts along or upon such streets over or under such track or tracks as deemed necessary for public safety.

L. '05:20, subd. 84, p. 233—Cities 20,000-40,000 population, * * * mayor and council shall have power to require railway or railway companies to erect and maintain viaducts * * * over or under such track or tracks, including approaches.

R. S. '03, Sec. 9971—Any railway may cross over or under any road, railroad, etc.

R. S. '03, Sec. 10027—Railroad must keep non-grade crossings in repair.

R. S. '03, Sec. 10025—Any railway may raise or lower highways to avoid grade crossings.

Nevada, C. L. '00, Sec. 990—Railway may cross another railway or highway
1907 at grade or not.

New Hampshire, R. S. '01, p. 516, Sec. 2—Railroad must not cross highways or other railroads at grade without consent of commission
1907 nor may highway be laid out across railroad at grade without consent of commission.

R. S. '01, p. 517, Sec. 13—Railroad commissioners may authorize railroad company to raise or lower highway at any crossing.

R. S. '01, p. 518, Sec. 14—Railroad commissioners may require railroad company to raise or lower highway at any crossing.

R. L. '01, p. 51, Sec. 15—Towns by vote may require railroad to separate grades, but railroad may appeal to commission.

New Jersey, L. '06:301, p. 663—Street or highway crossings in any town or
1908 city shall not be at grade except with consent of common council.

New York, C. & G., G. L. '06, Sec. 12, p. 3067—Commission, one a practical
1907 engineer, to determine whether new railroad crossings shall be at grade or not.

C. & G., G. L., vol. 4, p. 1247—Includes street railways.

C. & G., G. L. '06, p. 3109, Sec. 60—New crossings over highway to be not at grade, save with permission of commission which shall also determine whether crossings shall be above or below.

Sec. 61—Commission to determine manner of crossing when street is laid across railway.

New York (cont'd), C. & G., G. L. '06, p. 3109, Sec. 62-66—Commission may on its own motion, or on petition of local authorities, order a separation of grades.

C. & G., G. L. '06, v. 4, p. 1260, Sec. 64—Framework and abutments of overhead bridge to be kept in repair by railway company; approaches by municipality. If underneath railroad to maintain subway and municipality the approaches.

North Carolina, R. L. '05, Sec. 2567—If railroad cannot agree as to expense and manner of crossing, court to appoint commissioners to
1907 determine.

Sec. 2568—Railroads may cross highways at grade or not.

Sec. 2700—Railroad must maintain all crossings not at grade.

North Dakota, R. C. '05, Sec. 4266, pt. 5—Crossings may be constructed at
1907 grade or not.

R. C. '05, Sec. 4293—Bridges at non-grade crossings must be kept in repair by railway.

R. L. '05, Sec. 4275—Railroad may erect when necessary bridge or culvert over any highway.

Ohio, R. S. '05, Sec. 5322-23—Any municipal corporation may require
1908 railroad company to abolish its grade crossings * * * If railroad company and municipality disagree, may be submitted to circuit court to decide necessity. Court to apportion the cost.

Sec. 5325—Height of viaducts to be not less than 21 feet from top of rail and never less than 16 feet three inches when circuit court lowers same.

Supp. R. S. '05, Sec. 5329—Railroad to pay one-half the cost, municipality to pay one-half.

Supp. R. S. '05, Sec. 5332-5335—Whenever a new line of railroad is to be constructed across a highway or vice versa the crossing must be above or below grade unless common pleas court allows it to be at grade.

Sec. 5320—Grade crossing on county line may be abolished by commissioners of both counties joining in proceedings; cost not paid by railroad companies to be borne equally by the counties.

Oklahoma, R. S. '03, Sec 1031—Height of viaducts to be 20 feet or two 1905 passage ways of 14 feet each.

Sec. 1052—Any railroad corporation may raise or lower any highway to allow its railroad to pass over or under.

Sec. 1054—Railroad must maintain all bridges and abutments at non-grade crossings.

Oregon, L. '07, Sec. 25, p. 76-77—Railroad commission to determine manner 1907 one railroad shall cross another; to avoid grade crossing if reasonable and practicable. (Railroads include interurban and electric roads.)

Pennsylvania, L. '07, No. 188, p. 240-43—Boroughs authorized to enter into 1907 contract to build viaducts over any railroad track * * * county commissioners to pay 30 per cent. entire cost on approval of court of quarter sessions, * * * railroad and borough to pay the remainder.

Railroad must contract to help maintain bridges before going over or under same. (Applies to electric and all other railways.)

L. '03, p. 164—Where new highways are to be built * * * township or county to pay expense of under or overhead crossing.

P. & L. D. '94, Sec. 3930, pt. 71—Railroad in city may separate grades with consent of city.

P. & L. D. '94, Sec. 3931, 3973-74—A court may require crossings of two railroads to be other than at grade.

Rhode Island, L. '99:658, Sec. 45—No railroad shall be built at grade across 1908 highway or vice versa, save with consent of commissioner.

South Carolina, R. C. '02, Sec. 2111—Two railroads may cross at grade 1908 under supervision of railroad commissioner.

Sec. 2149—Railroad must maintain bridges, approaches, etc., at non-grade crossings.

Sec. 2179—No grade crossing of two railroads without written approval of commission.

Sec. 2181-82—Railroad may raise or lower highway in order to separate grades; must get decree from county commissioners describing what alterations may be made.

South Dakota, L. '07, p. 111, Sec. 26—Board of commissioners of any city 1907 may require railroad to construct viaduct or overhead crossings. To assess railroad company cost or proportion the amount.

R. C. '03, p. 656, Sec. 525—Railroad may raise or lower any highway for purpose of crossing over or under same.

R. C. '03, p. 656, Sec. 526—Railroad must maintain all bridges or abutments constructed by railroad to pass over or under highway.

R. C. '03, p. 646, Sec. 5—Railroad may cross highway at grade or not.

R. C. '03, p. 646, Sec. 6—Railroad may cross another. If they cannot agree as to manner of crossing, court to decide. New road to bear entire cost.

Texas, Supp. S. C. S. '06, title 94:13b, p. 449, Sec. 1—Railroad commission 1907 to decide manner in which one railroad to cross another.

Utah, C. L. '07, Sec. 440—Railroad may cross other railroads at grade 1907 through canyons.

Vermont, P. S. '06, Sec. 4422—Highway may pass over, under or at grade. 1906 When highway is at grade commission may order it not to be at grade.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4424—Railroad may raise or lower highway so as to make the crossing not at grade.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4426—Railroad to maintain constructions at non-grade crossings.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4544—On petition of selectmen of a town railroad commissioners may require change in method of crossing highway.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4545—Railroad commission to apportion expense, state not more than 25 per cent., town 10 to 15 per cent., and railroad 65 per cent.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4546—Every railroad corporation operating more than eighty miles of track to remove one grade crossing for every eighty miles of each year.

P. S. '06, Sec. 4547-48—Railroad commissioners may require railroad to remove grade crossing.

Virginia—NOTE—Public service corporations include steam and electric 1908 railways.

Code '04:54a, Sec. 1294b, pt. 3—Railroad may cross any other railway or highway at grade or not. If not at grade cost to be borne by party making the improvement. Railroad may alter any highway.

Code '04, :54a, Sec. 1294d, p. 38—All railway or highway crossings whenever practicable shall be above or below grade. Does not apply to crossings in cities or towns or to electric railways within or without cities or towns. Pt. 39, railroads to maintain crossings.

West Virginia, L. '07:43—Railroad may cross another at, above or below 1907 grade and may alter county road.

Wisconsin, L. '07, p. 498, Sec. 1828—Railway may cross street or highway 1907 at grade or not or may carry street or highway over or under track.

L. '07, p. 285, Sec. 1299h, pt. 1—Railway shall construct and maintain crossings not at grade without the limits of cities.

R. S. '99, Sec. 1299h—Local authorities may make contracts with railroads as to separation of grades at crossings.

Wyoming, R. S. '99, Sec. 2949—Railroad may alter any county road or 1907 other public highway to cross over or under same.

STATES HAVING STATUTES ALLOWING OR REQUIRING INTERLOCKING DEVICES.

California, C. C. P. '06, Sec. 1240—No railroad main track crossing outside 1907 the limit of any incorporated city or town or city and county shall be at grade, unless such party * * * shall, at his own expense, protect such crossing by the construction, operation and maintenance of an interlocking plant.

Colorado, R. S. Supp. '05:105, Sec. 3701a—Railroad may put in interlocking 1907 devices.

Sec. 3701b—Railroads to bear expenses of building and maintenance equally.

Delaware—Railroads crossing one another at grade must install inter- 1907 locking devices and maintain at own expense. L. '01-03, p. 326.

Florida, G. S. '06, Sec. 2840—Railroads may put in interlocking or de- 1907 railing devices.

Illinois, R. S. '05, Sec. 211, p. 1610—On petition Railroad and Warehouse 1907 Commission may order interlocking or safety devices.

Sec. 213—If railroads cannot agree on kind of signals Railroad Commission decides and proportions the cost of erection and maintenance.

R. S. '05, p. 1610, Sec. 212—Railroad Commission, if it decides railroad grade crossings dangerous, may require railroad to put in interlocking devices.

R. S. '05, p. 1579, Sec. 76a—Railroads may put in interlocking or other automatic devices where they cross at grade. Must be approved by the commission.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 5228—Railroad crossing another or electric rail- 1908 road may put in interlocking devices approved by the auditor.

Sec. 5229—On petition of railroad companies auditor may order interlocking devices and designate proportion of expense.

Sec. 5230—New railroads, either steam or electric, crossing another railroad must install interlocking devices at own expense and must maintain them.

Iowa, Code '97, Sec. 2060—Railroads may put in interlocking or other 1907 safety devices.

Sec. 2061—Any company may petition for interlocking or other suitable safety device in district court of the county.

Code '97, Sec. 2062—Court may order safety devices and make equitable division of the cost.

Kansas, G. S. '01, Sec. 5975—Interlocking devices required at railroad 1907 crossings * * * approved by Railroad Commission.

- Kentucky, G. L. '03, Sec. 775, p. 420—Interlocking devices may be put 1906 in at railroad crossings.
- Maine, R. S. '03, Sec. 92, p. 541—Interlocking devices may be put in at 1907 railroad crossing by consent of Railroad Commissioners.
- Massachusetts, L. '07:463, pt. 2, Sec. 146—Interlocking devices may be put 1907 in at railroad crossings with consent of Railroad Commissioners.
- Michigan, L. '07:312, Sec. 36—Railroad Commission may order modern 1907 system of protection where one railway crosses another (either electric or steam).
- Minnesota, L. '07:276—Railroad and Warehouse Commission may order 1907 railroad company to establish interlocking devices * * * expenses for erecting and maintaining to be divided by agreement of railroad companies or by the commission.
- Montana, L. '03:8, Sec. 1—Railroads may put in interlocking devices ap- 1907 proved by county commissioners.
- New York, C. & G., G. L., '06, p. 3087, Sec. 36—Railroads may put in in- 1907 terlocking devices, approved by Board of Railroad Commissioners.
- North Dakota, R. C. '05, Sec. 4296—Railroad may put in safety devices 1907 on approval of Railroad Commissioners * * * if commissioners do not approve, railroads may apply to judge of district court.
- Ohio—Railroad ommissioners may order safety devices where steam rail- 1908 roads cross each other, steam road crosses electric or interurban railway, electric or interurban railway crosses another, or where any steam, electric or interurban railway crosses street or highway at grade * * * Commissioners to apportion expense between railroad companies. L. '08, p. 390-91.
- Oregon, L. '07, Sec. 25, p. 76-77—New railroad crossing another shall put 1907 in interlocking devices approved by the commission * * * pay all cost. Railroad Commission may require railroads to put in interlocking devices approved by them. Commission to apportion cost if railroad companies cannot agree. (Includes electric and interurban railways.)
- Tennessee, L. '99:100—Railroads may put in interlocking devices at rail- 1907 road crossings.
- Texas, L. '07:15, p. 500, Sec. 2—Interlocking devices required at railroad 1907 crossing * * * must be approved by the commission.
- Virginia, C. '04, pt. 51, p. 684—Railroads may put in interlocking de- 1908 vices.
- Wisconsin, R. S. '99, Sec. 1808—Interlocking devices may be put in at 1907 railway crossings.

STATES HAVING STATUTES CONCERNING ELECTRIC RAILWAYS WITH REGARD TO
SEPARATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS AND INTERLOCKING DEVICES.

Connecticut, R. S. '01, Sec. 3709—No steam railroad shall hereafter be
1907 constructed across the tracks of any electric, cable, etc., railways
at grade.

R. S. '01, Sec. 3862—No electric, cable or horse railway shall
be constructed across any steam railroad at grade.

Sec. 3863—Street railway may petition commission for re-
moval of grade crossing.

Sec. 3864—Commission to apportion the expense.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 5224 and 5228—Railroad crossing another or elec-
1908 tric railway may put in interlocking device approved by the
auditor.

Sec. 5230—New railroad, either steam or electric, crossing
another railroad must install interlocking device at own expense
and must maintain same.

Sec. 5666—Electric railways have right to cross railway at
grade. New road to construct and maintain interlocking devices
approved by the auditor.

Sec. 5667—Crossing may be removed if electric railways fail
to install interlocking devices.

Sec. 5668—Electric railway right to cross either over or under
railway—clearance to be 21 feet 6 inches.

Sec. 5670—Crossings outside of cities or towns may be above
grade or below.

Sec. 5675—Right to cross other steam and electric railways.

Massachusetts, L. '07:463, pt. 1, Sec. 21, p. 488—Street railway shall not be
1907 constructed across the tracks of a railroad and vice versa at
grade without consent of Railroad Commission.

Michigan, L. '07:312, Sec. 36—Railway Commission may order modern
1907 system of protection where one railway crosses another (either
electric or steam).

Nebraska, L. '06:14, Sec. 35—Authorities of cities of 100,000 or more to
1907 regulate the crossing of railroads by street cars.

New Hampshire, R. S. '01, p. 530—No street railway shall lay its tracks
1907 across the track of a steam road or vice versa without the con-
sent of the commissioners. Commissioners to apportion the ex-
pense.

New York, C. & G., G. L. '06, p. 3109, Sec. 65—Street railways shall be
1907 laid out above or below railroad as determined by the commission.

Sec. 68—Expense apportioned by law.

P. 3067, Sec. 12—Commission, one a practical engineer, to de-
termine whether new railroad crossings shall be at grade or not.

Vol. 4, p. 1247—Includes street railways.

Ohio, L. '08, p. 390-91—Railroad Commissioners may order safety devices
1908 where steam roads cross each other, steam road crosses electric
or interurban railway, electric or interurban railway crosses an-

other or where any steam, electric or interurban railway crosses street or highway at grade * * * Commissioners to apportion expense between railroad companies.

R. S. '05, Sec. 5322-23—Any municipal corporation may require railroad company to abolish its grade crossings. * * * If railroad company and municipality disagree, may be submitted to circuit court to decide necessity. Court to apportion the cost.

Sec. 5325—Height of viaducts to be not less than 21 feet from top of rail and never less than 16 feet 3 inches when circuit court lowers same.

Supp. H. S. '05, Sec. 5329—Street railway companies to pay one-half and municipality one-half.

L. '08, p. 358-359—When street, electric or interurban railway and steam railway are unable to agree as to manner of crossing * * * common pleas court to decide and if practicable to avoid a grade crossing.

Oregon, L. '07, Sec. 25, p. 76-77—Railroad Commission to determine manner
1907 which one railroad shall cross another * * * to avoid grade crossing if reasonable and practicable. (Railroads include interurban and electric roads.)

Sec. 25, p. 76-77—New railroad crossing another shall put in interlocking devices approved by the commission * * * pay all cost. Railroad Commission may require railroads to put in interlocking devices approved by them. Commission to apportion cost if railroad companies cannot agree. (Includes electric railways.)

Pennsylvania, L. '07, No. 188, pp. 240-43—Boroughs authorized to enter
1907 into contract to build viaducts over any railroad track. * * * County commissioners to pay 30 per cent. entire cost on approval of court of quarter sessions. * * * railroad and borough to pay remainder.

Railroad must contract to help maintain bridges before going over or under same. (Applies to electric and all other railways.)

Texas—Electric railways same rights as steam roads.
1907

L. '07:15, Sec. 3—Electric railways to cross any steam road or highway.

Supp. S. C. S. '06, title 94:13b, p. 499, Sec. 1—Railroad Commission to decide manner in which one railroad shall cross another.

P. 500, Sec. 2—Interlocking devices required at railroad crossings must be approved by commission.

Vermont, P. L. '06, Sec. 4526—No street railway or other railroad shall
1906 cross another at grade except by permission of Railroad Commissioners.

Wisconsin, L. '01:465—All provisions of Sec. 6 of Sec. 1828, statutes 1898
1907 (roads right to cross other railways, etc.), shall apply to electric railways. Railroad Commission has power to determine kind of crossings.

TRESPASSING ON RAILROADS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRESPASSING.

(From Proceedings of the North Central Association.)

To the Railroad Commissions of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana, in Convention Assembled:

Your committee on trespassing on the railroad respectfully report:

Five thousand six hundred and twelve trespassers on the railroads of the United States were killed during the year ending June 30, 1908. In the State of Indiana, where accident reports are made, and accident bulletins are issued, out of total fatalities for the year ending June 30, 1908, of 391 persons, 174 were trespassers. On the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg from 1891 to 1907, inclusive, 3,103 trespassers were killed and 3,842 injured. The large proportion of killed to injured of these fatalities will be noted and it will attract especial attention that of all the fatalities on railroads in this country statistics show that nearly if not quite 50 per cent. are trespassers on the railroads.

The railroads are public highways, but not for footmen or horsemen, or for any conveyance except the engines and cars of the carriers. The states supervise and regulate the tolls of these highways and the safety of these highways. It seems to be the duty of the State also to protect the companies, whom it has invested with a part of its own sovereignty, against trespassers.

We think, chiefly to prevent loss of life, and also for the reason given above, that statutes prescribing that it shall be unlawful to walk upon, or stand upon, or go upon railroad tracks or bridges, except at such crossings and places which the public have a right to use, should be enacted. We are greatly impressed with the useless fatalities involved in present conditions and suggest that legislative action will not be taken except at the active insistence of railroad commissions. We have had carefully compiled the statutes prevailing in this country and the laws and customs of England, France and Germany and append these to this report to facilitate the preparation of proposed legislation.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our associates and upon the public attention to this humane and important matter.

A very great obstacle we apprehend will be the enforcement of such laws. The suggestion has occurred to us, and this is respectfully submitted, that police power might be given to section foremen as it is now given to conductors of trains, or to such persons as the Railroad Commission might appoint to enforce these laws.

We think that these acts should provide that the railroad companies shall post them in all their depots and in places where the public are accustomed to use their tracks.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. WOOD,
O. H. HUGHES,
J. A. WILLOUGHBY,
Committee.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
List of Latest Statutes Consulted.....	461
Introductory Outline.....	462
Acts in Relation to Persons Walking on the Right-of-Way.....	463
Acts in Relation to Driving Vehicles or Animals Along Tracks or Right-of Way.....	465
Acts to Prevent Contriving that Animals Be on Right-of-Way.....	467
(a) Driving or Enticing on.....	467
(b) Breaking Down Fences.....	468
(c) Leaving Open Gates at Farm Crossings.....	468
Acts to Insure Security of Fences and Guards.....	469
Double Damages Allowed Against Delinquent Railroad.....	469
When Land Owner May Build and Recover Compensation.....	470
Acts to Prevent "Stealing a Ride".....	471
Acts Against Passengers Riding on Car Platform.....	476
Acts Giving Members of Train-Crew Powers of Peace Officers.....	477
Acts Enabling Railroads to Employ Special Policemen.....	478
Summary of Acts Explicitly Defining Liability of Railroad when Fences are Lacking.....	480
Summary of Tennessee Act to Prevent Accidents.....	481

OFFENSES AGAINST RAILROADS.

List of latest statutes consulted for each state:

Alabama	R. S. 1907
Arizona	Laws 1907
Arkansas	L. 1905
California	L. 1907
Colorado	L. 1907
Connecticut	L. 1907
Delaware	L. 1907
Florida	L. 1907
Georgia	L. 1907
Idaho	L. 1907
Illinois	L. 1907
Indiana	R. S. 1908
Iowa	Supp. Code 1907, L. 1906
Kansas	L. 1907
Kentucky	L. 1906
Louisiana	R. S. 1904
Maine	L. 1907
Maryland	L. 1906
Massachusetts	L. 1907
Michigan	L. 1907
Minnesota	L. 1907
Mississippi	R. S. 1906
Missouri	L. 1907
Montana	L. 1907
Nebraska	L. 1907
Nevada	L. 1907

New Hampshire	L. 1907
New Jersey	L. 1907
New Mexico (nothing found)	L. 1905
New York	L. 1907
North Carolina	L. 1907
North Dakota	L. 1907
Ohio	L. 1906
Oklahoma	L. 1905
Oregon	L. 1907
Pennsylvania	L. 1907
Rhode Island	L. 1907
South Carolina	L. 1908
South Dakota	L. 1907
Tennessee	L. 1907
Texas (nothing found)	L. 1907
Utah	R. S. 1907
Vermont	R. S. 1906
Virginia	L. 1906
Washington (nothing found)	L. 1907
West Virginia	L. 1907
Wisconsin	L. 1907
Wyoming	L. 1907

OFFENSES AGAINST RAILROADS.

Offenses against railroads whereby life is endangered may be divided into two sorts. On the one hand there are depredations and outrages, such as wrecking, robbing, firing upon or stoning trains or stealing railroad iron. Trespasses of persons and negligent or wilful acts whereby animals are allowed to get on the right-of-way, compose the other sort; and it is legislation concerning this latter sort that is examined here.

Assuming the relation of the railroad with employes and with persons on the right-of-way at lawful crossings provided for, there remains the trespasses of persons or animals within the fenced right-of-way, where a clear track is presumed. The topics which appear in this question and have been provided for somewhat by statute may be exhibited in a summary as follows:

TRESPASSES.

Persons—

- I. Walking on right-of-way.
- II. Using vehicle or riding on right-of-way.
- III. Contriving that animals be on right-of-way—
 - (a) by driving or enticing them on,
 - (b) breaking down fences or guards,
 - (c) leaving open gates at farm crossings.
- IV. Stealing a ride on trains.
- V. Passengers riding out on platform of cars.

In connection with these offenses the railroad may be at fault: First, by wilful or negligent lack of care in the operation of its trains, and in such case no statute was found relieving or lightening its liability for damages; again in connection with III, by its own neglect or wilfulness, the proper fences and guards may be lacking, in relation to which Section IV contains a summary of statutes imposing more than the ordinary liability; and finally, in the case of V the company must provide adequate accommodation within the cars for all passengers.

The trespasses enumerated are one and all prohibited by statute, more or less. To enable the railroad to adequately enforce, however, certain statutory measures are taken:

VII. Special police power may be given to the train crews or station masters.

VIII. Special police officers paid by the railroad may be appointed.

IX. The railroad may be released from liability if its fences and guards be secure, also, as appears in most of the statutes, a wilful trespasser may be denied damages or made liable to punishment.

The summary of the statutes concerning any one item will run generally as follows:

State, reference, age of statute, what prohibited or provided for, and how, declared an offence, penalties, special provisions for enforcement, notes. (Date.)

The date at the end gives the latest statute consulted.

ACTS IN RELATION TO WALKING ON TRACKS OR RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Ten states make explicit provisions concerning walking upon the tracks or right-of-way of a railroad. Of these, four explicitly forbid it, the others provide a penalty recoverable by an action. It has seemed best to add Georgia as a special case.

In the statement of a statute, saving clauses, excepting employes of the railroad or the case of persons on the tracks at lawful crossings, are to be presumed and consequently have been omitted in the following summaries:

Delaware, L., Vol. XXI, p. 480—"It shall not be lawful for any person * * * to walk along the track or tracks of any such railroad." (No penalty explicitly provided.) (1907.)

Maine, R. S. '03:52, Sec. 77. Whoever without right walks or stands on a railroad track or bridge forfeits \$5-\$20, to be recovered by complaint.

Sec. 76. "No railroad corporation shall be liable for the death of a person walking or being on its road contrary to law, or its valid rules and regulations."

Sec. 78. Printed copies of Sec. 77 to be posted; fine not over \$100 for each case of neglect. (1907.)

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, Sec. 232 (1853)—"Whoever without right stands or walks on a railroad track shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars." (42 Mass., 300.) (1907.)

Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 1105 (R. S. 1889)—Any person walking upon track or tracks and receiving harm on account thereof shall be deemed to have committed a trespass in any action brought by him, but not otherwise. (1907.)

Annotations: One walking upon a properly fenced track is a trespasser for whose presence and safety the company is not bound to keep a lookout. 11 S. W., 254; 19 S. W., 483; 74 S. W., 1002.

Statute does not relieve the company from all duty of exercising care. 60 S. W., 195.

New Hampshire, R. S. '01:266 (1899)—A person entering upon or remaining in the right-of-way, tracks, yard, station, * * * when notice has been posted forbidding such trespass, shall be fined not more than \$20; no right to enter upon or be upon any railroad track shall be implied from custom or use, however long continued. One injured in such case shall have no cause for action for damages unless it be due to wilful negligence of the railroad. (1907.)

New Jersey, L. '03:257, Sec. 55—It shall not be lawful to walk along the tracks. No damages recoverable for injuries received while "walking, standing or playing on any railroad, or by jumping on or off a car while in motion." (1907.)

New York, R. S. '06, III, p. 3103 (L. 1850 and 1892)—"No person * * * shall walk upon or along its track or tracks." (1907.)

Rhode Island, L. 1899:613—Any person who without right knowingly stands or walks or rides a bicycle or other vehicle on the roadbed of any steam railroad shall be fined \$5-\$20. Any police officer may arrest such person without warrant. Act to be posted at or upon each passenger station. (1907.)

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 3726 (1883)—"If any person be on track of a railroad within one hundred yards of an approaching train * * * he shall be fined \$10-\$100." (1906.)

Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 1811 (1878)—"It shall not be lawful for any person * * * to walk," etc., as in New York. (1907.)

Annotations: Habitual use for years of track by community tends to show license and to repel the inference of contributory negligence. 53 Wis., 626.

Statute does not change rule that a company is liable for the result of its negligent acts or omissions to a licensee on its right-of-way. 58 Wis., 646.

Georgia, Code 1895, III, 519—"Any person intruding unlawfully upon the constructed track of a railroad company, or the state railroad, contrary to the will of the company or superintendent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." (1875.) Walking would seem to be intruding, yet we find this annotation: "Merely to walk upon the track not indictable. 71 Ga., 428."

In connection with the subject of this section the following explicit statute of Indiana may be quoted:

R. S. '08, Sec. 5244—"Use by the public (of the) right-of-way or depot grounds of any railroad in this State by riding, driving or

walking thereon, shall not ripen into a right to do so even though it has been so used for a period of twenty years or more; nor shall use be evidence of a grant to do so except where such use is made across such ground to connect a street or highway on each side thereof, and except where a court of competent jurisdiction had adjudged the existence of a street highway."

ACTS IN RELATION TO DRIVING VEHICLES OR ANIMALS ALONG TRACKS OR RIGHT-OF-WAY.

In another sort of trespass on a railroad track a person may ride a bicycle or horse, or drive a buggy along the same or use the right-of-way as a highway for driving cattle, sheep or other animals. Offenses of this kind have been provided against by legislation in twenty-two states. It is to be observed that use of the tracks *as a highway* is the idea of this section. Saving clauses are omitted as before:

Arizona, L. '05:49—To use any part of a railroad as a right-of-way upon or along which to drive or propel any railroad track, bicycle track, velocipede, tricycle or other vehicle is a misdemeanor. Fine not more than \$100, imprisonment not over 100 days, or both. (1907.)

Arkansas, R. S. '04, Sec. 2001 (1875)—Every person who uses railroad track as common highway for horses, cattle or vehicles * * * shall on conviction be fined not over \$25, imprisoned not over 30 days, or both. (1905.)

California, Pen. C. '06, Sec. 369 (1877), Par. (E)—Misdemeanor to lead, drive or conduct any beast along the track of a railroad or suffer it to be placed within the fenced right-of-way for grazing or other purposes. Par. (G)—Misdemeanor to ride, drive or propel any vehicle upon and along track, through or over the private right-of-way. (1907.)

Colorado, L. '03:155—Unlawful to place upon or propel or use upon track any railway bicycle, push car, hand car, slide or similar vehicle. Misdemeanor. Fine not over \$300, imprisonment not over 6 months, or both. (1907.)

Connecticut, L. '05:202—Any one who may lead any beast on track * * * shall be fined not over \$50, imprisoned not over 30 days, or both (1907.)

Delaware, L. Vol. XXI, p. 480—"If any person shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other animal upon such railroad and within such fences and guards other than at farm crossings * * * he shall for every such offense forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, and shall also pay all damages, which shall be sustained thereby to the party aggrieved." (1907.)

Illinois, R. S. '05:114, Sec. 64—Whoever shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other animal upon the track or lands * * * and within such fences or guards, * * * liable to penalty \$10-\$100.

- Maine, R. S. '03:52, Sec. 77—Whoever without right enters upon a railroad track with any team or vehicle, however propelled, or drives or propels * * * along track shall be punished; fine not less than \$50, or imprisonment not less than 30 days. (1907.)
- Massachusetts, L. '06:463, Sec. 235 (1874)—Whoever rides, drives or leads a horse or other beast upon a railroad * * * shall forfeit not over \$100, and shall be liable for the damages. (1907.)
- Minnesota, R. L. '05, Sec. 5148 (1903)—It is a misdemeanor to enter upon, afoot or with any animal or vehicle, any railway bridge or trestle, or to ride, operate or propel a velocipede, track bicycle or tricycle on or along the track of any railway. (1907.)
- Mississippi, Code '06, Sec. 1342—To ride or drive any vehicle, cattle, horses, mules or other live stock on railroad * * * is a misdemeanor. Fine \$10-\$200, imprisonment not over three months, or both. (1906.)
- Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 1105—Person who rides, leads or drives any horses or other animals upon such road within such fences and guards forfeits for each offense not more than \$10 and damages. If fences and guards be secure, corporation not liable for damages to animals, unless negligent or wilfully done. (1907.)
- Nebraska, R. S. '03, Sec. 2165 (1873)—“Every person who shall draw or drive any wagon, carriage, cart, coach, gig or other two or four-wheeled vehicle on or between the rails or tracks or on or along the graded roadway of such road (unless compelled by necessity so to do) * * * shall be fined \$5-\$25.” (1907.)
- New Jersey, L. '03:257, Sec. 21—As in Missouri. (1907.)
- New York, R. S. '06, III, p. 3103—“Any person riding, leading or driving any horse or other animal upon any railroad, or within the fences and guards thereof * * * shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of ten dollars, and pay all damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved.” (1907.)
- North Dakota, L. '07:206—Unlawful to drive, ride or lead any animal or use any vehicle on any railroad track or to use the same as a highway. Misdemeanor.
- Ohio, Laning's Revision, '05, Sec. 10489—“Whoever draws or drives any two or four-wheeled vehicle on or between the rails or tracks or along the graded roadway of any steam railroad * * * shall be fined \$5-\$25.” (1906.)
- Pennsylvania, L. 1838, Apr. 16—If any person shall * * * lead, drive or cause to be led or driven any horse, mule, ox, sheep, swine or other cattle on railroad or its right-of-way, or haul any vehicle * * * upon such railroad, such person shall forfeit \$25 and pay all damages. Pepper and Lewis' Digest, 1894, p. 3950. (1907.)
- Rhode Island, L. '99:613—As already quoted.
- Vermont, R. S. '06, Sec. 4457—“A person who rides, leads or drives a horse or other animal upon a railroad, and within such fences and guards * * * shall forfeit not more than ten dollars, to be recovered by the corporation in an action on the case, and shall also pay the damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved.”

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 3726 (1883)—Any person wilfully riding, driving or leading any animal or contriving for any animal to go on track, * * * shall be fined \$10-\$100. (1906.)

Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 1811 (1872)—“If any person shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other animal upon such road when such road be fenced, or if any person or persons shall ride, lead or drive any horse or horses or teams lengthwise of said track when it is not fenced,” * * * shall forfeit not over \$10 to the corporation and pay all damages. (1907.)

CONTRIVING THAT ANIMALS BE ON TRACK.

The trespasses in the preceding section were those by which the right-of-way is used as a convenience. An owner, however, may get an animal on the railroad track intending that it be killed or injured and the resulting damages be collected from the railroad. There seems to be three kinds of such trespasses as provided against by statutes:

(a) The animal may be driven or enticed upon the track.

(b) Fences or guards may be broken down, leaving access to the right-of-way, or (c) the gates at a farm crossing may be left open. Some statutes provide for all three in the same section; some states provide for one kind and not for the other; hence the method of summary below:

(a) (Eleven states, one territory.)

Alabama, Code '07, Sec. 7678—Any one convicted of salting the track of a railroad must be punished, at discretion of the jury, by death or imprisonment for not less than 10 years.

Arizona, C. C. '01, Sec. 3041—Owner who drives animals or causes them to be driven upon the track intending that they be thereby injured shall be liable for all damages and shall be punished for a felony.

Colorado, R. S. '91, Sec. 3716—An owner who intentionally drives stock on track and the stock be killed or injured shall receive no damages from railroad, but be liable to railroad for all damages it may suffer and shall be guilty of a felony. Imprisonment 1-5 years.

Florida, R. S. '06, Sec. 3661—Whoever * * * salts track * * * for the purpose of attracting cattle thereto, or whoever shall drive cattle thereon * * * imprisonment not over 10 years.

Illinois, R. S. '05:114, Sec. 64—“Whoever shall ride, lead or drive any horse or other animal upon the track or lands, * * * and within such fences or guards * * * or shall tear down or render insufficient to exclude stock, any part of such fence, guards, gates or bars * * * or shall leave the gates or bars at farm crossings open or down * * * or shall leave horses or other animals standing upon farm or road crossings,” liable to penalty \$10-\$100.

Maine, R. S. '03:52, Sec. 79—Whoever takes down or intentionally injures any such fence, * * * or turns any horse, cattle or other animal upon or within the inclosure of such railroad. Fine \$10-\$100, or imprisonment 10 days-6 months.

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, II, Sec. 236—"The person through whose fault or negligence a horse or other beast goes at large within the limits of a railroad opened for use, shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars for each offense, and be liable for any damage which results therefrom."

Michigan, R. S. '97, Sec. 6294—The person who intentionally drives, rides or leads any horse or other animal upon such road and within such fences or guards * * * or injures or destroys or makes openings or passages through or over * * * or neglects to close gates or bars shall be fined not over \$100, and be liable for all damages resulting.

Minnesota, R. S. '05, Sec. 5147—Misdemeanor to break down or carry away any part of fence, bars or gate * * * or to destroy or injure any hedge, ditch or other structure used or intended as a fence to inclose tracks, or to use gate or bars and permit animal to stray upon track, * * * or to lead, drive or turn upon such track any animal for grazing or other purpose. Imprisonment not over 30 days, fine \$10-\$50.

Tennessee, R. S. '96, Sec. 1587—Proof of wilful intent on the part of the owner to procure the killing or injury of live stock shall defeat the recovery of damages.

Vermont, R. S. '06, Sec. 4458—The person through whose fault or negligence a horse or other beast is at large within the limits of a railroad shall forfeit not over \$20 per animal and damages.

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 3727—Person convicted of driving or contriving that any animal be on track with view to recover damages shall be imprisoned 1-10 years, or confined in jail not over 1 year and fined not over \$500.

(b) (Six states.)

Alabama, Code '07, Sec. 7668—Every person convicted of wilfully breaking or destroying any railroad fence must be fined \$10-\$500, or imprisoned 10 days-12 months.

Illinois—See (a).

Maine—See (a).

Minnesota—See (a).

Missouri, R. S. '05, Sec. 1958—Misdemeanor to break down in any way or to injure fences or guards.

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 3728a—To injure or destroy fences or cattle stops * * * misdemeanors. Not less than 15 days, \$10, or both.

(c) (Ten states.)

The offence is in each case to neglect to close gates or put up bars at farm crossings after passing through.

The summary sets forth the penalty.

California, R. S. '06, Pen. C, Sec. 369d—Misdemeanor.

Connecticut, Gen. S. '02, Sec. 1373—Not over \$10 and be liable for all damages therefrom.

Illinois—See (a).

Idaho, L. '03, p. 324—No recovery can be had on account of stock injured or killed * * * by reason of failure to keep gates closed.

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, II, Sec. 237—\$2-\$10 and be liable for all damages resulting therefrom.

Michigan—See (a).

Minnesota—See (a).

Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 1958—Misdemeanor.

New Hampshire, R. S. '01:266, Sec. 5—\$10 and damages.

Rhode Island, R. S. '96, p. 601—\$2-\$10 and damages.

Utah, R. S. '07, Sec. 456XI—(As in Idaho).

Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 1811—\$10-\$50 and damages.

VI. TO INSURE SECURITY OF FENCES AND GUARDS.

To secure the erection and maintenance of fences and guards where necessary, several States provide in case of accidents on account of lack or defects of such that the company shall be liable to double damages if claims of persons aggrieved be not settled within a specified time.

Florida, R. S. '06, Sec. 2871—60 days. Person entitled to damages must present claim in writing within one year.

Iowa, Code '99, Sec. 2055—30 days.

Minnesota, R. S. '05, Sec. 1997—30 days.

Nebraska, R. S. '03, Sec. 10021—30 days.

Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 1105—Provides that double damages shall be paid for injuries resulting from failure to *build* fences and guards.

Connecticut, Gen. S. '02, Sec. 3736—Railroad corporation failing to comply with orders of railroad commissioners respecting fences and cattle guards shall forfeit to the state \$100 per month of default.

North Carolina, R. S. '05, Sec. 3753—Railroad corporation failing to construct or maintain cattle guards at its points of entrance and exit upon enclosed lands, and failing to keep in constant repair the crossings to any plantation road thereupon is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined at the discretion of the court.

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 1294d, Par. 15—If track be not enclosed claimant need not show negligence on part of railroad.

Below is a summary of statutes providing that the railroad must erect cattle guards and farm crossings within a certain time after service of written demand by land owner, who, in default thereof, may recover * * * or erect and recover cost and * * *

<i>Statute.</i>	<i>Notice</i>	<i>May recover there- after.</i>	<i>May erect and recover.</i>
Alabama R. S. 1907, Sec. 5513	30 days	\$25 per 30 days' default	
Arkansas R. S. 1904, Sec. 6644	10 days	\$25-200	
Georgia R. S. 1895, Sec. 2244	30 days	\$25 per diem of default	
Idaho L. 1903, p. 324	30 days		Cost.
Illinois R. S. 1905: 114, Sec. 66	30 days		Twice the cost.
Kansas R. S. 1901, Sec. 5920	60 days Dec. and Jan. excepted		Cost plus 1 per cent interest per month from time the fence was built.
Maine R. S. 1903: 52, Sec. 27	30 days	\$100	
Massachusetts L. 1906: 463, II, Sec. 103	Unreasonable neglect	Not over \$200 per month of default	
Minnesota R. S. 1905, Sec. 5178	40 days, exclu- sive of Oct. 1 to April 1	Not over double cost of such fence, with court costs and attorney's fee.	Or he may con- struct and re- cover in like manner.
Missouri R. S. 1906, Sec. 1105	5 days after r. r. has been con- structed 3 months		Cost, compensation for time and trouble, 10 per cent interest per annum thereon from time of ser- vice of process in such suit, attor- ney's fee.
Nebraska R. S. 1903, Sec. 10020	6 months		Cost.
New Hampshire R. S. 1901, p. 519	20 days		Twice the cost.

<i>Statute.</i>	<i>Notice</i>	<i>May recover there- after.</i>	<i>May erect and recover.</i>
North Dakota R. S. 1905, Sec. 4301	60 days		Cost at not over \$1.25 per rod and all damages.
Oklahoma R. S. 1903, Sec. 1061	60 days		Cost at not over \$1.25 per rod.
South Dakota C. C. 1903, Sec. 542	60 days		Cost not over \$1.25 per rod.
Vermont R. S. 1906, Sec. 4445			Cost.
Virginia R. S. 1904, Sec. 1294d, Par. (16)	30 days	\$5 per diem de- fault	
Wisconsin L. 1907: 254	3 months. Nov. 1 to April 1 excepted	\$10 per day de- fault	

Land owner must first give 10 days' notice, and then get an order from the circuit court (if court approves necessity). Applied only to cattle guards.

STEALING A RIDE.

So far the offenses considered have been trespasses upon the right-of-way. There are several others that are properly trespasses upon the trains and cars. Such a one is "stealing a ride." Thirty-five States have enacted statutes against such offenses. In defining just what shall be unlawful they vary widely in wording and in the following summary this part is usually quoted verbatim. The usual saving clauses are omitted or summed up as *without right*.

Alabama, Code '07, Sec. 7682—Whoever without right "rides or attempts to ride, on the top of any car, coach, engine or tender, on any railroad in this state, or on the draw heads between the cars, or under the cars on truss rods or trucks, or in any freight car, or on a platform of any baggage car, express car, or mail car, on any train in this state," * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction fined \$10-\$100.

Arkansas, L. '05:191—It is a misdemeanor to board any moving train without bona fide intention to become a lawful passenger thereon. Penalty \$5-\$100.

Connecticut, L. '05, p. 404—"Every person who shall, without right, be upon, or attach himself to, any engine or car upon the track of a railroad * * *," shall be fined not over \$50, or imprisoned not over 30 days, or both.

Delaware, Laws, Vol. 14:416—"If any person enter into, or get on the platform, or steps attached to any railroad car, of whatever kind, * * * contrary to the rules of the company," * * * fined \$5. It shall be the duty of constables and police officers to arrest without warrant every such offender.

Florida, R. S. '06, Sec. 3655—No person without right shall board or enter upon any railroad train or locomotive while same is in motion, or cling to any bar, railing or other outside fixture of any train or locomotive while * * * . Penalty not over \$25, or not over 30 days. This section shall not alter liability of railroad for damages for injury or death of such person.

Idaho, L. '03, p. 41—"Every person who shall * * * ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine, railroad car, railroad trains of any character in or upon any part thereof, for the purpose or with the intent of stealing a ride thereon, or who shall * * * climb upon, hold to or in any manner attach himself to any locomotive engine or railroad car or railroad train or trains of any character while the same are in motion, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Penalty not over 30 days, or not over \$60, or both.

Illinois, R. S. '05:114, Sec. 79—"No person or minor shall climb, jump, step, stand upon, cling to, or in any way attach himself to any locomotive engine or car, either stationary or in motion, upon any part of the track of any railroad * * * ." Penalty not over \$25 or not over 12 hours' imprisonment.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 2670—"Whoever * * * either climbs, jumps or steps upon, swings upon, attaches himself to or steps, jumps or swings upon any locomotive engine or car * * * while the same is in motion, shall * * * be fined not more than three dollars."

Iowa, Code '97, Sec. 4811—"If any person * * * get upon or off any locomotive engine or car of any railroad company, while the same is in motion, or elsewhere than at the established depot of such company, or get upon, cling to or otherwise attach himself to any such engine or car for the purpose of riding upon the same, intending to jump therefrom when such engine or car is in motion, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Kansas, R. S. '01, Sec. 2414—It is a misdemeanor for any person to "climb upon, hold to or in any manner attach himself to any locomotive engine or car, or train of any character * * * in motion or standing still, or to ride or attempt to ride in or upon any part thereof for the purpose of stealing a ride thereon * * * ."

Sec. 2416—Penalty for violations of above, not over 30 days, or not over \$25, or both.

Kentucky, R. S. '03, Sec. 805—It is unlawful for any person without right "to get on or off on the outside or to swing on or hang on from the outside of any engine or car while the same is in motion or switching, or immediately preceding" such movements. Penalty not over \$10.

Louisiana, R. S. '04, p. 410—Any person who without right "rides or attempts to ride on the top of any car, coach, engine or tender on any railroad, * * * or on the drawheads between the cars, or under the cars, on truss rods or trucks, or in any freight car, or on the platform of any baggage car, express car, or mail car on any train," * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty not over \$50. or not over 6 months, or work on the street or public roads, at discretion of the court.

Maine, R. S. '03:52, Sec. 79—Whoever without right "gets on or leaves any steam engine, tender or car at any place outside of a railroad station, while such * * * is in motion, shall be imprisoned not over 30 days, or fined" not over \$10. "This provision does not affect the liability of any railroad corporation for injuries or damages caused by fault or negligence of the corporation or its servants."

Maryland, R. S. '04, Art. 27, Sec. 366—Any person who * * * shall "cling, climb, jump, step or in any other way get upon any part of any locomotive, engine or car * * * of any kind on any part of the track of any railroad * * * shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, \$1-\$25, nor over 6 months, or both.

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, II, Sec. 234—"Whoever, without right, rides or attempts to ride upon a locomotive engine, tender, freight car, caboose or other conveyance not a part of a passenger train, * * * after being requested to leave the same, * * * shall be punished," fine not over \$50, or imprisonment not over 6 months. Any sheriff, constable, * * * or railroad policeman * * * may arrest upon view, any one violating this act.

Michigan, R. S. '97, Sec. 11533—"No person shall jump or step on board of any train, locomotive or car when in motion * * * ." Penalty, not over \$10 and costs, in default of which not over 30 days.

Minnesota, R. S. '05, Sec. 51778—It is unlawful for any one to get on or off, or to attempt * * * or to swing on, or hang on from the outside of, any engine or car upon any railroad track, while such * * * is in motion, or switching or being switched. Fine not over \$10. Any sheriff, constable or police officer finding such a trespasser shall arrest without warrant.

Mississippi, R. S. '06, Sec. 1344—"Any person who shall ride on any engine, tender, car, or train" (without proper permission or right) shall * * * be fined not over \$20, or imprisoned not over 30 days, or both.

Sec. 1347—Any person who without right "shall willfully climb, jump, or step upon, or in any way attach himself to, or shall jump off a locomotive, tender or car while in motion," * * * shall be fined \$5-\$25, confined in jail 5-25 days, or both.

Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 2333—It is a misdemeanor for any person to "climb upon, hold to or in any manner attach himself to any locomotive engine or car, while the same shall be in motion, or running into or through any city or town in this state."

Montana, L. '99, p. 150, Sec. 1—Misdemeanor "for any person to enter upon, ride upon, or secure passage upon, any railroad car or locomotive or tender, of any description, other than a car used exclusively for the carriage of passengers, with intent thereby to ride without payment therefor, or fraudulently obtain carriage upon any such car, locomotive or tender.

Sec. 2. Misdemeanor "for any person excepting * * * to take passage or ride upon, or enter for the purpose of taking passage or riding upon, the trucks, rods, brake-beams, or any part of any car, locomotive or tender not ordinarily and customarily used, or intended for the resting place of a person riding upon or operating the same."

Nebraska, L. '07:168, Sec. 1—"Every person who shall climb upon, hold or attach himself in any manner to any locomotive engine, railroad train or trains of any character, while the same are in motion or not in motion or stationary, or who may ride, or attempt to ride, upon any locomotive * * *, or upon any part thereof, for the purpose and with the intent of stealing a ride thereon."

Sec. 3—Penalty, 5-60 days at hard labor or fine \$5-\$25.

New York, P. C. '03, Sec. 426—Any person who: (1) rides on any engine or train while in motion (for the purpose of obtaining free transportation thereon as a passenger) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

North Carolina, R. S. '05, Sec. 3748—It is a misdemeanor for any one to "ride or attempt to ride on top of any car, coach, engine or tender on any railroad in this state, or on the drawheads between the cars, or under cars on truss rods, or trucks, or in any freight car, or on a platform of any baggage car, express car or mail car on any train * * *." Penalty, not over \$50, or over 30 days.

North Dakota, R. S. '05, Sec. 4401—Unlawful for any person to enter upon, to take passage or ride upon the trucks, rods, brake-beams or any part of any car, locomotive engine or tender not intended for passengers.

Sec. 4402—10-30 days at hard labor, or \$10-\$75.

Ohio, R. S. '05, Sec. 10675—Any person who climbs, jumps, steps or stands upon, or clings or in any way attaches himself to, any locomotive engine or car, upon any part of the track of a railroad * * * shall be fined not over \$25.

Oklahoma, L. '03:12, Art. 5—Any person who "rides, or attempts to ride, on top of any car, coach, engine or tender on any railroad in this territory, or on the drawheads between the cars or under cars on truss rods, or trucks, or in any freight car, or on the platform of any baggage car, express car, or mail car * * *" shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Oregon, L. '03, p. 138, Sec. 1—"Every person who shall ride or attempt to ride upon any locomotive engine, railroad car, railroad train or trains of any character, or in or upon any part thereof, or * * * climb upon, hold to or in any manner attach himself to any locomotive engine, or * * * while the same are in motion, or standing still, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,"

Pennsylvania, L. 1879, June 11 (Pepper & Lewis' Digest 1894, p. 3950)--
Any person who trespasses upon a railroad train * * * fined \$5-\$15, or imprisoned not over 10 days, or both, in default of payment of fine 10 days additional.

South Carolina, R. S. '02, II, Sec. 483—Whoever by riding without permission on trains that do not carry passengers, or by concealing himself upon or about any train with intent, evades the payment of lawful toll or fare, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty not over \$50, or not over 30 days on the chain gang.

Tennessee, R. S. '96, Sec. 1598—"No minor or other person shall climb, jump, stand up (upon) or cling to, or in any way attach himself to any locomotive engine or car upon any part of the track of any railroad. * * *"

Sec. 1599—Penalty, not over \$5. * * * Provided, That this and the last section shall in no case be used to the prejudice of the persons referred to in the last section in any suit which may be instituted for damages growing out of a violation of the provisions of the same, but any right of action for damages shall remain as full and complete as heretofore."

Utah, R. S. '07, Sec. 4341—"Every person who clandestinely enters into or upon any railroad car for the purpose and with the intention of riding or being transported thereon, or who, having * * * rides over any railroad line or portion thereof * * * (without right) * * * and with the intention to defraud such company or person of the fare or compensation for such transportation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, * * * punished," * * * imprisonment not over 50 days or fine not over \$50, or both.

Sec. 4342—Misdemeanor for any employe or servant of the company to aid or abet any person in violation of the preceding section.

Vermont, R. S. '06, Sec. 4518—Minor found boarding a train or loitering about yard or station shall be punished. Penalty, 5-30 days, or \$1-\$5 and costs.

Sec. 5860—Any one stealing a ride on a freight train shall be deemed a tramp. Punishment, not over 6 months, or not over \$100.

Sec. 4512—Special police of the railroad may arrest without warrant tramps found on the property of the railroad.

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 3726a—To prevent trespassers from jumping on or off trains. "If any person, not being a passenger or employe, but a trespasser, shall be found upon any railroad car or train of any railroad in this state, or shall jump on or off any car or train on its arrival, stay or departure at or from any station or depot of such railroad, or on the passage of any such car or trains over any part of any such railroad, such person * * *" guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, \$2.50-\$10, not over 30 days, or both.

Sec. 3726b—To prevent trespassing upon railroad trains. "If any person, not being a passenger or employe, shall be found trespassing upon any railroad car or * * * by riding on any car, or any part thereof, on its arrival * * * (as above)." Fine, \$2.50-\$25. not over 30 days, or both.

West Virginia, R. S. '06, Sec. 4282—If any person, not a passenger * * * "be found trespassing * * * by jumping on or off any car or train on its arrival, stay or departure at or from any station or depot * * * or on the passage of any such car or trains over any part of any such railroad, such person * * *" disorderly. Penalty, not over \$25, or not over 30 days, or both.

Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 4397—"Any person under the age of seventeen years who shall get upon, attempt to get upon, cling to, jump or step from any railroad car or train while the same is in motion shall be punished." Penalty, \$2-\$20.

Comparison shows marked similarity of the statutes in Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma, and in Idaho and Oregon.

V. PASSENGERS ON PLATFORM OF CAR.

Another offence whereby life is endangered in connection with the cars is that of passengers riding on the car platform. In nine states there is a statute in relation to this. The terms of the act are nearly identical in each case, but they differ in the provisos which define the duty of the railroad in such a case. The following is typical of the first part.

In case any passenger on any railroad shall be injured while on the platform of a car while in motion, or in any baggage, wood, gravel or freight car, in violation of the printed regulations of the company posted up at the time in a conspicuous place inside of its passenger cars then in the train, such company shall not be liable for the injury, *provided*, * * *

The references, additions to and provisos are summarized as follows:

Michigan, R. S. '97, Sec. 6303— * * * and in spite of notification by conductor or brakeman * * *, provided the company at that time furnished a seat inside.

Nebraska, R. S. '03, Sec. 10040— * * * "provided said company furnished room inside its passenger cars sufficient for the accommodation of its passengers."

Nevada, R. S. '00, Sec. 1018— * * * in violation of * * * or verbal instructions given by any officer of the train * * *, provided, * * * (as in Nebraska).

New Jersey, L. '03:257, Sec. 39— * * * provided, said company at the time furnished seats inside its passenger cars sufficient for the proper accommodation of its passengers.

New York, R. S. '06, III, p. 3103— * * * posted up * * * inside of the passenger cars, then in the train, if there shall be at the time sufficient room for the proper accommodation of the passenger inside such passenger cars.

Annotation—34 N. Y., 670 (1866), what constitutes such accommodation.

North Carolina, R. S. '05, Sec. 2628— * * * (as in New York).

North Dakota, R. S. '05, Sec. 4290— * * * of the passenger cars, then in the train, * * * provided, * * * (as in Nebraska).

Oklahoma, R. S. '03, Sec. 1050—(As in New York.)

South Dakota, C. C. '03, Sec. 522—Provided * * * (as in Nebraska).

Utah, R. S. '07, Sec. 450—(As in Nevada.)

POLICE POWERS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

VII. A. Members of train crew as peace officers.

VIII. B. Special officers.

To enable railroad companies to enforce such legislation certain of their servants may be invested with police power. The statutes in relation to this may be separated into two kinds. On the one hand, it may be declared that a conductor or brakeman shall have the powers of a peace officer while on duty; on the other hand, it may require that a commission be issued by the state administration to each person whom the railroad company desires to employ as or to have the powers of a police officer.

VII. A. MEMBERS OF TRAIN CREW AS PEACE OFFICERS.

(Twenty-one states.)

Since this report is concerned with the protection of life on railroads, certain statutes merely giving power to arrest persons gambling or swindling on the trains have been omitted.

Alabama, Code '07, Sec. 5492—Conductors on passenger trains shall have all the powers and duties of a police officer, while on duty. They shall eject all disorderly persons.

Florida, R. S. '06, Sec. 3659—Passenger conductor has police powers while on duty.

Georgia, R. S. '95, Sec. 902—Conductors of passenger trains shall have police powers while on duty.

Idaho, Pen. C. '01, Sec. 5108—Conductor or person in charge of any train, section foreman or station agent have power to arrest without warrant any person disturbing the peace of any traveler on train or breaking or tampering with railroad property or freight.

Illinois, R. S. '05:114, Sec. 105—Conductors of passenger trains have police power while on duty.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 2013 and Secs. 5269-70—Conductors of all trains or cars carrying passengers or freight in this State, while on duty, may arrest without warrant any person violating any law of this State.

Kansas, R. S. 01, Sec. 2415—Conductors, brakemen, firemen and engineers of railroad trains are given power to arrest persons stealing ride.

Maine, R. S. '03:52, Sec. 81—The conductor of any train of cars may arrest all persons guilty of a breach of the peace.

Michigan, R. S. '97, Secs. 6288-9—Conductor on any train shall have the powers of a sheriff, while on duty, to suppress disorderly conduct by passengers.

Minnesota, R. S. '05, Sec. 5027—Conductor of a railway train may arrest passengers for disorderly conduct, or persons who to avoid paying fare are riding on a car not commonly used for passengers.

Montana, L. '99, p. 150, Sec. 3—Every conductor, engineer or other person in charge of a train shall have powers of a constable while on duty, provided such a person is an American citizen and shall have been a citizen of this state for at least one year next preceding any use of such power.

- Nebraska, L. '07:168, Sec. 2—Conductor of any train has power to arrest person stealing ride.
- North Dakota, R. S. '05, Sec. 4403—All conductors, engineers, brakemen and other persons engaged in the operating of the cars of any railroad are peace officers when on duty.
- Ohio, R. S., Sec. 5516—The conductor of every train carrying passengers has the power of a police officer while on duty. May arrest passengers for disorderly conduct. May wear the badge of a special policeman.
- Oregon, L. '03, p. 138, Sec. 2—Enabling conductors, brakemen, firemen and engineers to arrest persons stealing ride.
- South Carolina, R. S. '02, II, Sec. 482—Conductors of railroad trains while on duty have common law powers of constables to make arrests on board their respective trains.
- South Dakota, C. C. '03, Sec. 549—Conductors of passenger trains have the powers of the sheriff.
- Utah, R. S. '07, Sec. 4638—The conductor or other person having charge of any railroad train has power to arrest any person disturbing the peace of a traveler or committing any offense against the laws of this state while traveling on the train.
- Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 1294d, Par. (10)—While on duty conductors of railroad trains are conservators of the peace over the premises and property of the railroad.
- West Virginia, R. S. '06, Sec. 4281—Conductor every train of railroad cars has powers of a conservator of the peace while on duty.
- Wisconsin, R. S. '96, Sec. 1817a—The conductor of a passenger train may arrest a disorderly passenger.

Examination of the above summary shows that the powers are expressly limited to the conductors on passenger trains in seven of these states, viz.: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Eight of the others (Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia) give power to conductors only of all trains, while the remaining six (Idaho, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah) give power to other persons of the train crew. It may be noted that these last all lie in what is called the far West. The citizenship proviso of Montana is noteworthy.

VIII. POLICE POWERS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

B. Special Officers. Instead of declaring that certain employes are to have police powers by the fact of being in the execution of certain duties, some statutes require official appointment of some kind for each person whom a railroad company desires to employ as a special officer. There are here two essentially different ways of appointment: (1) The railroad may be given authority to appoint such officers as it pleases, or (2) the company must apply to some civil administrative authority requesting that such a person be commissioned. In any case such a person must wear a badge—except when on detective duty—and receive his pay from the railroad alone.

(1) Four States. The exercise of powers of such officers is confined to the premises and property of the railroad employing them.

North Dakota, R. S. '05, Secs. 9750-55—Company civilly liable for abuse of power by policeman.

Oklahoma, R. S. '05, Sec. 1065.

South Dakota, C. C. '03, Sec. 548—Company responsible for official acts of such officer.

Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 1861a.

(a) Sixteen States, One Territory. The powers of such officer terminate when the company files notice at proper place that his service has been dispensed with.

Arizona, L. '01:76—Governor appoints, and may revoke commission at pleasure. Powers of police officer on premises of the railroad; company is responsible for abuses.

California, L. '01, Mar. 23— * * * (as in Arizona).

Connecticut, L. '07, p. 620—Governor appoints and may revoke commission at pleasure. Officer has power of policeman upon premises, land and property of railroad corporation.

Delaware, L. '03, p. 128—Governor appoints. Officers have power of a county constable over the premises.

Kentucky, L. '06:62—Governor appoints such officer, who must give bond. Has power of sheriff or constable on trains or about depots of the railroad against persons committing public offenses.

Maryland, R. S. '04, p. 702, Sec. 402—Governor appoints and may revoke commission at pleasure. Officer has powers of constable in counties and cities in which premises of railroad lie.

Massachusetts, L. '06:463, I, Sec. 49—Appointed by mayor or selectmen of a city or town in which the railroad has a passenger station. Copy of record of appointment to be filed with clerk of every other city or town in which officer so appointed is to act. He has power to preserve order on premises or cars of company.

New Hampshire, R. S. '01:160, Sec. 29—Local authorities of a city or town where the railroad corporation has a passenger station appoint. Copy of record must be filed in each city and town through or into which the railroad runs and in which such officer is to act. Police powers to keep order and arrest disorderly persons or those offending against laws of state, within and about the premises and cars of the corporation.

New Jersey, L. '04:177, Sec. 2—Governor appoints. Powers of policemen and constables in counties through which railroad passes.

New York, R. S. '06, Sup. IV, p. 1255—Governor may appoint conductors or brakemen on passenger trains as policemen with power to arrest all persons committing offenses on land or property of railroad. He may also appoint special policemen with like powers.

North Carolina, R. S. '05, Secs. 2605-10—Governor issues commission, a copy of which must be filed with the clerk of each county through which the railroad runs. Officer has powers of a policeman in such counties.

Ohio, R. S. '05, Sec. 5510—Three-year commission issued by Governor, who may revoke. Such officer must be a citizen of Ohio, and shall have police powers on premises of the company or elsewhere when directly in discharge of duties for said company.

Pennsylvania, Purdon's R. S. '03, III, p. 3544—Governor appoints. Copy of oath and commission must be recorded in every county through which the railroad runs. In such counties said officer has the power of a policeman of the city of Philadelphia.

Rhode Island, L. '02:972—Governor appoints and may revoke commission at pleasure. Police powers within and upon premises and cars. Company responsible for abuse.

Vermont, R. S. '06, Sec. 4512—"The selectmen of a town may" appoint * * * Copy of record of appointment must be filed with Secretary of State. Officer has police power over premises and property of the railroad company, which is liable for his official misconduct.

Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 1294d, Par. (10)—Railroad company may appoint with the approval of the circuit court over any county through which the railroad may pass. May exercise within the state all powers of constable or police officer in all cases involving the rights of the railroad.

West Virginia, R. S. '06, Sec. 4281—Governor appoints and may revoke commission at pleasure. Copies of oath and commission must be filed with Secretary of State and in each county through which the railroad passes. In each county such officer has powers of a conservator of the peace.

Certain features of these provisions may be summarized as follows: In Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont the special officer may exercise his powers only on the premises or property of the railroad company; in Kentucky only on the cars or about the depots. In Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia his precinct widens out to the counties or towns in which the railroad lies. In Ohio he may act "elsewhere" than on the premises "when directly in discharge of duties," and in Virginia he may act for the company within the state.

IX. References to statutes specifically saying that if the fences and guards on the right-of-way be secure the railroad company shall not be liable for damages on account of trespasses thereon unless such injury be done wilfully and negligently by the railroad company or its servants.

Colorado, L. '02:1, Sec. 2.

Delaware, L., Vol. XXI, p. 479, Sec. 84.

Illinois, R. S. '05:114, Sec. 62.

Indiana, R. S. '08, Sec. 5442.

Kansas, R. S. '01, Sec. 5863.

Kentucky, R. S. '03, Sec. 813.

Louisiana, R. S. '04, p. 1498.

Michigan, R. S. '97, Sec. 6288-9.
 Missouri, R. S. '06, Sec. 1105.
 Nebraska, R. S. '03, Sec. 10020.
 New Jersey, L. '03:257, Sec. 21.
 New York, R. S. '06, Vol. III, p. 3081.
 Tennessee, R. S. 1896, Sec. 1588.
 Vermont, R. S. '06, Sec. 4456.
 Virginia, R. S. '04, Sec. 1294d, Par. (14).
 Wisconsin, R. S. '98, Sec. 1810.

(Sixteen states.)

Note. In connection with the liability of the railroad if it take specified precautions the law in Tennessee is not such as to be advantageously put under the preceding headings, and accordingly is summarized here as follows:

Tennessee, R. S. '06, Sec. 1574—"In order to prevent accidents upon railroads, the following precautions shall be observed":

(1) and (2) signs at crossings, bell and whistle.

(3) to whistle for town from one mile out and at short intervals.

"(4) Every railroad company shall keep the engineer, fireman, or some other person upon the locomotive, always upon the lookout ahead; and where any person, animal or other obstruction appears upon the road, the alarm whistle shall be sounded, the brakes put down, and every possible means employed to stop the train and prevent an accident."

Sec. 1576. "No railroad company that observes, or causes to be observed, these precautions shall be responsible for any damage done to person or property on its road. The proof that it has observed said precaution shall be upon the company." (1907.)

ENGLISH LAW.

31 and 32 Vict. (1868), C. 119, Sec. 23—

"If any person shall be or pass upon any railway, except for the purpose of crossing the same at any authorized crossing, after having received warning by the company which works such railway, or by any of their agents or servants, not to go or pass thereon, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offense."

This act is called or may be cited as "the regulation of railway acts"; it is entitled "An act to amend the law relating to railways," and was passed July 31, 1868. It is cited in Boyle and Waghorn, an English work of 3 vols. (published in 1901), on the Law of Railways and Canal Traffic, vol. 2, page 241, and in Shelford, an English work of 2 vols., on the Law of Railways, vol. 1, page 403.

FRENCH LAW.

Walking on Right-of-Way of Railroads.

December 30, 1895.

Circular to the Companies.

For some years the companies have directly issued permits to walk on the tracks to a certain number of agents of different administrations and other individuals entrusted with special work.

This way of proceeding is not regular and I have recently called your attention to the fact that the superior administration alone is qualified to give such authority after consulting the board of control, no matter whether the applications are of a special or a general character.

It seems to me, however, that an exception to this rule is admissible in favor of certain postal officials, who have a great interest in using the tracks in order to give quicker service.

I herewith authorize you, in order to avoid complications in correspondence and waste of time, to deliver direct, as in the past, to letter carriers permits to walk on your tracks for the distribution of telegrams. It is understood, however, that these permits shall be countersigned by the chief of service who applies to you for them, and that they shall be granted at the risk and peril of the bearers, who have to conform with the rules of precaution made for them, without any liability for your company in regard to any accidents which may result from this unusual traffic.

June 17, 1896.

Circular to the Companies.

It frequently happens that certain agents belonging to the public administration, and even private persons, need to enter on the right-of-way of the railroad in order either to shorten a route they have to go every day or to apply themselves to special study or work. Up to the present time the numerous applications to this effect were acted upon either by ministerial decisions or by prefectoral orders, subject to approval by the minister; but it has been found that the interference of the superior administration in every case of this kind caused correspondence and loss of time all the more objectionable, as the applications referred to were in most cases of an urgent character.

In consequence of a request by the director of the French geological survey, a ministerial decision dated October 10th last, has already authorized the companies to issue direct and on certain conditions such permits to walk on the tracks as are requested by this official for his assistants. A similar exception has been granted in favor of postal employes by decision of December 30th.

It appears useful to me to enlarge this measure in order to simplify the correspondence and remedy the inconvenience above referred to. I, therefore, authorize you, after advising the Inspector-General of control, to deliver passes for walking on the right-of-way of the railroads of your line, every time such are requested of you by the chiefs of service of the various public administrations. All walking passes should be countersigned by the Chief of Service who applies to you for them, and they shall be granted only at the risk and peril of the bearers, who have to conform with the rules of precaution made for them without any liability for your company in regard to any accidents which may result from this unusual traffic. I only reserve the right to act on applications by private parties.

(From Fleury's Code de Chemins de Fer, pp. 150-151.)

VARIOUS POLICE REGULATIONS CONCERNING TRAFFIC, TRANSPORTATION, RAILROAD STATIONS, ETC.

Art. 57 of the regulation of 1846-1901 forbids any person not belonging to the railroad service to enter upon its right-of-way; to bring animals thereon or to allow any animals which he is guarding to enter; to cause vehicles to drive or stand thereon; to throw or deposit any object thereon. Offenses are punished by the penalties provided by Art. 21 of the law of 1845.

To third parties, and particularly to victims of accidents or owners of killed cattle, the company is liable for damages brought about by the irregular introduction of people, vehicles or animals on the tracks, when such introduction has taken place at a grade crossing where the rules of the regulations have not been complied with. But, according to law, the introduction at any other point does not involve any liability of the company, even if the enclosure was in bad condition, for this enclosure is required in the interest of the railroad and not in that of third parties.

When any person not in the employ of the railroad has entered the right-of-way, he should be immediately ejected.

Art. 63 of regulation, 1846-1901—Exception is obviously made for the officials of control, for passengers provided with tickets, for shippers and consignees of goods in the places set apart for their use, and for persons authorized according to regulations by the proper chiefs of service.

Standing upon street car tracks is also prohibited; on the approach of a train every driver of vehicles or cattle shall vacate the space necessary for their passing. (Art. 35, decree of 1881-1900.)

Boarding railway trains without tickets is also forbidden; this measure does not apply in a general way to street cars, as in many cases the fare is collected only during the ride. On railroads, as well as on street car lines, the passengers are prohibited from passing from one car to another, from leaning out, from stepping off cars before the train stops, from smoking, from boarding the cars in an intoxicated condition, or with loaded firearms, or with bulky packages, and from bringing in dogs. Special cars may, however, be reserved for smokers, passengers accompanied by dogs, etc. On main lines the companies have also to reserve cars for ladies traveling alone, when so desired by the minister. (Art. 32 of rate regulations.)

(Colson's Legislation Des Chemins De Fer, pp. 125-126.)

VII. REGULATIONS CONCERNING PASSENGERS AND PARTIES NOT EMPLOYED BY THE RAILROAD.

Art. 61: Any person not employed by the railroad is prohibited:

From entering upon the railroad right-of-way (or enclosure) and walking or standing thereon;

From throwing or placing any materials or objects of any description thereon;

From bringing within the right-of-way horses, cattle or animals of any kind;

From running or stationing upon the right-of-way any vehicles, cars or engines not belonging to the railroad.

Art. 62: From the prohibition in the first paragraph of the preceding article are excepted: Mayors and assistants, commissaries of police, officers of the gendarmerie, gendarmes and other public safety agents, customs and revenue officials, rural guards and foresters. In pursuit of their duty and clothed in their uniforms or having their badge of office. In all cases the officials and agents referred to in the preceding paragraph have to conform to the special precautionary measures which may be decided upon by the minister with the company's consent.

Art. 63: It is forbidden:

(1) To enter the cars without having procured a ticket as well as to take a place in a car of other class than that indicated on the ticket;

(2) To enter or leave the cars otherwise than through the door facing the outside of the railroad line;

(3) To pass from one car to another, or to lean out;

(4) To use, without plausible motive, the alarm signal placed at the passenger's disposal to summon the employes of the company.

Passengers shall not leave the cars except at stations and after the train has been brought to a full stop.

Smoking is not allowed in the cars or on the cars and in stations; exceptions to this rule may, however, be granted on application of the company and under special precautionary measures.

Passengers shall obey the directions given by the company's agents for enforcing the above regulations.

(From Fleury's Railway Code, pp. 70-71.)

FRENCH ORDINANCE OF 1846, ART. 61, AND COMMENTARY.

Art. 61, Par. 1. "A railroad station is not to be regarded as a public place, because in the terms of this article any person not employed by the railroad is prohibited from entering upon its right-of-way and from standing or walking thereon." (Police Court of Reims, Feb. 28, 1879, B. 121.)

To begin with, it is proper to compare with this prohibition Article 68 of the same ordinance, which gives to it its real meaning from a double point of view.

First. This second article removes any doubt as to the legality of the use of forcible means by railroad employes, which point has already been mentioned in a general way in connection with article 25 of the law of 1845, in the particular case of the prohibitions set forth in article 61, p. 1, ordinance of 1846. In fact, said art. 68 explicitly makes it the duty of the employes immediately to expel from the railroad's right-of-way any person entering it without a right to do so; furthermore, it gives the employes the right to secure the assistance of the agents of the public authorities in case of need.

Second. This same article 68 shows that the provisions of article 61, p. 1, apply as well to standing or walking on the track proper as to standing or walking "upon any part whatever of its accessories."

In regard to this provision, the legal interpretation of the administration is more lenient than that of the judicial authority, at least such as would result from the following decision:

"The provisions of art. 61 are conceived in a manner so general and so absolute that but for some rare exceptions made in art. 62 in the in-

terest of the police, this prohibition comprises any person not in the railroad's service, without any distinction whatever.

"As a logical consequence, such provisions, in order to remain effective, necessarily include prohibiting any entrance permission to persons not employed by the railroad. This right to grant permission does not belong to the supervising official of the administration, nor to the station master, nor to any one." (Court of Montpellier, June 24, 1850.)

This principle is certainly the one which has guided the legislator, and should not be lost sight of even while departing a little from it in practice and in a given case. It has been re-examined by the judiciary in the following case, which deserves mentioning in several respects:

At the moment a train entered a station a passenger drops his hat on the track; he asks permission of the station master to go and look for it; the latter grants his request and sends a workman with him, thus evidently providing everything demanded by caution and safety. Frightened unreasonably by the opening of an engine blow-off, the passenger loses his head, falls under the wheels of a backing train and is killed. The station master, when tried for manslaughter through carelessness, was acquitted by the criminal court:

"A current practice, permitted by a ministerial letter and furthermore founded on the requirements of the service, allows the superior official of the companies, and consequently the station masters, to grant access to the railroad's right-of-way to persons not connected with its operation.

"This practice has been legally approved by the special regulations for guards, providing that the guards shall prevent any outside persons from standing or walking on the railroad or its right-of-way unless they are provided with a permit.

"This (internal) regulation proposed by the company and approved by the minister of public works is valid and binding, in the sense of art. 60, ordinance of 1846.

"It contents itself with determining the duties and obligations of the employes, without contradicting or infringing on the prohibition enacted by art. 61, which only concerns passengers and persons not belonging to the railroad.

"There exists no discrepancy between the authorization of the said (internal) regulation and the prohibition of art. 61.

"These two regulations, distinct by their nature, origin and purpose, both issued by two equally competent authorities, and confirmed by penalties of an entirely opposite order, presume and govern different assumptions; they can very well exist at the same time and agree with each other.

"The one simply refers to railroad service and operation, while the other has for its object the protection and safety of the passengers.

"No abrogation, either partial or implied, of the ordinance of 1846 can be found in the right of authorization given by the minister of public works to the principal officials of the companies.

"It is evident that the station masters should use this right only with much caution and discretion.

"They are always held responsible and are always under the obligation of giving an account of their conduct either to their supervisors or to the courts, according to the gravity of the case." (Tribune of Tarascon, Feb. 11, 1862; Court of Aix, June 15th.)

From a practical point of view, this solution by the judiciary would certainly be noteworthy, but from the legal point of view it is entirely erroneous, particularly as far as art. 60 is concerned, as may be seen in the commentary to the said article.

In a matter where sometimes leniency is very difficult to avoid a distinction should be made between walking on the tracks proper and walking in the interior of stations. In the first case, the prohibition should be absolute (see, on this subject, the commentary on art. 62); but in the second it is proper to let a certain leniency prevail; thus a single and incidental permission granted by an agent of the company entitled to do so should not be subjected to court proceedings.

The judicial authority tends, however, when some offense against a regulation of the ordinance of 1846 is brought before it, to attach to it, on the slightest pretext, an offense against art. 61, p. 1, resulting from the irregular presence of the defendant on the railroad right-of-way. I shall have occasion to mention several such cases, without, however, entering into any length of detail, inasmuch as this alleged additional offense is in most cases insufficient to repress the principal offense.

On the contrary, I will only mention here the prosecution of a passenger boarding a moving train, while descending only from a train in motion is forbidden (art. 63 of ordinance 1846). The public minister wanted to have the passenger considered as offending against art. 61, p. 1; the court of appeals having refused to commit this error (court of Metz, Jan. 27, 1864), he brought the question before the regulative court, which answered (March 31st):

"The decree of the court of appeals states that the passenger, when he entered the station, was provided with a ticket which entitled him to do so, and that on perceiving that the train was already moving, he jumped on a car in order not to miss the train.

"By deciding, in the presence of these facts, that the passenger had not acted contrary to art. 61, p. 1, of the ordinance of 1846, the said decree has interpreted it sanely and legally."

The defense of art. 61, p. 1, "does not concern the parties who, in any capacity, take part in the company's service, for construction as well as for maintenance and operation of the railroad. During the course of work it is impossible to consider as foreign to the employ of the company a contractor or a laborer working on the grounds and in the interest of said company, under the direction and supervision of its direct agents." (Court of Grenoble, August 6, 1892.)

This decision was made in reversing the *Tribune Gap* (June 23d) which by application of said art. 61 had found guilty the driver of a contractor laying a second track for a company; this driver had erroneously and to no purpose driven his team near the tracks in operation, and a train had struck two horses; he had committed a mistake, but no offense against the regulation of the public administration.

Nevertheless, there is a possibility of diverging opinions what concerns "the service of the railroad," as is seen from the commentary on art. 70 in regard to restaurants.

The contract between a company and its contractor for transfer service "confers the right of entering on the right-of-way neither to the contractor nor to his employees. Art. 61, p. 1, prohibits such entering for any person

outside the service of the railroad. Thus said contractor and his coachman, not belonging to this service, have no right whatever to intrude themselves on the platform at the arrival of trains or to go close to the car doors to offer their services to the passengers leaving the cars without distinguishing between those who have transfer tickets for the contractor's carriages and those who have none." (Court of Caen, May 2, 1870; 1871, 70.)

X, having the intention of taking advantage of a train already at the station and finding the waiting room door closed, climbs through the window on the track side and jumps on the platform. This fact is characteristic of an offence against art. 61, p. 1 (having entered upon the railroad's right-of-way and having stood there). (Tribunal of Mhouse, Aug. 4, 1868, 1869, 255.)

A passenger, in spite of repeated warnings by the employes, climbs over the counter on which the baggage is received and crosses the space reserved for weighing and handling baggage. "The prohibition in art. 61, pp. 1, extends to those accessories of the line which are closed to the public on account of the necessities of the service. In particular, it applies to such parts of stations to which passengers are not allowed access by the internal regulations; it is sufficient that passengers know the prohibition to make their refusal to abide by it liable to punishment." (Court of Aix, March 6, 1884; B. 95.)

Any one passing with a loaded horse over a grade crossing where pedestrians only have the right of passing acts contrary to art. 61, pp. 1 (Tribunal of Mont-de-Marsan, Aug. 5, 1868; 1870, 7.)

The fact of entering the right-of-way of a railroad and cutting grass there to the detriment of the company constitutes two offenses: One is that of entering on the right-of-way, art. 61, pp. 1, ordinance of 1846, and the other is provided for in art. 388 of the criminal code (fraudulent abstraction of crops not yet detached from the soil). The former naturally vanishes before the latter, the penalty for which is higher than that pronounced by art. 21 of the law of 1845. (Tribunal of Dax, June 25, 1868; 1869, 120.)

The fact of entering upon the right-of-way of an industrial road, breaking down part of its enclosure, in order to cut wickers in a willow plantation belonging to the said road constitutes, outside of the offense against railroad legislation, the offense covered by art. 456 of the criminal code (breaking down enclosures) and the attempt at the offense covered by art. 401 of the same code (fraudulent appropriation), said attempt manifested by the beginning of its execution and having failed only by circumstances independent of the will of its author. At the moment when the arrested man was surprised by a gate guard he had already cut 96 wickers. (Tribunal of Chalons-sur-Saone, July 3, 1879; 1880, 123.)

To be sure, he was a "person foreign to the railroad service" on account of which then he was "forbidden from entering upon the right-of-way of said road," like the stranger of the kind mentioned in the commentary on art. 63, pp. 3, of ordinance of 1846. This stranger had thus acted contrary to art. 61, pp. 1, which was quite sufficient for the punishment of his unusual enterprise.

A wine shipper enters a freight house furtively and at night in order to "substitute four half-barrels of unadulterated wine for four half-barrels

of adulterated wine which were at the freight house addressed to a consignee" with whom he had a lawsuit on account of this adulteration, the wine being sequestered there. This shipper was prosecuted in criminal court for offense against art. 61, pp. 1, of the ordinance of 1846, insofar as he had entered said freight house without permission.

Another man, who was also arrested, "had stayed for part of the night in said freight house, to the sole purpose of standing guard and distracting the attention of the chief of the night service from the things that were going on there. He had thus made himself an accomplice, by aid and assistance, to the offense committed by the shipper. (Tribunal of Chateaudun, May 21, 1887.)

It is to be observed in regard to this latter case that the tribunal invoked in the following precise terms the principle of criminal law which I have had to call attention to in connection with art. 21 of the law of 1845:

"The law on the railroad police containing no formal derogation of art. 59 and following of the criminal code, there is reason for deciding that infringements on this law as far as complicity (of the second party arrested) is concerned should be classified as offenses and not as simple police misdemeanors.

"X, contractor for the painting work on a section of railroad in operation, and insured by a company against all kinds of bodily accidents from an external, violent and involuntary cause, is crushed at a station by a train which he was about to take and in front of which he passed in haste after giving instructions to his workmen.

"To evade payment for this accident the insurance company alleges that, by a clause in its policy, it is relieved of all liability when the insured has committed an infringement on public laws and regulations, and that X had committed such infringement in crossing the track in spite of the warnings of the station master. "This contention is unfounded. No railroad regulation prohibits passengers desirous to take a train from crossing the tracks. X can only be considered and has acted only as a passenger wanting to board a train. The warning of the station master was only an officious warning in order to prevent an accident; it had no other purpose and no other effect than to diminish or cancel the responsibility of the railroad company and has nothing to do with the insurance company which guarantees against accidents.

"Art. 61, p. 1, of the ordinance of 1846, in no way applies to the cause. The insurance contracts are strictly legal contracts and one cannot extend the penalties from one case to another. The verdicts invoked refer to cases where the insured had acted contrary to a formal order contained in a public regulation." (Tribune at Chaumont, December 12, 1888.)

A pedestrian gains access to a track through an opening in the hedge serving as enclosure, and is injured by a train. Although simply a victim of his own imprudence, he enters suit against the company, but is overruled in his demand for damages.

How can the tribunal, in recalling that the enclosure required along railroad tracks is so only in the interest of the railroad, say that it is so by the ordinance of 1846, while this regulation contains nothing regarding enclosures along tracks, but art. 61, p. 1, against which said pedestrian had offended. (Lille, Dec. 27, 1888; 1889, 93.)

A child ten years of age taking advantage of the circumstances that a freight train is running no faster than a man can walk tries to climb upon one of the cars, falls and is crushed by the following car. The company when sued by the father of the victim is declared irresponsible for this accident (Tribunal at Lille, March 6, 1890; B. 58), to which would not have occurred if the father had taken care that his son had not committed the infringement which cost his life.

(From Fleury's Code de Chemins de Fer, pp. 144-148.)

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Regulations Governing Construction and Operation of Railroads, Nov. 4, 1904.

(In force from May 1, 1905.)

VI. REGULATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC.

77. *General Regulations:*

Passengers and the public in general shall conform to such general regulations as are made by the railroad management for the purpose of preserving order within railroad property and in railroad operation, and shall obey the directions of railroad policemen in uniform or provided with badges or other proof of their official capacity.

78. *Entering on Right-of-Way:*

(1) Entering the right-of-way without a pass card on main tracks, excepting such parts of it as may be set aside for use as roads, is only permitted for

- (1) Inspection officials and their representatives;
- (2) Officials of the office of the Attorney-General, the courts, the Forestry service and the police, when necessary for the performance of their duty;
- (3) Telegraph, customs and revenue officials, as far as necessary for the performance of duty within railroad property.
- (4) Officers of the German army and navy, when on inspection duty.

(2) Entering the station premises, outside of the parts open to the public by regulation, without a pass card, is permitted to the persons named above and also to postal officials, as far as the postal service is handled within the station premises.

(3) Officers and uniformed officials belonging to German posts are permitted to enter railroad property within the extreme limits of the range of the forts' artillery.

(4) Persons entitled to enter upon railroad property, if not recognizable by their uniform, have to show a proper legitimation upon request.

(5) Pass cards for entering railroad property shall be issued only with the consent of the inspection office.

(6) Those entitled to entering railroad property have to avoid staying on the tracks.

(7) The maintenance of order on the places in front of stations is the duty of the railroad police, unless otherwise provided by special regulations.

(8) The responsibility for animals entering railroad property lies with the party to which the care of the animals is entrusted.

(9) Where the tracks also serve as road they are to be vacated on the approach of a train.

79. Crossing the Tracks:

(1) The public is allowed to cross the tracks only at places designed as crossings, and only as long as these are not closed by gates or no train is approaching. In crossing the tracks any unnecessary lingering shall be avoided.

(2) Plows and harrows, tree trunks or other heavy objects when not carried may only be taken over the tracks on trucks or sleds.

(3) Private crossings may be used only by those entitled to their use, and only on the conditions accepted by the inspection office.

(4) It is prohibited to open or cross the gates or other fencing, or to place or hang anything thereon. As long as the crossings are closed, or when the bell rings at crossings provided with lifting gates, or when a train approaches, vehicles and animals must be stopped at the warning signs, or where such are not provided, in suitable distance from the tracks. Pedestrians are allowed to approach up to the gates at crossings where such are provided.

(5) The crossing of tracks by cattle droves of any considerable size must be discontinued ten minutes before the scheduled arrival of a train.

80. Damaging the Road and Disturbing Its Operation:

It is prohibited to damage the tracks, operating contrivances or rolling stock, to place objects on the tracks or cause other obstructions to traffic, to throw switches, cause false alarm, imitate signals or perform other acts disturbing railroad operation.

81. Regulations for Passengers:

(1) Passengers are allowed to enter and leave trains only at the places and on the side thereto assigned.

(2) As long as a train is in motion it is prohibited to open car doors, to enter or leave cars, to attempt or give aid to such action, and to stand on steps or platforms unless staying on them is explicitly allowed.

(3) It is prohibited to throw objects out of the car through which people might be injured or objects damaged.

82. Penalties for Violation:

(1) Whoever violates the regulations of paragraphs 77 to 81 will be fined up to \$25.00 unless a higher penalty is provided by the penal code.

(2) The same penalty applies to any one violating the provisions of the operation regulations in regard to objects, the bringing of which into passenger cars is prohibited.

83. Posting of Regulations:

A copy of paragraphs 75 and 77 to 82 of these regulations, as well as of the regulations in regard to objects, the bringing of which into passenger cars is prohibited, shall be posted in every waiting room.

APPENDIX V

Tariff Report

Department of Tariffs and Rates

INDIANAPOLIS, December 14, 1908.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit herewith report of your Department of Tariffs and Rates from December 1, 1907, to and including November 30, 1908, as follows:

IN GENERAL.

Following the financial panic of November, 1907, a general depression in trade and traffic conditions pervaded the country, and during the first half of the present year its effect was quite apparent on the tonnage of the state, but during the close of the year the industrial health of the state has shown marked improvement, with a consequent visible effect upon traffic. From information before your traffic department, it is enabled to report a substantial increase in local and an increasing improvement in through traffic. From time to time rumors have been rife of a general increase in rates by the carriers, but up to this time only a few specific increases have been made, and those increases have not, so far as is apparent, worked any hardship upon the shippers affected. Through negotiations with the carriers many decreases in rates have been effected, notably on logs, lumber, cross ties, gravel, crushed stone, and other commodities of that class. Perhaps the most important steps towards the raising of gross revenue on any particular class of shipments was the raising of the carload minimum weight on scrap iron from fifteen to twenty gross tons per car. With the exception of one complaint by a local shipper, no objection to the increase in this minimum weight on scrap iron has been brought to the attention of the Commission by the shippers. There is a growing tendency among shippers to refer interstate matters to the Commission, and every effort is made in these cases to procure amicable adjustment between the carrier and the shipper, and failing in this, the shipper is notified that the matter should be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission if further steps are contemplated by the shipper.

The report of your Department of Tariffs and Rates will be distributed under the following specific heads:

TARIFFS. Rules and regulations governing the construction and filing; system of registering and filing; rules now in effect.

RATE ADJUSTMENTS. Applications for; case reports.

REFUNDS. Applications for approval of; case reports.

RATE REDUCTIONS. Applications to publish on less than statutory notice.

INVESTIGATIONS. Preliminary; and reports to the Commission.

CONFERENCES. Preliminary; and reports to Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

TARIFFS.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction and Filing of Tariffs—System of Registering and Filing Tariffs—Rules Now in Effect.

There has been no change in the rules and regulations of the Commission governing the construction and filing of freight and passenger tariffs, as embodied in Department of Tariffs Circulars Numbers A-1 and B-1, copies of which are made part of this report.

After lengthy conference with the traffic officials of the several express companies operating in this state, this Department submitted to the Commission, and issued, under the authority of the Commission, rules and regulations governing the construction and filing of express tariffs and classifications, to become effective January 1, 1909, under its Circular Number C-1, copy of which is made part hereof. These rules are complete for the filing of express tariffs in Indiana, and in all matters in which the Commission may exercise discretion under the law these rules have been made to conform as nearly as possible with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

With reference to the filing of rate schedules or tariffs by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company, the Commission made an exception and permitted this Company to file telegraphic notice of the application of its rates, to be confirmed by regularly published tariff, and the tariffs of that Company are now tendered for filing in that shape.

The tariffs as received are registered in an official record kept for that purpose, receipt of same acknowledged to the carrier, the tariff stamped "Railroad Commission of Indiana, Official File." The carriers filing such tariffs are required to comply with the rules of this Department and the law of the state. The number of tariff

rejections is constantly decreasing, and the methods in general of tariff issuing show marked improvement over those of a year or so ago. Such undesirable issues, as illegible tissue sheet copies, incorrect numbers, faulty construction and mutilated tariffs, have practically disappeared. Under your General Order Number 1, requiring supervision and scrutiny of tariffs tendered for filing, your department has not been able to carry out these instructions to the best advantage because of lack of sufficient clerical force, but, in a general way, care has been given to this feature of the work, and many rejections of tariffs made in consequence of such inspection as we have been able to give.

Rule 23 of the Department's tariff rules and regulations became effective December 1, 1907, and required all carriers subject to the Railroad Commission act to publish in application of their commodity rates the long and short haul clause of the law, requiring protection of intermediate points under maxima rule. In the greater per cent. of cases the carriers have complied with this regulation, but where the carriers have failed to so publish this clause in their commodity tariffs, protection of intermediate points under that rule has been required.

On February 17, 1908, your department issued, under direction of the Commission, its Department of Tariffs Special Circular Number 1, Concerning Refunds, which will be set out at length under the subject of "Refunds."

On June 19, 1908, your Department of Tariffs issued, under the direction of the Commission, its Department of Tariffs Special Circular Number 2, effective July 10, 1908, requiring all carriers subject to the Commission act, and parties to the suit of Bash Packing Company et al., v. Southern Railway Company et al., notifying such carriers that the Appellate Court of Indiana had affirmed the scale of rates promulgated in the order of the Commission in said case, and requiring such carriers to publish the Commission scale as of the 20th day of January, 1907, the effective date of the Commission's order. The carriers complied with this Circular Number 2 in each case as to its local application, but some of the lines have not published joint rates in accordance with the order of the Commission. Said Department of Tariffs Special Circular Number 1 is made part hereof as follows:

SPECIAL CIRCULAR NO. 1.
CONCERNING REFUNDS.

To All Railroads and the Public:

The Commission is continually receiving applications for the approval of refunds. After long consideration the Commission has determined that it is without authority to change or modify the law and that it has no authority to authorize a refund in any case where the carrier may not lawfully make the same without applying to the Commission.

The Commission will continue to quote rates and to check expense bills with effective tariffs and note errors in the application of rates and the misrouting of shipments, and advise parties of results; however, it will be useless to seek authority for refunds when the traffic has moved on the effective rates and by the proper route.

We suggest that where clerical errors have been made or the wrong rate applied, or where the shipment has been misrouted, the carrier is under obligation to make correction and may lawfully do so without application to the Commission.

No traffic can move in this State except upon the published rate. It is the duty of the carriers, under the law, to at all times have in effect at all points on their lines, just and reasonable rates for the carriage of all traffic.

In case no such rates are in effect, the carrier can obtain permission to put such rates in by telegram to the Commission. Shippers should learn, before loading shipments, what the rates are and insist upon new rates where the effective rates are not just, and hold shipments until correction has been made. In all such cases the Commission will act quickly and do all the law allows it to do to facilitate shipments and to obtain reasonable and just rates before the traffic moves.

By Order of the Commission.

L. E. MORTON, Clerk.

February 17, 1908.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR NO. 2.
CONCERNING RATES ON FERTILIZERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19, 1908.

To All Railroads Operating in Indiana:

In the case of Bash Packing Co. et al. v. Southern Ry. Co. et al., before the Railroad Commission of Indiana, the Commission entered an order on the 29th day of December, 1906, making effective on the 20th day of January, 1907, rates on local and joint shipments of fertilizers, in carloads, minimum weight 30,000 lbs., not in excess of the following distance scale:

Rates in Cents Per 100 lbs.

10 miles and under	3
20 miles and over 10.....	3.5
30 miles and over 20.....	4
40 miles and over 30.....	4.5
50 miles and over 40.....	5

60 miles and over 50.....	5.25
75 miles and over 60.....	5.5
100 miles and over 75.....	6
125 miles and over 100.....	6.5
150 miles and over 125.....	7
175 miles and over 150.....	7.5
200 miles and over 175.....	8
225 miles and over 200.....	8.5
250 miles and over 225.....	9
275 miles and over 250.....	9.5
300 miles and over 275.....	10
325 miles and over 300.....	10.5
350 miles and over 325.....	11
375 miles and over 350.....	11.5
400 miles and over 375.....	12
425 miles and over 400.....	12.5
450 miles and over 425.....	13
475 miles and over 450.....	13.5
500 miles and over 475.....	14

The Commission further ordered that such rates should apply both to local and joint traffic.

An appeal was prosecuted by the carriers to the Appellate Court of Indiana and that court has finally determined said cause in favor of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and held such rates to be the legal rates in effect upon intrastate shipments of fertilizers, in carloads, in the State of Indiana, since the 20th day of January, 1907.

All railroad carriers operating within the State of Indiana, over whose lines fertilizers in carloads are transported, or have been since said 20th day of January, 1907, are hereby required to publish and file with the Commission, in its Department of Tariffs, on or before July 10, 1908, proper local and joint tariffs of rates on fertilizers, in carloads, in accordance with the said order of the Commission above mentioned, such rates to be made effective as of the 20th day of January, 1907, as required under said order.

By Order of the Commission.

L. E. MORTON, Clerk,
Department of Tariffs,
Indianapolis, Ind.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO SPECIAL CIRCULAR NO. 2. CONCERNING RATES OF FERTILIZERS.

JUNE 30, 1908.

To All Railroads Operating in Indiana:

Please refer to Department of Tariffs Special Circular No. 2, issued by the Railroad Commission of Indiana, June 19, 1908, concerning rates on fertilizers, in carloads, and be advised that said circular and the order

of the Commission therein mentioned apply only to the following named carriers:

Southern Railway Co.;
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.;
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.;
 Pennsylvania Company;
 Vandalia Railroad Co.;
 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.;
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.;
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.;
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.;
 Illinois Central R. R. Co.;
 Southern Indiana Ry. Co.;
 Wabash Railroad Co.;
 Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.

By Order of the Commission.

L. E. MORTON, Clerk,
 Department of Tariffs,
 Indianapolis, Ind.

CIRCULAR C-1.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION AND FILING OF EXPRESS TARIFFS AND CLASSIFICATIONS.

Issued November 1, 1908.

Effective January 1, 1909.

TARIFFS AND CLASSIFICATIONS.

Tariffs that are lawfully on file with the Railroad Commission of Indiana on January 1, 1909, will be considered as continued in force, and until they can be properly reissued may be amended without complying with the requirements of these rules as to the number and volume of supplements, and as to showing concurrence forms and numbers. All tariffs issued or reissued on and subsequent to January 1, 1909, must conform to all of these rules. The Commission may direct the reissue of any tariff at any time. A tariff publication as to which these regulations have not been conformed to is subject to rejection by the Commission when tendered for filing.

The term "joint rate," as used herein, is construed to mean a rate that extends over the lines of two or more carriers, and that is made by agreement between such carriers.

"Joint tariffs" are those which contain or are made up from such "joint rates."

All tariffs or schedules tendered for filing with the Commission must be addressed to

L. E. MORTON, Clerk Department of Tariffs,
 Railroad Commission of Indiana,
 Indianapolis, Indiana.

Tariffs Must Be Printed.

1. All tariffs must be printed on good durable paper, from type of size not less than 6-point full face. Stereotype, planograph or other printing-press process may be used. Tariff schedules, with the body of the tariff printed as above provided, with rates filled in with typewriter or ink, may be used for filing and posting.

Form and Size of Tariffs; Sectional Form.

2. (a) All tariffs must be in book, sheet or pamphlet form, and of size 9½ by 11½ inches. Loose-leaf plan may be used, so that changes can be made by reprinting and inserting a single leaf; but if changes are so made, no other supplements to same tariff may be issued.

(b) Tariffs made up of sections, showing rates from each point to other points, may be used in lieu of the loose-leaf plan of construction. These sections may be filed under one I. R. C. number, and changes may be made by supplement to the sections affected.

Title Page Shall Show Name of Express Company, I. R. C. Numbers and Cancellations; Kind of Tariff and Reference to Classification; Date of Issue; Officer Issuing; When Issued by Permission or Order of Commission.

3. The title page of every tariff shall show:

(a) Name of issuing express company, express companies, or agent;
 (b) I. R. C. number of tariff, in bold type, in a conspicuous place at top of front page, and immediately thereunder, in smaller type, the I. R. C. number or numbers of tariffs and supplements cancelled thereby. If, however, the number of cancelled tariffs is so large as to render it impracticable to thus enter them on the title page, they must be shown on following page; but specific reference to such list must be entered on title page immediately under the number of the tariff. Serial numbers of express companies may, if desired, be entered below the upper marginal line of title page;

(c) Whether tariff is local or joint, or a combination of same;

(d) Whether merchandise, commodity, or a combination of both, and the territory or points from and to which the tariff applies, briefly stated;

(e) Reference by name and I. R. C. number to the classification and exception sheets governing the tariff. The following form may be used: "Governed by the I. R. C. No., and supplements thereto and reissues thereof."

(i) On every tariff or supplement that is issued on less than ten days' notice by permission or order or regulation of the Commission, notation that is issued under special permission or order of the Railroad Commission of Indiana No., of (date) or by authority of Rule, Department of Tariffs, Circular No. C-1.

(f) Date of issue and date effective. Any tariff may be changed upon statutory notice of ten days, or in case of reduction or new rates, upon shorter notice, under special permission of the Commission;

(g) Name, title and address of officer by whom tariff is issued;

Tariffs Shall Contain: Table of Contents; Participating Express Companies; Concurrence Numbers; Posting of Tariffs.

4. Tariffs in book or pamphlet form shall contain in the order named:

(a) Table of contents, full and complete. Except that when tariff contains so small a volume of matter that its title page or its arrangement plainly discloses its contents, the table of contents may be omitted;

(b) Names of issuing express companies, including those for which joint agent issues under power of attorney. The form and number of power of attorney or concurrence by which each carrier is made party to the tariff must be shown;

(c) Explanation of reference marks and technical abbreviations used in the tariff;

(d) Such explanatory statement in clear and explicit terms regarding the rates and rules contained in the tariff, as may be necessary to remove all doubt as to their proper application;

(e) Rules and regulations which will govern the tariff, the title and important parts of each rule or regulation to be shown in bold type. Under this head all of the rules, regulations or conditions which in any way affect the rates named in the tariff shall be entered, except that a special rule applying to a particular rate shall be shown in connection with and on the same page with such rate;

An express company or an agent may publish, under I. R. C. number, post and file a tariff publication containing the rules and regulations which are to govern certain rate schedules, and such publication may be made a part of such rate schedules by the specific reference, "Governed by rules and regulations shown in I. R. C. No."

A rate schedule may in like manner refer by I. R. C. number to another schedule for the governing rules and regulations.

A schedule or a publication so referred to must be on file with the Commission and be posted at every place where a schedule that refers to it is posted.

Rules Governing Filing of Tariffs.

5. (a) Tariffs must not be sent for filing with the Commission in duplicate;

(b) Transmittal advices *in duplicate* must accompany all tariffs, amendments or supplements thereto, tendered for filing; affording the following description thereof:

Description of Tariff; Supplements; Amendments; Sections;

I. R. C. Number;

Supplement Numbers;

Carrier's Traffic Department Number;

Date Tariffs or Supplements, etc., become effective;

(c) Receipt of tariffs tendered for filing will be acknowledged by the Department of Tariffs by stamping and returning duplicate of transmittal advice accompanying tariffs;

(d) Interstate tariffs, which do not carry intrastate rates or provide for intrastate application of interstate rates will not be accepted by the Commission for filing;

(e) If any tariff, or supplement, which is tendered for filing with the Commission refers to or becomes a part of any former tariff, or supplement, which has not been previously filed with the Commission, such tariff or supplement so tendered for filing will not be accepted or filed until the preceding tariff or supplement to which it refers, or of which it becomes a part, has been filed with the Commission;

(f) Any tariff, or supplement, which carries rates which are less for long than for short hauls, as prohibited in the Act of March 9, 1907, will not be filed unless permission to make such charges has been previously obtained from the Commission. Any tariff containing any such prohibited rates, if discovered after filing, will be removed from the files and returned to carrier without previous notice;

(g) The fact that receipt of a tariff, or supplement to a tariff, is acknowledged by the Commission, or the fact that a tariff, or supplement to a tariff, is in the files of the Commission, will not serve or operate to excuse the carrier from responsibility or liability for any violation of the law, or of any ruling lawfully made thereunder, which may have occurred in connection with the construction or filing of such tariff or supplement.

Terms Used in Tariffs Must Be Specific; Commodity Rates.

6. The term "general specials," or similar term, must not be used in any tariff for the purpose of indicating the articles to which the rates apply, unless a full list of the articles included in and covered by such term is printed in the tariff or specific reference is given to I. R. C. number of issue that contains such list.

Commodity rates must be specific and must not be applied to analogous articles.

Commodity Rate Only Rate Which Lawfully Can Be Used.

7. In every instance where a commodity rate is named in a tariff upon a commodity and between specified points, such commodity rate is the lawful rate and the only rate that can be charged by the carriers parties thereto, with relation to that traffic between those points, even though a merchandise rate or some combination may make lower. The naming of a commodity rate on any article or character of traffic takes such article or traffic entirely out of the classification and out of the merchandise rates between the points to which such commodity rate applies, and the commodity rate so named is not modified by the provisions in the classification for extra valuation charges, limitation of liability, icing charges, or any variation of the commodity rate, unless the commodity tariff provides that classification rules will govern.

Classifications and class rate tariffs shall contain the provision that wherever commodity rates are named they remove the application of the classification scale or class rates to the same commodity and between the same points.

Tariff or Supplement Shall Specify Cancellations; Cancellation Notice Must Be by Supplement; Where Rates Will Be Found.

8. (a) If a tariff, or supplement to a tariff, is issued which conflicts with a part of another tariff, or supplement to a tariff, which is in

force at the time, and which is not cancelled in full thereby, it shall conspicuously bear notation "Cancels conflicting portions of I. R. C. No." or "Supplement No.";

(b) If a tariff is cancelled with the purpose of canceling entirely the rates named therein, or when, through error or omission, a later issue failed to cancel the previous issue, and a tariff is cancelled for the purpose of perfecting the records, the cancellation notice must not be given a new I. R. C. number, but must be issued as a supplement to the tariff which it cancels, even though such tariff may at the time have two effective supplements.

When a tariff or a commodity rate is cancelled by supplement the cancellation notice must show where rate will thereafter be found, or what rate will thereafter apply. For example: "Rates inI. R. C., No.will apply," or "Merchandise rates will apply," or "Combination rate will apply," or "No rates in effect."

If a tariff is cancelled with the purpose of applying in lieu thereof the rates shown in some other tariff, the cancellation notice shall make specific reference to the I. R. C. number of tariff in which such rates will thereafter be found. Cancellation of a tariff also cancels supplement to such tariff, if any in effect. If a tariff is cancelled by the issuance of a similar tariff to take its place, cancellation notice must not be given by supplement, but by notice printed in new tariff, as provided in paragraph (b) of Rule 3.

Amendments and Supplements; Two Supplements Allowed; Reissued Items.

9. A change in or addition to a tariff shall be known as an amendment, and, excepting as provided in rules 2 and 5, shall be issued in a supplement to the tariff and shall refer to the page or pages or item or items of the tariff which it amends.

Supplements to a tariff shall be numbered consecutively as supplements to that tariff, or section thereof, and not be given separate or new I. R. C. numbers. There shall at no time be more than two supplements in effect to any tariff or section. Each supplement shall specify the supplement or supplements which it cancels, and shall also show on title page what supplements are in effect and that such effective supplements contain all changes. For example: "Supplement No. to I. R. C. No."; "Cancels Supplements Nos. and"; "Supplements Nos. and are in effect and contain all changes."

An amended item must always be printed in supplements in its entirety as amended.

A tariff, or a supplement, which contains reissued items must not bear the notation "effective at once, except as noted," but instead must bear notation "effective, except as noted in individual items;" example, "Issued: Effective except as noted in individual items." Reissued items must bear notation, "Effective (date upon which item became effective) in I. R. C. No."; or "Supplement No. to I. R. C. No."

When the effective supplements to a tariff have, in the aggregate, attained the proportions of twenty-five (25) per cent. of the pages in the original tariff, with a minimum of two pages, it must be reissued before further amendments may be made.

Tariff Must Show Icing, Switching, Etc., Charges, or Refer to Tariff Containing Same.

10. In all cases where a charge in addition to tariff rate is made for icing, switching, etc., the carrier shall either include such charge in the tariff or refer therein to I. R. C. number of the tariff wherein such additional charge will be found.

CONCURRENCES.

11. Concurrence may be given by any carrier to embrace all tariffs, schedules and classifications now issued and on file with the Commission, or which may hereafter be issued and filed with the Commission, applicable on intrastate traffic, by another carrier, or its duly constituted agent, in which the concurring carrier is shown as a participating line. This concurrence may be filed separately as to each line, or one concurrence may be filed for all lines in this State, in which latter case the lines must all be named individually in the concurrence. Upon the filing of any such concurrence the Commission will consider all tariffs, schedules and classifications effective when filed in which the concurring carrier is named as a participating line, until notice of total or partial non-concurrence is filed with the Commission by the non-concurring line, and in such case the tariff schedule or classification non-concurred in will cease to be effective ten (10) days after the filing of notice of non-concurrence, or revocation, and copy of any such non-concurrence or revocation must at the same time be furnished by the non-concurring line to the carrier issuing the tariff, schedule or classification.

This regulation shall not apply except to the tariffs, schedules or classifications issued by the carrier originating the traffic upon which the same applies.

If any carrier subject hereto does not desire to concur in tariffs and schedules issued by other lines in this State in the manner above indicated, then individual concurrences from connecting lines shown as participating lines as to all tariffs, schedules, etc., now issued, or which may be hereafter issued and filed, applicable to intrastate traffic, must be procured and filed with the Commission.

All joint tariffs or schedules filed with the Commission must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the effect that tariff it accompanies is concurred in by all carriers named therein as participants, under concurrences on file with the Commission, naming any exceptions, and supplying any concurrences required by such exceptions, in form prescribed by Rule 5, paragraph (b), herein.

Concurrence Form EI2.

12. The forms for giving concurrences in accordance with the rules and regulations in paragraph 11 hereof shall be as follows, with numbers and prefixes as indicated.

The following form will be used in giving concurrence in a tariff that is issued and filed by another express company or its agent and to which

the express company giving concurrence is a party. If given to continue until revoked, it will serve as continuing concurrence in the tariff described in the concurrence and all supplements to and reissues thereof. If provision for concurrence to continue until revoked is stricken out, a new concurrence will be required with each supplement or reissue.

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI2.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of the rate schedule described below, together with supplements thereto and reissues thereof which the named issuing express company or its agent may make and file and hereby makes itself a party thereto and bound thereby, until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express company to which this concurrence is given.

Title and number: [Here give exact description of title of schedule, including number and name of series.]

Date of issue:

Date effective:

Issued by { [Official.]
[Company.]

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form EI3.

13. Concurrence may be given by any express company to embrace all tariffs issued by another express company or its agent in which the concurring express company is shown as a participating, intermediate or delivering line, after the following form:

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI3.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [name of express company] or its agent may make and file, in which it is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying via its line and to, but not from, points thereon, until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express company to which this concurrence is given.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form EI4.

14. Concurrence may be given by an express company in tariffs issued by another express company or its agent applying rates to or from its offices or via its lines on certain described traffic or between certain described points or territories, after the following form, modified as may be necessary to confer exactly the authority intended to be granted. For granting authority to publish and file rates to and from and via its lines, and not otherwise qualified, express company will use concurrence form EI5 or EI7, as per Rules 15 and 17.

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI4.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana :

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [name of express company] or its agent may make and file and in which this company is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying upon; or between and or from to; or via; until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express company to which this concurrence is given.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form EI5.

15. Concurrence may be given by an express company in tariffs issued by another express company or its agent applying rates *to and from* its office and via its lines and after the following form:

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI5.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana :

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [name of express company] or its agent may make and file, and in which this company is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying to and from offices on its lines, and via its lines, until this authority is revoked by formal and official notice of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express company to which this concurrence is given.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form EI6.

16. If two or more express companies appoint the same person as agent for the publication and filing of tariffs and supplements thereto under powers of attorney form EI1, concurrence in tariffs issued by him under such authority may be in the following form:

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI6.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [here give list of all express companies for which the agent has powers of attorney], or either or any of them, may make and file through their agent and attorney [name of agent], and in which it is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying via its line, and to but not from points thereon, until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express companies to which this concurrence is given, or of their agent and attorney herein named.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form EI7.

17. If two or more express companies appoint the same person as agent for the publication and filing of tariffs and supplements thereto under powers of attorney form EI1, concurrence in tariffs issued by him under such authority may be in the following form:

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI7.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [here give list of all express companies for which the agent has powers of attorney], or either or any of them may make and file through their agent and attorney [name of agent], and in which it is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying via its line, and to and from points thereon, until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express companies to which this concurrence is given, or of their agent and attorney herein named.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

Concurrence Form E18.

18. If two or more express companies appoint the same person as agent for the publication and filing of tariffs and supplements thereto under powers of attorney form E11, concurrence in tariffs issued by him under such authority applying to or from certain points or territory may be issued in the following form, modified as may be necessary to confer exactly the authority intended to be granted:

To Be Filed with the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form E18.—No.

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

This is to certify that the [name of express company] assents to and concurs in the publication and filing of any rate schedule or supplement thereto which the [here give list of all express companies for which the agent has powers of attorney], or either or any of them, may make and file through their agent and attorney [name of agent], and in which it is shown as a participating express company, and hereby makes itself a party to and bound thereby in so far as such schedule contains rates applying upon; or between and; or from to; or from to points on or reached via its line; or from points on or via its line to until this authority is revoked by formal and official notices of revocation placed in the hands of the Railroad Commission of Indiana, and of the express companies to which this concurrence is given, or of their agent and attorney herein named.

[Name of express company.]

By [Name of officer.]

[Title of officer.]

19. The express companies issuing these forms will file the original with the Commission and will furnish duplicate to each of the express companies named in the concurrence, or, if each of those express companies has given said agent power of attorney to receive for its concurrences, original will be filed with the Commission and one duplicate may be filed with such agent instead of furnishing duplicate to each and every express company represented by him.

20. Concurrence, form E12, applies to individual publication named therein. Concurrence, form E13 or E16, confers authority to publish and file rates to, but not from, offices on line of concurring express company, and via its lines. Concurrence, form E15 or E17, confers authority to publish and file rates to and from offices on line of concurring express company, and via its lines. Forms E13, E15, E16 and E17 are not to be modified except as specified in the rules. The use of these several forms as provided will therefore show by the form number just what authority has been given, except when form E14 or E18 is used, these forms being provided for instances which the other forms do not exactly fit.

Numbers of Concurrences; Authorizations; Revocations; Conflicting Authorities Must Be Avoided; Authority or Concurrence Does Not Relieve Company from Necessity of Posting.

21. Each express company will give authorizations and concurrences serial numbers, beginning with No. 1 in each series, as indicated by forms, and continuing in consecutive numbers as to each series, and keeping these numbers separate and apart from the I. R. C. numbers of tariffs.

It is suggested that for convenience in reference and filing the powers of attorney and concurrences be printed in triplicate, consisting of a "stub," to be retained by issuing express company, an "original," to be filed with the Commission, and a "duplicate," to be furnished to the agent to whom power of attorney is given, or the express company to which concurrence is given.

Notice of revocation of a concurrence will become effective ten days from the date upon which such notice is filed with the Commission and served upon the express company to which such concurrence was given.

In giving concurrences care must be taken to avoid probability of two or more agents or express companies naming conflicting rates or rules.

The granting of authority to issue tariffs under power of attorney, or concurrence, does not relieve the express company conferring the authority from the necessity of complying with the law with regard to posting tariffs. It may use tariffs issued under its authority for that purpose.

Joint Agency; Power of Attorney to Agent; Form EI1; Filing with Commission.

22. No classification, exceptions to classifications, publications, rulings, tariffs, or rates, promulgated by any classification committee, tariff committee, traffic committee or association, or compiler, will be received by the Commission from them, or filed as such. If any express carrier or carriers subject to the act adopt or desire to observe or apply any such issues or publications, the same must be filed by it, or them, and the first page thereof must so indicate by proper application, the same as any other tariff, bearing proper designations and numbers.

When, however, any such classification, exceptions to classification, publications, rulings, tariffs, schedules or rates, promulgated by any classification committee, tariff committee, traffic committee or association, shows upon its face that it is issued by such committee or association as the agent for any of the carriers named therein, then the same may be filed with the Commission by such committee or association, and will be considered as the act of the carriers named for whom the agent acts, provided the carrier so named shall file with the Commission copy of power of attorney appointing such agent, and that such classifications, exceptions to classifications, publications, rulings, tariffs or schedules shall bear consecutive I. R. C. numbers, commencing with 1, with prefix to be assigned by the Commission upon application in writing to it by such agent, and that the rates, rules and regulations in such agent's tariffs must be properly referred to in the proper tariffs of the carrier for whom such agent acts.

To avoid encumbering the files of the Commission, such agent will file with the Commission one copy of all such tariffs, amendments or supplements thereto, in accordance with the requirements of rules herein.

The following form, on paper 8 by 10½ inches in size, will be used in giving authority to an agent to file for the express company giving the authority tariffs and supplements thereto, numbered consecutively, commencing with 1. Such authority must not be given to an association or bureau, and it may not contain authority to delegate to another power thereby conferred.

To be Filed With the Railroad Commission of Indiana.

[Name of express company in full.]

(Date)

Form EI1.—No.

Know all men by these presents:

That the [name of express company] has made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents does make, constitute, and appoint [name of person appointed] its true and lawful attorney and agent for the said company and in its name, place, and stead to file tariffs, classifications, and exception sheets and supplements thereto, as required of common carriers by the Act of March 9, 1907, and by regulations established by the Railroad Commission of Indiana thereunder for the period of time, the traffic, and the territory now herein named:

.....

And the said [name of express company] does hereby give and grant unto its said attorney and agent full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing above specified as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same were done and performed by the said company, hereby ratifying and confirming all that its said agent and attorney may lawfully do by virtue hereof, and assuming full responsibility for the acts and neglects of its said attorney and agent hereunder.

In witness whereof the said company has caused these presents to be signed in its name by its president and to be duly attested under its corporate seal by its secretary, at, in the State of, on this day of, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and

THE [name of express company],

By,

(Its proper officer.)

Attest:

.....,

Secretary.

[CORPORATE SEAL.]

Billing Orders, Rate Notices, Etc., Illegal.

23. Billing orders, telegraphic authority to local agents to make rates, or promises to protect rates not duly issued and published, will be held to be in violation of law, except as provided in paragraph 29 hereof and in execution of the permission granted by the Commission as provided in such paragraph.

Posting Tariffs.

24. Tariffs need only be filed in depots where they are effective; i. e., at the point of origin.

Certification of Tariff Files; Form of Certificate.

25. On January 1, 1909, all tariffs, schedules, classifications, etc., then on file in the Department of Tariffs of the Railroad Commission of Indiana must be certified to by each express company filing the same to the effect that the same have been filed in accordance with the requirements of Section 9, Chapter 241 of the Acts of Indiana, 1907, the following form, on paper 8 by 10½ inches in size, to be used therefor:

November 1, 1908.

I hereby certify that I am the.....of the.....express company, and as such have charge of the filing with the Railroad Commission of Indiana of all schedules, rules and regulations for the transportation of property by said company within the State of Indiana, as required by Section 9 of the Act approved March 9, 1907, and that all the provisions of said Act have been complied with, and that all such schedules, rules and regulations effective on such express company's line in said State are now on file with such Commission, the last filing thereof being designated as No. and I. R. C. No.

(Official Character.)

New Rates.

26. Any carrier or carriers subject hereto desiring to publish a rate on any article on a basis lower than the current classification and class rate, such lower rating may be made effective by publication in a proper tariff two days after the filing of such tariff with the Commission and such rate will be deemed to be a new rate.

New Rates.

27. Through rates, equal to or lower than the combination of local rates between any two points within the State may be established by publishing such through rate in a proper tariff, to become effective two days after filing with the Commission, and such through rate will be deemed a new rate.

Notation of "New Rate" on Tariffs.

28. All tariffs published and filed with the Commission establishing "new rates" pursuant to the authority granted by paragraphs 26 and 27 hereof, shall bear in a conspicuous place upon the title page of such tariff the notation "new rate" or "new rates," as the case may be.

Application to Reduce Rates; Form of Application.

29. Applications for permission to reduce effective rates in less than ten days must be made in writing;

Applications to publish new rates in less than two days must be made in writing;

Such applications to reduce existing or publish new rates may be made by wire;

(Example—Form EI9.—No.....)

New York, N. Y., 190..

To the Railroad Commission of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana:

Permit rate cents per on Indianapolis to Ft. Wayne, via.....(routing), effective this date (or state effective date), for days (or omit duration of rate, provided it exceeds 10 days).

.....Traffic Manager.

.....Express Company.

The Commission will grant or deny the application at once, and wire answer at carrier's expense. If permission is granted, tariff for such rate must be issued and filed within five days, showing such authority of the Commission, as provided in Rule 3 herein.

30. No tariff will be received or filed which is effective for a less period than ten days, or which applies for the benefit of any named person, firm or corporation.

By order of the Commission.

L. E. MORTON, Clerk,
Department of Tariffs,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Concurrences in passenger and freight tariffs have been filed in this Department as required by the law, the rules of the Commission, and all committee and agency tariffs are being issued by duly constituted joint agents, and proper powers of attorney are now on file with the Commission appointing such joint agents.

The General Order of the Commission with reference to the Supervision of Tariffs is still in effect, and the same is made part hereof as follows:

RATE ADJUSTMENTS.

The following is a report of specific cases of adjustments of rates under informal applications, and which have been referred to this Department, as the same appear upon the Claim and Adjustment Docket of this Department. A brief résumé of each case follows:

No. T-654. Failure of C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. to prorate with C., C. & L. R. R. Co.

This matter was originally reported in the first annual report of this department and shown therein as still pending. It involved an

informal application of J. A. Goddard, of Muncie, Indiana, to require the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. to prorate with the C., C. & L. R. R. Co., on traffic destined east and west of Losantville, Indiana, the junction of the two railroads mentioned. The matter was taken up with the carriers and on February 10, 1908, the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. notified the Commission that it had arranged to put on a through car from Muncie, Indiana, to points east of Shirley, on the P. & E. R. R., and the applicant in this case withdrew his complaint.

No. T-712. Reduction of Rate on Coal.

This matter was also pending when the first annual report of this department was submitted, and involved an informal application of the Co-Operative Construction Company, of Laporte, Indiana, for a reduction of the rate on coal from mines on the Vandalia Railroad to Westville, Indiana. An offer was made by the Vandalia and Wabash railroad companies to shrink the rate of \$1.25 per ton 5 cents. This was not satisfactory to the applicant and it was suggested to it that more favorable rates could be obtained from the Linton district lines on the Monon railway, and since that time no further communication has been received from the applicant and that matter has been closed upon the record.

No. T-731. Reduction Class Rate Knightstown to Westport.

This matter was also reported as pending in the first annual report of this department and involved an informal application by Adam H. Bartel & Company, of Richmond, Indiana, for reduction of the first class rate of 18 cents per hundred pounds on L. C. L. shipments from Knightstown to Westport being used in combination with rate of 8 cents per hundred pounds from Richmond to Knightstown on traffic from Richmond, Indiana, to Westport via P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. and C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. After a very thorough investigation it developed the fact that the shipments in question were routed via Anderson, Indiana, and the Big Four Railway, and moved on a through first class rate to Westport, and that there had been considerable delay in the transfer at Anderson. The P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. advised the Commission that every effort would be made by it to facilitate the transfer at Anderson, and on January 10, 1908, Bartel & Company advised the Commission that they had found the service and the rate satisfactory, thus closing the matter.

No. T-786. Reduction Rate on Coal.

Filed December 14, 1907; informal application by Queen Coal & Mining Company, Lafayette, Indiana, for reduction rate on coal, C. L., from mines on Southern Indiana Railway to Crawfordsville, Indiana, via Terre Haute and Vandalia Railroad, alleging discrimination because of 65 cents competitive rate from Sullivan County field. Applicant was notified that rate desired by it had been in effect since September 25, 1907, and matter closed.

No. T-786.5. Reduction Rate on Coal.

Filed December 11, 1907; informal application by Hughes Brothers, of Bloomington, Indiana, for reduction of joint rate on coal, C. L.,

from Linton district mines on Monon Railway to Bloomington, Indiana, Indianapolis Southern Railroad delivery; applicant desired local rate of 50 cents to Bloomington over the Monon Railway and the establishment of a reasonable switching charge from the interchange to industries located on the Indianapolis Southern Railroad. This matter was later consolidated by a like application by the Bloomington Coal Company of that city. Under direction of the Commission an investigation was conducted by this department at Bloomington, into the car service, switching conditions, and practices of the Monon Railway Company at that point and the matter was then taken up with the Monon and the Indianapolis Southern Railroad companies, but no adjustment could be reached, the Monon Railway Company insisting upon protecting its mines by maintaining a 75-cent joint rate for Indianapolis Southern Railroad deliveries at Bloomington. This matter has since passed to the formal docket of the Commission and is closed upon this record.

No. T-787. Reduction of Rates on Grain.

Filed December 17, 1907; informal application by Carl Ford, Mongo, Indiana, for reduction of rate on grain, C. L., from Angola, Indiana, to LaGrange, Indiana, via the St. Joseph Railway Company. This matter was ordered dismissed by the Commission on the same date for the reason that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the freight rates of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, as that company only operates a traction line.

No. T-798. Reduction of Rate on Live Stock.

Filed December 28, 1908; informal application by Roberts & Son, Jamestown, Indiana, for reduction of rates on live stock, C. L., from points on the P. & E. division of the Big Four railway, west of Indianapolis to Indianapolis, alleging said rates to be discriminative as compared with rates on the C., H. & D. Railway in the same territory. A careful investigation and comparison of these rates was made and reported to the Commission and the Commission directed the application be dismissed for the reason that the rates were not sufficiently out of line to justify any action by the Commission.

No. T-799. Transit Rule on Grain.

Filed December 28, 1907; informal application by Wilburt Hawkins, Fowler, Indiana, for the application of transit rules on grain passing through his elevator, at Fowler, alleging that competition was such that grain could only pass through his elevator under transit rules. This matter was taken up with the Big Four Railroad Company, but as yet no agreement was reached and the matter is still pending.

No. T-812. Reduction Rate on Coal.

Filed January 10, 1908; informal application, Oliver Steele, Carlisle, Indiana, for a reduction rate on coal of 40 cents per ton from Sullivan County mines via E. & T. H. R. R. to Vincennes, Indiana.

Investigation developed rate not sufficiently out of line nor unreasonable enough to justify any action and the Commission ordered said application dismissed.

No. T-845. Classification of and Minimum Rates on Short Logs.

Filed February 1, 1908; informal application by Globe Handle Company, Evansville, Indiana, for reduced rating on short logs and reduction of minimum rates for this commodity when loaded in 50,000-pound-capacity cars and over. The investigation showed that the movement of these logs was in the State; however, the matter was taken up with the Illinois Railroad Company and adjusted to the satisfaction of the Globe Handle Company. The matter was closed on June 6, 1908.

No. T-860. Reduction Rate on Coke.

Filed March 30, 1908; informal application of Martin-Howe Coal Company, Chicago, Illinois, for reduction rate on coke, from Laporte, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, via Lake Erie & Western Railroad. This matter was taken up with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and a rate of \$1.15 cents per ton published. Matter was closed April 1, 1908.

No. T-873. Reduction Rates on Various Commodities.

Filed April 30, 1908; informal application of Calvin Kemper, Rockville, Indiana, for reduction and establishment of rates on gravel, cement, steel and wire rods, and concrete products, C. L., from Rockville, Indiana, to various points within the State. The applicant was notified that the information contained in his communication was insufficient for the Commission to act intelligently in the matter and a conference with him was suggested. No response has ever been received from the applicant and the matter has been closed upon this department's docket.

No. T-881. Reduction Rates on Milk and Cream.

Filed May 18, 1908; informal application by Schlosser Brothers, Plymouth, Indiana, for reduction in mileage scale of rates applying on milk and cream, in cans, from local stations on the L. E. & W. R. R. to Plymouth, Indiana. This matter was taken up by conference at once with the general passenger agent of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and its scale of rates modified as to cream, which was accepted by the applicant as satisfactory and the matter was closed upon the docket May 18, 1908.

No. T-898. Reduction Rate on Lumber.

Filed June 3, 1908; informal application of Indiana Manufacturing Company, of Peru, Indiana, for reduction of rate on lumber, C. L., from Paoli, Indiana, to Peru, Indiana, via Monon Railway, Lafayette and the Wabash Railroad. This matter was investigated and taken up with the carriers in interest and the rate reduced to 12 cents per hundred pounds. Matter was closed June 6, 1908.

No. T-917. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed June 22, 1908; informal application by D. L. Adams, of Portland, Indiana, for reduction of rate on logs, C. L., from Orestes, Indiana, to Fowlerton, Indiana, via Lake Erie & Western Railroad and C., C. & L. R. R. Matter was investigated and taken up and compromised, a rate of 5 cents per hundred pounds being published, making a reduction of one and one-half cents per hundred pounds. The matter was closed June 30, 1908.

No. T-951. Reduction Rate on Grain.

Filed March 6, 1908; informal application by Kinsey Brothers, of North Manchester, Indiana, for reduction of rate on grain, C. L., from Servia, Indiana, to Auburn, Indiana, via Erie Railroad, Newton, and Vandalia Railroad. This matter was taken up by telegraph, because of its alleged urgency and a reduction of the rate to 5 cents per hundred pounds was effected. The Commission was later advised that no traffic ever moved on this rate. Matter was closed March 9, 1908.

No. T-955. Reduction Rate on Sewer Pipe.

Filed February 25, 1908; informal application by William E. Dee Company, of Chicago, Illinois, for reduction of rate on sewer pipe from Mecca, Indiana, to Indiana Harbor, Indiana, via C. & E. I. R. R., Pennsylvania Co., and I. H. B. R. R. Investigation showed the movement of this traffic to be inter-state; however, the matter was taken up with the carriers and the C. & E. I. R. R. Co. declined to join in any reduction of the rate. Applicant was notified that if it desired further steps taken a formal petition would have to be filed. No petition was filed and the matter was closed March 9, 1908.

No. T-957. Reduction Rate on Coal.

Filed March 19, 1908; informal application by Campbell, Smith, Ritchie Company, of Lebanon, Indiana for reduction of rate on coal from Brazil district mines on the Big Four Railway to Lebanon, Indiana, via the Big Four Railway. This matter was taken up with the Big Four Railway Company which declined to reduce the rate and the matter is still pending.

No. T-962. Reduction Rate on Coal.

Filed March 10, 1908; informal application by Fauvre Coal Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for reduction of rate on coal, C. L., from Macksville, Indiana, to Aetna, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad, Lakeville, and the Wabash Railroad. Alleged combination of locals of \$1.40 per ton excessive and prohibitive. This matter was investigated and taken up with the carriers and a rate of \$1.15 per ton was offered as a compromise but declined by the applicant. This matter was closed on this Department's docket June 1, 1908, and passed to the formal docket of the Commission.

No. T-972 A. Reduction Rates on Logs.

Filed July 1, 1908; informal application by J. M. Buck for reduction of rates on logs, C. L., from local stations on the P., C., C. &

St. L. Ry., to Bluffton, Indiana, via C., C. & L. Ry. Investigated and taken up with the carriers and the Commission's joint log scale checked in and published and matter closed August 1, 1908.

No. T-979. Reconsignment of Coal at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed June 8, 1908; informal application by Martin-Howe Coal Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for establishment of uniform practice and rate of charge for the reconsignment of bituminous coal from Indiana fields, at Indianapolis, Indiana, by all carriers reaching that point. This matter was handled in conference under direction of Commissioner Wood, and after several extended conferences between the carriers, the shippers and Commissioner Wood, all the lines agreed to institute uniform rate of charge of \$2.00 per car for the reconsignment of Indiana and Illinois coal at Indianapolis terminal; provided eastern coal was treated in the same manner. All but one of the lines published uniform rules and rate of charge on eastern coal, but owing to the refusal of this line, authority was thereafter requested by several of the lines to abrogate their rules, and such authority was granted by the Commission, as the Commission could not enforce its order without the filing of formal complaint, which was not done, and the matter was closed in this department October 28, 1908.

No. T-986. Manufacturers' Rate to South Bend.

The conferences in this matter were conducted by the Commission, in general, and this department furnished, under instruction of the Commission, comparative rate and traffic statistics, as the same appear in File of Cases Numbers 280 and 281, on secretary's record.

No. T-1000. Rate on Eastern Coal.

Filed July 16, 1908; informal application by Wales, Hunt Hardware Company, of Converse, Indiana, for rating on eastern coal, C. L., into Converse, Indiana, from eastern fields, via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway. This was entirely an interstate matter, and, under instruction of Commissioner Wood, the same was called to the attention of the applicant, with the suggestion that they take it up with the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington. Matter closed July 23, 1908.

No. T-1019. Reduction Rate on Stone, Crushed.

Filed August 4, 1908; informal application by R. J. Million, of Monticello, Indiana, for reduction of rate on stone, crushed, C. L., from Kenneth, Indiana, to Barnettsville, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway. The matter was taken up with the carrier and a reduction in the rate from 30 cents to 24 cents per ton, in accordance with the Commission's scale of rates on road and street materials, was published by the carrier September 1, 1908, and the matter closed at that time.

No. T-1020. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed August 4, 1908; informal application by Neher and Palmer, of Frankfort, Indiana, for reduction of rate on logs, C. L., from Stockwell, Indiana, to Frankfort, Indiana. Investigation showed only class

rate in effect between these points, and the matter was taken up with the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., but no adjustment has as yet been made, and the matter is still pending.

No. T-1027. Establishment of Rate on Coal.

Filed August 7, 1908; informal application by Loomington Coal Company, of Bloomington, Indiana, for establishment of joint rate on coal, C. L., from Summit Mine No. 2, Linton field, to Bloomington, Indiana, via Switz City and the Indianapolis Southern Railroad. This matter was taken up with the carriers in interest, and a rate of 60 cents per ton was made effective August 22, 1908, and the matter closed August 18, 1908.

No. T-1031. Reduction of Rate on Lumber.

Filed February 2, 1908; informal application by S. P. Coppock Lumber Company, of Orleans, Indiana, for reduction in rate on lumber, C. L., from Paoli, Indiana, to Bluffton, Indiana, via Monon Railway, Lafayette, Indiana, and the L. E. & W. R. R. This matter was taken up with the carriers, and the Monon Railway Company refused to join in a reduction of its rate, and the matter was closed August 27, 1908, the applicant being notified that if it desired to proceed further with the matter, it would be necessary to file a formal petition with the Commission.

No. T-1042. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed August 24, 1908; informal application by Central States Cooperage Company, of New Castle, Indiana, for reduction in rate on logs, C. L., from Trevelac, and other local points on the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, to New Castle, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. The matter was taken up with carriers, and on November 14, 1908, an agreement was reached with the carriers to publish rates on the basis of the Commission's log scale, and the matter was closed at that time.

No. T-1045. Establishment of Switching Rates at Crawfordsville Junction.

Filed August 29, 1908; informal application by Crawfordsville Shale Brick Company, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, for reduction in rates on traffic to and from its plant near Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Crawfordsville Junction, via the Monon Railway, and the establishment of reasonable switching charges for the movement of such traffic. This matter was investigated by this Department, under the instruction of the Commission, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and after extended conferences, under the direction of Chairman Hunt, with the traffic officials of the Monon Railway Company, it was found that no adjustment could be reached, and the matter went to formal petition, closing the same upon this Department's record.

No. T-1005. Additional Shipping Days for Oil, Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

(See Informal Cases.)

No. T-1062. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed September 8, 1908; informal application by J. M. Buck, of Bluffton, Indiana, for reduction of rates on logs, C. L., from local stations on C. C. & L. R. R. and L. E. & W. R. R. to Bluffton, Indiana; the matter was taken up with the carriers and the rates adjusted to the basis of the Commission's log scale, and the matter closed September 28, 1908.

No. T-1065. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed September 15, 1908; informal application by Central Veneer Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for reduction of joint rate on logs, C. L., from Clinton, Indiana, on the C. & E. I. Railroad, to Indianapolis, via Terre Haute and Vandalia and Big Four R. Rs. This matter was taken up with the carrier by telegraph and a reduction of two cents per 100 pounds was immediately made, and the matter closed September 28, 1908.

No. T-1062. Reduction Rate on Lumber.

Filed September 16, 1908; informal application by S. P. Coppock & Sons Lumber Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for reduction of rate on lumber, from Paoli, Indiana, to stations on the B. & O. S.-W. R. R., in Indiana, via Monon Railway, Mitchell, Indiana, and the B. & O. S.-W. R. R. The matter was carefully investigated, taken up with the carriers, and in conference it was shown that the applicant really wanted a sorting, dressing and stop-off privileges at Paoli and Orleans, Indiana, on lumber from the south, and which privilege was accorded to the applicant's satisfaction, and the matter closed October 9, 1908.

No. T-1086. Reduction Rate on Crushed Stone.

Filed September 26, 1908; informal application by W. B. Hobbs, of Tipton, Indiana, for reduction of rate on crushed stone, C. L., from Kokomo, Indiana, to Hobbs Station, Indiana, via L. E. & W. R. R. Under direction of Commissioner Wood a conference was at once held with the traffic officials of the L. E. & W. Railroad Company and resulted in an agreement being reached to at once shrink the rate $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton, as a compromise, which was satisfactory to the applicant, and the matter was closed September 26, 1908.

No. T-1089. Reduction of Rate on Cord Wood.

Filed October 7, 1908; informal application by Philip Klein, of Evansville, Indiana, for reduction of rate on cord wood, C. L., from Deckers, Indiana, to Evansville, Indiana, via E. & T. H. R. R. This matter was taken up with the E. & T. H. Railroad Company, and the same was promptly adjusted to a rate satisfactory to the applicant, and the matter closed October 14, 1908.

No. T-1093. Rate on Chairs (Furniture).

Filed October 8, 1908; informal application by Southern Indiana Manufacturing Company, of Birds' Eye, Indiana, for reduction in rate on chairs, C. L., from Birds' Eye, Indiana, to Memphis, Tennessee, via Southern Railway; it being charged that the Birds' Eye rate was 2 cents per 100 pounds higher than the rate from Tell City, Indiana,

to Memphis, same route, Birds' Eye being intermediate thereto. The matter was investigated, and the fact developed that the rate from Tell City, Indiana, had been theretofore misquoted by the Southern Railway Company's representative, and that the rate from Birds' Eye and Tell City, Indiana, to Memphis, Tennessee, via the Southern Railway, were the same, and the matter was closed November 27, 1908.

No. T-1106. Milling in Transit Privileges on Grain at Noblesville, Indiana.

Filed October 22, 1908; informal application by Finch Bros., of North Liberty, Indiana, for application of milling in transit privilege on grain, at Noblesville, Indiana, when from North Liberty, Indiana, to Indianapolis and the seaboard, via C., I. & S. R. R. and the L. E. & W. R. R. The matter was taken up with the carriers and is still pending.

No. T-1108. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed November 4, 1908; informal application by Evansville Manufacturers' Association, of Evansville, Indiana, for reduction in rate on logs, C. L., from Griffin, Indiana, to Evansville, Indiana, via Illinois Central Railroad and E. & T. H. Railroad. The matter has been taken up with the carriers, and is still pending.

No. T-1117. Reduction Rates on Gravel.

Filed November 6, 1908; informal application by Charles H. Hunt, of Lafayette, Indiana, for reduction of rate on gravel, C. L., for commercial use, to basis of Commission's scale on gravel for street and road purposes, from Lafayette, Indiana, to Francesville, Indiana, via Monon Railway. An investigation was made, and a conference held, under direction of Chairman Hunt, with the carrier's representatives at Chicago, and the Monon Railway Company refused to reduce the rate to Francesville. The applicant was notified and advised that if he wished to proceed further, it would be necessary to file formal petition, and the matter was closed in this Department on November 14, 1908.

No. T-1120. Establishment Joint Rate on Eastern Coal.

Filed November 13, 1908; informal application by C. Cunningham, of Terhune, Indiana, for establishment of through rate on coal from Jackson County, Ohio, mines, on the D., T. & I. Ry., to Terhune, Indiana, Monon Railway delivery. Under direction of Chairman Hunt, this matter was taken up with the Ohio Railroad Commission, and the matter is still pending.

No. T-1121. Rate on Live Stock (Horses and Mules).

Filed November 11, 1908; informal application by William Etzler, of Salem, Indiana, for reduction in rate on horses and mules, C. L., from Salem, Indiana, to Louisville, Kentucky, via Monon Railway. Investigation showed that these shipments were for the south, and the Monon Railway Company refused to reduce its rate to Louisville, Kentucky, and the applicant was notified that it was matter that was under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the matter was then closed November 25, 1908.

No. T-1128. Reduction Rate on Cross Ties.

Filed November 19, 1908; informal application by Townsend and Freeman, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for reduction of rate on cross ties from Scottsburg and Henryville, Indiana, to Columbus, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Ry., to basis of sixth class rates. Investigation showed that under maxima clause of tariff these movements could be protected on sixth class basis, which was satisfactory to applicant, and the matter was closed November 25, 1908.

No. T-1129. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed November 19, 1908; informal application by Albert Starbuck, of Petersburg, Indiana, for reduction in rate on logs, C. L., from Griffin, Indiana, to Petersburg, Indiana, via Illinois Central Railroad and E. & I. Railroad, via Evansville, Indiana. This matter has been taken up with the carriers, and is still pending.

No. T-1136. Reduction Rate on Cinders.

Filed November 24, 1908; informal application by Grand Beach Park Company, of Chicago, Illinois, for reduction in rate on cinders, C. L., of 40 cents per ton, from Michigan City, Indiana, to Corymbo, Indiana, via Michigan Central Railroad. The matter has been taken up with the carrier, and is still pending.

No. T-1130. Trap and Ferry Car Switching, L. C. L. shipments.

Filed November 13, 1908; informal application by Hercules Buggy Company, of Evansville, Indiana, for information relative to action of Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to trap and ferry switching of L. C. L. shipments. Under direction of Chairman Hunt this matter was taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and applicant furnished with copies of Commission's informal rulings condemning the granting of such service free, and matter closed November 30, 1908.

No. T-1140. Reduction Rate on Logs.

Filed November 30, 1908; informal application by J. M. Buck, of Bluffton, Indiana, for reduction of rates on logs, C. L., from Berne, Genoa and Monroe, Indiana, to Bluffton, Indiana, via G. R. & I. Ry. and T., St. L. & W. R. R. Investigation made and sixth class rates found in effect, which applicant alleges to be prohibitive. This matter has been taken up with the carriers and is still pending.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that in twenty-one of the above matters satisfactory adjustments were brought about; eight are still pending; in twelve no adjustment could be reached; three were ordered dismissed by the Commission, and in one insufficient facts were presented and applicant pressed the matter no further. As will be noted from the date of filing to the date of closing in these matters, every effort has been made to procure as speedy adjustments as possible, and it is gratifying to note that the carriers

have at all times exhibited a courteous willingness to meet with the Department and the shippers in an effort to adjust these matters amicably.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF REFUNDS.

The report which follows embraces applications to the Commission for the approval of refunds, for alleged overcharge in rates, with a very brief résumé of the case and the action of the Commission. Those applications which are shown as filed prior to December 1, 1907, were reported in the first annual report of this department as pending, and subsequent action therein falls within this report.

No. T-739. Coal, C. L., Muncie to Gaston, Indiana.

Filed November 2, 1907; application Goodrich Bros., Winchester, Indiana; refund on carload coal, Muncie to Gaston, Indiana, via C. & L. Railroad; rate 75 cents per ton. Investigation showed tariff rate charged. Application dismissed December 6, 1907.

No. T-740. Logs, C. L., Terhune to Frankfort, Indiana.

Filed November 4, 1907; application Neher & Palmer, Frankfort, Indiana, refund, carload logs Terhune, Indiana, to Frankfort, Indiana, via Monon Railway. Rate charged, 3½ cents. Investigation showed lawful tariff rate charged. Application dismissed December 4, 1907.

No. T-746. Scrap Iron, C. L., South Bend to Ft. Wayne; Ft. Wayne to South Bend, Indiana.

Filed November 7, 1907; application by Weil Bros., Fort Wayne, Indiana; refund on carload scrap iron, South Bend to Fort Wayne; rate charged, \$1.15 per gross ton, as against \$1.40 per gross ton Fort Wayne to South Bend. Investigation showed tariff rate charged. Application dismissed December 1, 1907.

No. T-749. Coal, C. L., Linton to Heltonville, Indiana.

Filed November 8, 1907; application by J. M. Butches, Heltonville, Indiana; refund on carload of coal, Linton, Indiana, to Heltonville, Indiana, via Southern Indiana Railway. Rate charged, 75 cents per ton. Applicant alleged violation of long and short haul clause in that rate Linton to Seymour was only 50 cents per ton, to which movement Heltonville was intermediate. Reported to Commission and Commission held Seymour rate should be protected and refund authorized. Closed December 1, 1907.

No. T-756. Lumber, C. L., Patricksburg to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed December 7, 1907; application of Walnut Lumber Company, Indianapolis, Indiana; refund on carload of lumber Patricksburg to Indianapolis, Indiana, via Monon Railway; rate charged, 9 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged. Application dismissed January 8, 1908.

No. T-758. Scrap Iron, C. L., Huntingburg to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed November 12, 1907; application of L. Hyman & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; refund on carload of scrap iron, Huntingburg, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, via Southern Railway and Pennsylvania Lines; rate charged, \$1.80 per net ton. Investigation showed that Huntingburg should have been protected as intermediate to the \$1.20 per gross ton rate Evansville to Indianapolis, Ind., via Terre Haute, and Commission authorized refund December 14, 1907.

No. T-761. Logs, C. L., Boyle, Mississippi, to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed November 6, 1907; application of Adams & Raymond, Indianapolis, Indiana; for refund on carload of logs from Boyle, Mississippi, to Indianapolis, Indiana; rate charged, 20 cents, being 4 cents in excess of Cincinnati, Ohio, rate. Applicant notified that matter should be referred to Interstate Commerce Commission. Closed December 1, 1907.

No. T-763. Brick, C. L., Laketon to Anderson, Indiana.

Filed November 15, 1907; application Anderson Foundry & Machine Works, Anderson, Indiana, for refund on 6 carloads brick from Laketon, Indiana, to Anderson, Indiana, via Erie, Vandalia and Central Indiana railroads; rate charged, \$2.20 per ton. Investigation showed that shipments moved between July 26 and August 3, 1907; that there was in effect until August 1, 1907, a rate of 80 cents per ton on brick via Erie and Big Four railways, which routing should have been used by initial agent in the absence of shipper's instructions. Commission authorized refund to 80 cents per net ton on actual weight of shipments, moving July 26 and 27, 1907, and to basis of 8 cents per 100 pounds, actual weight of shipments, moving August 1 and 3, 1907. Closed November 20, 1907.

No. T-767. Grain, C. L., Milroy, Indiana, to Cincinnati, Ohio; Reconsigned to Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

Filed November 20, 1907; application of Brown & Riley, Milroy, Indiana, for refund on car of grain, Milroy to Cincinnati, Ohio, reconsigned to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, via Big Four Ry.; rate charged, 7 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged. Application dismissed January 1, 1908.

No. T-768. Scrap Iron, C. L., Van Buren to Elwood, Indiana.

Filed November 22, 1907; application of M. J. Forman, Elwood, Indiana, refund on carload of scrap iron, Van Buren, Indiana, to Elwood, Indiana, via T., St. L. & W. R. R. and P., C., C. & St. L. Railway. Investigation showed tariff rate charged. Application dismissed January 1, 1908.

No. T-769. Cinders, C. L., Kokomo to Circleville, Indiana.

Filed November 22, 1907; application by L. E. & W. Ry. Company, for refund on carload of cinders, Kokomo, Indiana, to Circleville, Indiana; rate charged, 6th class, 5 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed combination of locals of 35 and 45 cents per ton, to which basis Commission authorized refund. Case closed December 9, 1907.

No. T-772. Commodity Rates, Kersey to Dinwiddie, Indiana.

Filed November 21, 1907; application by Jerome Dinwiddie, of Hammond, Indiana, for refund on shipments of coal, gravel and metal roofing, from Kersey, Indiana, to Dinwiddie, Indiana, via Chicago & Wabash Valley Railway. Investigation showed overcharge of 10 cents per ton on coal; tariff rate of 50 cents per ton charged on gravel. Commission authorized refund of 10 cents per ton on coal shipments. Applicant alleged charge of 14 cents per 100 pounds on metal roofing. Investigation showed same not to be in accordance with tariff rate, and applicant was requested to furnish necessary billing reference and information with reference thereto. No further reply was received from applicant, and the case was closed January 8, 1908.

No. T-773. Coal (Eastern), Marion to Winchester, Indiana.

Filed November 26, 1907; application by Maynard Coal Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for approval refund on carload of coal (eastern) from Marion, Indiana, to Winchester, Indiana, via Big Four Railway; rate charged, 8 cents per cwt. Investigation showed rate of 80 cents per ton applicable, and refund authorized by Commission of \$32.12, and matter closed March 16, 1908.

No. T-774. Logs, C. L., Stearleys and Asherville to Limesdale.

Filed November 26, 1907; application by Vandalia Railroad Company for approval refund on 11 carloads of logs from Asherville and Stearleys, Indiana, to Limesdale, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad, rates charged, 6 and 7 cents per cwt. Investigation showed tariff rates charged and application dismissed by Commission December 5, 1907.

No. T-781. Logs, C. L., Walton to Marion, Indiana.

Filed December 9, 1907; application by P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Company for approval of refund two carloads of logs, from Walton, Indiana, to Marion, Indiana, rate charged, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt., via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway. Investigation showed that carrier in complying with Commission's order in the log rate case Number 132, through clerical error, omitted to reduce the Walton-Marion rate to 4 cents per cwt., and Commission authorized refund of \$7.83 December 30, 1907.

No. T-784. Logs, C. L., Kitchell to New Castle, Indiana.

Filed December 10, 1907; application by Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company for approval of refund on two carloads of logs from Kitchell, Indiana, to New Castle, Indiana, via C., C. & L. R. R. and C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.; rate charged, 8 cents per cwt. Investigation showed different routing carrying $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. rate, and refund authorized of \$18.19, and matter closed December 10, 1907.

No. T-787 $\frac{1}{2}$. Piano, L. C. L., Indianapolis to Mulberry.

Filed December 14, 1907; application by Jno. M. Seifert, of Mulberry, Indiana, for approval of refund on shipment of one piano from Indianapolis to Mulberry, Indiana, via Terre Haute, Indianapolis and

Eastern Traction Company, freight charges \$3.00. Applicant advised that Commission has no jurisdiction over freight rates of traction companies, and application dismissed by Commission December 14, 1907.

No. T-792. Scrap Iron, C. L., Farnsworth to Shelburn, Indiana.

Filed December 24, 1907; application by Indiana Southern Coal Company for approval of refund on car of scrap iron from Farnsworth, Indiana, to Shelburn, Indiana, via Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, rate charged, \$1.60 per net ton. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission on January 3, 1908.

No. T-793. Grain, C. L., Thorntown to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed December 21, 1907; application by H. E. Kinney, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval refund on carload of grain, Thorntown, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, via C., C., C. & St. L. Ry., account alleged overweight, rate charged on minimum weight of 48,000 pounds. Investigation showed minimum weight to be in accordance with tariffs of carrier, and application dismissed by Commission January 3, 1908.

No. T-796. Hay, C. L., Movement via C. & E. I. Railroad.

Filed December 28, 1907: application by Charles A. Lyons, of Perryssville, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of hay and straw, between points on C. & E. I. Railroad, rate charged, 7 cents per cwt. Facts alleged were not sufficient to warrant action by Commission and applicant did not press claim.

No. T-804. Express, Indianapolis to Hymera, Indiana.

Filed December 23, 1907; application by State Geologist for approval of refund on one express package, from Indianapolis to Hymera, Indiana, via Adams and Southern Indiana Express companies, weight three pounds, charges 48 cents, and investigation showed tariff rates charged. Application dismissed by Commission on January 8, 1908.

No. T-806. Cinders, C. L., Kokomo to Hemlock, Indiana.

Filed December 23, 1907; application by E. N. Wallace, of Hemlock, Indiana, for approval refund on carload of cinders from Kokomo to Hemlock, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway, rate charged, 3 cents per cwt. Investigation showed shipment moved on January 1, 1907, which was prior to the taking effect of Commission law, and the parties were at liberty to make any adjustment of the matter that might be satisfactory to themselves.

No. T-807. Scrap Rails, C. L., Veedersburg to McClellan's Switch, Indiana.

Filed January 7, 1908; application by A. L. Greenberg Iron Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of scrap rails, from Veedersburg to McClellan's Switch, Indiana, near Coal Bluff, Indiana, via C. & E. I. Railroad, rate charged, sixth class, 5 cents per cwt., and protection of 55 cent rate sought; applicant had previously made requirement on carrier for 75-cent rate per gross ton

for this particular movement, which carrier had published, but, through error, published rate to Coal Bluff, instead of McClellan's Switch, about a mile and a half beyond Coal Bluff, and carrier then refused to protect 75-cent rate, and, after thorough investigation, Commission authorized refund to basis of 75 cents per gross ton and matter closed June 16, 1908.

No. T-809. Coal (Eastern), C. L., Sheff to Dunn, Indiana.

Filed January 3, 1908; application by Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company for approval of refund on car of eastern coal moving from Sheff, Indiana, to Dunn, Indiana, via C., I. & S. Railroad, rate charged, \$1.00 per ton, distance $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Investigation showed no rate in effect, and agent arbitrarily assessed rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds, and Commission referred same to Legal Department of New York Central Lines, with recommendation that movement of this car of coal should be adjusted on through rates. Matter closed February 19, 1908.

No. T-811. Stone (Crushed), C. L., Garrett to Auburn, Indiana.

Filed January 10, 1908; application by Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for approval of refund on five cars crushed stone, Garrett, Indiana, to Auburn, Indiana, via B. & O. Railroad, rate charged, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds, being sixth class rating on shipment. Investigation showed traffic originated in Ohio, and Commission recommended that carriers arrange to protect lower rates on shipment by applying reconsignment rule to a possible through rate. Matter closed April 22, 1908.

No. T-819. Coal, C. L., Deerfield, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Filed February 18, 1908; application by The James Mullins Coal Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for approval of refund of charge of 30 cents per ton for team track delivery on Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, at Fort Wayne, of car of coal, routed for P., F. W. & C. Railway delivery through shippers' error, for which there was no published rate. The Commission dismissed the application as having no jurisdiction, but recommended a switching charge of \$2.50, and matter closed March 28, 1908.

No. T-843. Transit Claims on Grain via E. & T. H. Railroad.

Filed January 18, 1908; application by Iglehart Brothers, of Evansville, Indiana, for approval of refund of \$711.10, on shipments of grain via E. & T. H. Railroad, and investigation showed tariff rates charged, and application dismissed by Commission.

No. T-844. Contractors' Outfit, Plainfield to Cumberland.

Filed January 16, 1908; application by Wolf & Ewing, contractors, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on contractors' outfit, from Plainfield, Indiana, to Cumberland, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by the Commission February 15, 1908.

No. T-856. Switching Charges at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed March 26, 1908; application Piel Brothers Starch Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund of switching charges on traffic, in carloads, moving into Indianapolis via Monon Railway, it being shown in the investigation that no switching tariff had been legally filed with the Commission by the carrier covering the absorption of switching charges at Indianapolis until March 8, 1908, and the traffic having moved prior to that time, and eighteen of the cars in controversy moving subsequent to June 1, 1907, the effective date of the Commission law. The Commission held that the Monon Railway under its absorption rules was not bound to absorb the switching charges on non-competitive traffic, provided it had always treated and charged its patrons all alike with reference thereto. Application dismissed and matter closed May 29, 1908.

No. T-857. Stone (Crushed), C. L., Montpelier to Dunkirk.

Filed March 16, 1908; application by Baltes Stone Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of crushed stone, from Montpelier to Dunkirk, Indiana, via L. E. & W. Railroad Company, rate charged, \$1.20 per net ton, overcharge of \$27.34. Investigation showed local commodity rate on crushed stone, in carloads, from Montpelier to Hartford City, Indiana, which was one portion of haul, of 30 cents per net ton, making combination rate of 90 cents per ton, and Commission authorized refund to that basis, and matter closed March 27, 1908.

No. T-858. Plows, C. L., South Bend to Corydon, Indiana.

Filed March 25, 1908; application by Oliver Chilled Plow Works, of South Bend, Indiana, for approval refund on carload of plows from South Bend, Indiana, to Corydon, Indiana, via C., I. & S. R. R., C., I. & L. Ry. and So. Ry., rate charged, 20 cents per cwt. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission March 27, 1908.

No. T-864. Flue Lining, C. L., Mecca, Indiana, to Gary.

Filed April 6, 1908; application by W. E. Dee Company, of Chicago, Illinois, for approval of refund on carload shipments of flue lining, from Mecca, Indiana, to Gary, Indiana, via C. & E. I. R. R. and Wabash R. R.; rate charged, 9 cents per cwt., as against 90 cents per ton to Chicago. Investigation showed movement of traffic to be interstate, and application was dismissed by the Commission.

No. T-865. Corn, C. L., Oaktown, Indiana, to Vincennes, Indiana.

Filed April 4, 1908; application by J. & S. Emison & Company, of Vincennes, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of corn, from Oaktown, Indiana, to Vincennes, Indiana, via E. & T. H. R. R.; rate charged, 5½ cents per cwt., and carrier refused to apply milling in transit rule, reducing rate to three cents per cwt. Investigation, and refund to 3 cents per cwt authorized by Commission April 7, 1908.

No. T-865. Coal, C. L., Southern Indiana Mines to Lafayette, Indiana.

Filed March 18, 1908; application by the Queen Coal and Mining Company, of Lafayette, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload shipments of coal from mines on the Southern Indiana Railway to Lafayette, Indiana, via Southern Indiana Railway and the Big Four Railway; rate charged, 98 cents per ton. Investigation showed that rate of 98 cents per ton applied via Indianapolis, and the movement via Terre Haute, Vandalia Railroad, Frankfort and L. E. & W. Railroad, was covered by a 90-cent rate; shipments actually moved via Indianapolis, but shippers' instructions were for routing via Frankfort, Indiana, and on the 90-cent rate. Commission authorized a refund to the basis of the 90-cent per ton rate, and the matter was closed April 7, 1908.

No. T-870. Poles, C. L., Morgantown to Trafalgar, Indiana.

Filed March 10, 1908; application by Old Hickory Chair Company, of Martinsville, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of hickory poles, Morgantown to Trafalgar, Indiana, via C., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 6 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission May 1, 1908.

No. T-880. Coal, C. L., Fair Oaks to Rensselaer, Indiana.

Filed May 16, 1908; application by Hunter W. Finch & Company, of Chicago, Illinois, for approval of refund on carload of coal from Fair Oaks, Indiana, to Rensselaer, Indiana, via Monon Railway Company; rate charged 65 cents per ton, under distance tariff. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by the Commission May 20, 1908.

No. T-887. Wagons, C. L., South Bend to Corydon, Indiana.

Filed February 28, 1908; application by Studebaker Bros. Company, of South Bend, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of wagons from South Bend to Corydon, Indiana, via C., I. & S. R. R.; C., I. & L. Ry., and Southern Ry.; rate charged, combination of locals. Investigation showed tariff rates charged, and application dismissed by the Commission February 29, 1908.

No. T-909. Express, Indianapolis to Petersburg, Indiana.

Filed June 6, 1908; application by Boonshot Hardware Company, of Petersburg, Indiana, for approval of refund on express package, containing one plowshare, weighing $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, from Indianapolis to Petersburg, Indiana, via United States Express; charges, 80 cents. Investigation showed tariff rates charged, and application dismissed by Commission June 30, 1908.

No. T-950. Hay, C. L., Reconsignment at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Filed March 4, 1908; application by Indiana Hay Company, of Terre Haute, Indiana, for approval of refund on car of hay, from point in Arkansas to Terre Haute, reconsigned to Merchants' Distillery Company, Terre Haute, before placement to original consignee; charge

assessed by Vandalia Railroad Company of \$2.00. Investigation developed question of whether or not the change in name of consignee amounted to a reconsignment, and, as shipment was interstate, Commission recommended to Indiana Hay Company its removal to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was done, and the matter closed June 17, 1908.

No. T-952. Trackage Charges at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed February 28, 1908; application by Mainland Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund of charge of \$2.00 per car, for trackage, by C., H. & D. Railway Company, on transfers to L. E. & W. R. R. yards at Indianapolis, Indiana. Investigation showed charge to be in accordance with published rules of the carrier, and the application was dismissed by the Commission March 16, 1908.

No. T-963. Stone (Crushed), C. L., Cynthiana to Owensville.

Filed June 24, 1908; application by Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company, for approval of refund on carload of crushed stone from Cynthiana, Indiana, to Owensville, Indiana, via E. & T. H. R. R.; rate charged, sixth class, 4 cents per one hundred pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission on June 25, 1908.

No. T-964A. Lumber, C. L., West Baden to New Castle, Indiana.

Filed June 23, 1908; application by Central States Cooperage Company, of New Castle, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of lumber from West Baden, Indiana, to New Castle, Indiana, via Monon Railway and P., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 12 cents per cwt. Investigation showed that tariff rate was charged, and application dismissed by the Commission June 25, 1908.

No. T-969. Cross Ties, C. L., Kurtz to Fairland, Indiana.

Filed June 25, 1908; application by Townsend & Freeman Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on two carloads of cross ties from Kurtz, Indiana, to Fairland, Indiana, via Southern Indiana Railway and Big Four Railway; rate charged, 14 cents per 100 pounds, being combination of local rates; the Southern Indiana Railway Company have removed cross ties from the classification by exception thereto published before the law took effect. Investigation showed through sixth class rate in effect, and Commission authorized refund of \$173.88, and matter closed June 25, 1908.

No. T-972. Potatoes, C. L. (Bulk), Carmel to Columbus.

Filed June 24, 1908; application by George I. Winans, of Columbus, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of potatoes, in bulk, from Carmel, Indiana, to Columbus, Indiana, via Monon Ry. and P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.; rate charged, 10 cents per cwt., minimum 30,000 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission July 3, 1908.

No. T-973. Wood Slabs, C. L., Denver to Peru, Indiana.

Filed July 1, 1908; application by Parkhurst Manufacturing Company, of Peru, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of slab wood from Denver, Indiana, to Peru, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad and C., C. & L. Railroad; rate charged, 5 cents per cwt. Investigation showed rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds in effect, and Commission authorized refund to that basis, and matter was closed July 3, 1908.

No. T-975. Hoop Timber, C. L., Lynn to New Castle, Indiana.

Filed June 27, 1908; application by Central States Cooperage Company, of New Castle, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of hoop timber from Lynn, Indiana, to New Castle, Indiana, via C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application ordered dismissed by the Commission July 3, 1908.

No. T-975A. Hay, C. L., Between Kersey and Hamlet, Indiana.

Filed May 28, 1908; application by the Star Elevator Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on several carload shipments of hay, two of which moved between Kersey and Hamlet, Indiana. Investigation showed tariff rate charged between Kersey and Hamlet, and applicant was notified to present interstate shipments to Interstate Commerce Commission, and matter closed July 3, 1908.

No. T-981. Brick, C. L., Brazil to Michigan City, Indiana.

Filed July 8, 1908; application by the Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Company, of New York, N. Y., for approval of refund on shipments of brick, C. L., from Brazil, Indiana, to Michigan City, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad and L. E. & W. Railroad; rate charged, \$1.10 per ton, the traffic having moved prior to June 9, 1907, the time of taking effect of the Commission law. The Commission notified the carriers that they were at liberty to make any adjustment of the matter which might be legal and satisfactory to the shippers. Matter was closed by order of Commission August 17, 1908.

No. T-993. Logs, C. L., Farabee to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Filed July 13, 1908; application by Indianapolis Freight Bureau, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of logs from Farabee, Indiana, to Indianapolis, Indiana, via C., I. & L. Railway, Gosport and Vandalia Railroad; rate charged $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt., being combination of local rates. Investigation showed tariff rates charged, and application dismissed by order of Commission August 1, 1908.

No. T-996. Logs, C. L., Augusta to Lebanon, Indiana.

Filed July 21, 1908; application by Lebanon Lumber and Coal Company, of Lebanon, Indiana, for approval of refund on carloads of logs from Augusta, Indiana, to Lebanon, Indiana, via Big Four Railway Company; rate charged, 5 cents per 100 pounds. Commission authorized refund to basis of its log scale, and matter was closed July 25, 1908.

No. T-1007. Dry Goods, L. C. L., Philadelphia, Pa., to Laporte.

Filed July 27, 1908; application by Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on 15 cases of cotton piece goods, L. C. L., from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Laporte, Indiana, consigned to Laporte Woolen Mills Company; alleged overcharge of \$20.00, due to alleged improper inspection at Philadelphia, rating being raised to that of wools. Association was notified that the shipment was interstate and Commission was without jurisdiction, but an effort would be made to procure amicable adjustment by conference, and matter is still pending.

No. T-1010. Live Stock (Horse), Edinburg to Greensburg.

Filed July 26, 1908; application by E. Mendenhall, of Greensburg, Indiana, for approval of refund on shipment of one horse, Edinburg to Greensburg, Indiana, via P., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 24½ cents, on weight of 5,100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission July 31, 1908.

No. T-1014. Express, Indianapolis to Needham and Franklin.

Filed July 31, 1908; application by C. McLean, of Needham, Indiana, for approval of refund on shipments of ice cream from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Needham, Indiana, via American Express Company; rate charged, 50 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission August 10, 1908.

No. T-1015. Melons, C. L., Silverwood to South Bend, Indiana.

Filed July 28, 1908; application by L. G. Goddard, Tangier, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of melons, shipped from Silverwood, Indiana, to South Bend, Indiana, via Clover Leaf Railroad and connections, with freight charges of \$30.00. Applicant was requested to furnish further statement of facts, and matter is still pending.

No. T-1017. Brick, C. L., Crawfordsville to Monticello.

Filed July 28, 1908; application by Monon Railway Company for approval of refund on shipments of brick, C. L., from Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Monticello, Indiana, via its line; rate charged, 80 cents per ton, to basis of 65 cents per ton. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application ordered dismissed by the Commission August 1, 1908.

No. T-1027. Coal, C. L., Summit Mine No. 2 to Bloomington.

Filed August 29, 1908; application by Bloomington Coal Company, of Bloomington, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of coal from Summit Mine No. 2, Linton field, to Bloomington, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad, Gosport and C., I. & L. Railway. Investigation showed rate in effect of 60 cents via Indianapolis Southern Railroad, routing ordered by shipper, and Commission authorized refund, October 9, 1908.

No. T-1036. Logs, C. L., Augusta to New Castle, Indiana.

Filed August 15, 1908; application by Central States Cooperaage Company, of New Castle, Indiana, for approval of refund on six carloads of logs from Augusta, Indiana, to New Castle, Indiana, via C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 6 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation showed that carrier had failed to publish Commission scale rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. on this traffic, and Commission authorized refund to that basis, closing matter on September 16, 1908.

No. T-1038. Sand, C. L., New Albany to Bedford, Indiana.

Filed August 27, 1908; application by Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company for approval of refund on carload of sand from New Albany, Indiana, to Bedford, Indiana, via B. & O. S. W. Railroad and Southern Indiana Railway; rate charged, 8 cents per cwt. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission August 27, 1908.

No. T-1043. Scrap rails, C. L., Seeleyville to Terre Haute.

Filed August 29, 1908; application by Cal Hirsch & Sons Iron and Rail Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, for approval of refund on four carloads of old rails from Seeleyville, Indiana, to Terre Haute, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad; rate charged, 60 cents per ton. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission September 5, 1908.

No. T-1044. Brick, C. L., Melcher to Bloomington, Indiana.

Filed August 29, 1908; application by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company for approval of refund on two carloads of brick from Melcher, Indiana, to Bloomington, Indiana, via its line; rate charged, $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 pounds, July 11, 1908. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission September 1, 1908.

No. T-1046. Fence Posts, C. L., Cedar Lake to Wanatah.

Filed August 28, 1908; application by Edward Borger, of Valparaiso, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of fence posts from Cedar Lake, Indiana, to Wanatah, Indiana, via Monon Railway; rate charged, 10 cents per 100 pounds, having been corrected from 14 cents. Investigation showed 10 cents per cwt. to be tariff rate, and application dismissed by Commission August 29, 1908.

No. T-1047. H. H. Goods, C. L., Brazil to Swayzee, Indiana.

Filed August 24, 1908; application by D. L. Spears, of Swayzee, Indiana, for approval refund on two cars of household goods, Brazil, Indiana, to Swayzee, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad and Central Indiana Railroad, alleged overcharge because of improper loading in two cars with 12,000 pounds minimum applying on each car. Investigation showed charges in accordance with tariffs, and application dismissed by Commission August 29, 1908.

No. T-1048. Lumber, C. L., Salem to Bedford, Indiana.

Filed August 26, 1908; application by C. M. Crim & Son, Salem, Indiana, for approval of refund on carload of lumber from Salem to Bedford, Indiana, via C., I. & L. Railway, minimum weight charged on by carrier; marked capacity of car, 60,000; actual weight of shipment, 44,400 pounds of dry lumber. Investigation showed charges to be in accordance with tariffs, and application dismissed by order of the Commission August 29, 1908.

No. T-1049. Lumber, C. L., Sunman to Batesville, Indiana.

Filed August 28, 1908; application by Greemann Brothers Manufacturing Company, of Batesville, Indiana, for approval of refund on two cars of lumber from Sunman to Batesville, C., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. Investigation showed tariff rates charged, and application dismissed by Commission September 5, 1908.

No. T-1059. Lumber, C. L., Trackage Charges at Bedford, Indiana.

Filed September 3, 1908; application by the Lanz-Fry Lumber Company, of Bedford, Indiana, for approval of refund on eight cars of lumber switched by Monon Railway Company to applicant's lumber yard at Bedford, and for which a trackage charge of \$2.00 per car. Investigation showed charge to be in accordance with published tariffs, and application was ordered dismissed by the Commission September 5, 1908.

No. T-1060. Coal, C. L., Bushrod to Pendleton, Indiana.

Filed September 11, 1908; application by Taylor & Brown, of Pendleton, Indiana, for approval of refund on coal, C. L., from Bushrod mine to Pendleton, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad and C., C., C. & St. L. Railway, to steam rate basis; rate charged, 85 cents per ton. Investigation showed no steam basis in effect to elevators, and application dismissed by Commission November 18, 1908.

No. T-1071. Logs, C. L., Decatur to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Filed September 12, 1908; application by G. R. & I. Railway Company for approval of refund on 3 cars of logs from Decatur, Indiana, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, via G. R. & I. Railway, to basis of Monroe-Fort Wayne rate, to which movement Decatur is intermediate. Investigation made and Commission authorized protection of the Monroe-Fort Wayne rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cwt. Matter closed September 17, 1908.

No. T-1072. Lumber, C. L., Waterville, Ohio, to Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Filed September 19, 1908; application by National Concrete Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on car of lumber from Waterville, Ohio, to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and finally to Indianapolis, Indiana, on combination rate. This matter was taken up with the Railroad Commission of Indiana and adjustment procured satisfactory to the applicant, and matter was closed September 26, 1908.

No. T-1073. Logs, C. L., Coburg to South Bend, Indiana.

Filed September 14, 1908; application by Sanders & Egbert Company, of Goshen, Indiana, for approval of refund on 4 cars of logs, Coburg, Indiana, to South Bend, Indiana, via B. & O. R. R. and Grand Trunk Railway; rate charged, 8 cents per 100 pounds. Investigation, and Commission authorized refund to basis of Commission log scale of 3.85 cents per one hundred pounds, and matter closed September 17, 1908.

No. T-1074. Scrap Iron, C. L., Evansville to Vincennes.

Filed September 9, 1908; application by Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company for approval of refund on car of scrap iron, Evansville to Vincennes, Indiana, via E. & T. H. Railroad; rate charged in accordance with tariff, but shipper claimed inability to load capacity of car, and Commission authorized refund of \$4.75, closing matter September 17, 1908.

No. T-1085. Fertilizer, C. L., Fort Wayne to Southern Railway Points.

Filed September 22, 1908; application by New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company for approval of refunds on shipments of fertilizer from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Southern Railway points in Indiana, moving prior to June 9, 1907, the time of taking effect of the act. Investigation, and Commission notified carrier that adjustment could be made without authority of the Commission, and matter closed October 9, 1908.

No. T-1096. Scrap Iron, Switching, C. L., at Vincennes.

Filed September 26, 1908; application by National Rolling Mill Company, of Vincennes, Indiana, for approval of refund on switching charge on cars of scrap iron from Vincennes Bridge Company's plant to applicant's plant on the B. & O. Belt R. R. Investigation showed charges in accordance with tariffs, and application dismissed by order of Commission October 13, 1908.

No. T-1097. Corpse, Anderson to Farmland, Union City to Winchester.

Filed October 15, 1908; applications by A. R. Butler, of Winchester, Indiana, and A. A. Conanoe, of Modoc, Indiana, for approval of refund on corpse moved from Anderson to Farmland, Indiana, and Union City to Winchester, Indiana, respectively, via Indiana Union Traction Company, each movement \$5.00. Investigation showed charges to be in accordance with tariffs, and Commission dismissed application, closing matter October 17, 1908.

No. T-1100. Passenger Fares, Cayuga to Humrick, Illinois.

Filed October 11, 1908; application by D. J. Miller, of Auburn, Illinois, for approval of refund on fare from Cayuga, Indiana, to Humrick, Illinois, via T., St. L. & W. Railroad; fare charged, 25 cents, being paid on train, with 10 cents as excess for cash fare. Investigation showed tariff rates charged, and, after notifying applicant that matter was within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Commission dismissed application November 14, 1908.

No. T-1104. Coal, C. L., Hubbel Switch to Coal City, Indiana.

Filed October 17, 1908; application by Coal City Lighting Company for approval of refund on two cars of coal from Hubbell, Indiana, to Coal City, via, Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad; rate, 60 cents per ton. Investigation showed tariff rate charged, and application dismissed by Commission October 23, 1908.

No. T-1109. Coal (Weight), C. L., South Linton to Bloomington.

Filed October 31, 1908; application by Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company for approval of refund on car of coal from South Linton mine to Bloomington, Indiana, consigned Bloomington Coal Company, billed at 64,000 pounds, actual load weight, 47,900 pounds. Investigation showed minimum weight to be in accordance with published tariffs, and Commission ordered application dismissed November 9, 1908.

No. T-1110. Scrap Rails, Terre Haute to Coal Bluff and Return.

Filed November 4, 1908; application by Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for approval of refund on four cars of scrap rails moving from Terre Haute to Coal Bluff, Indiana, and from Coal Bluff, Indiana, back to Terre Haute, account rejectment; rate charged, \$1.10 per gross ton, being sixth class rate then in effect. Investigation, and Commission authorized Terre Haute-Brazil rate of 60 cents per gross ton protected on these shipments. Matter closed November 9, 1908.

No. T-1111. Sand, C. L., Rockport to Muncie, Indiana.

Filed November 6, 1908; application by American Lawn Mower Company, of Muncie, Indiana, for approval of refund on car of sand from Rockport, Indiana, to Muncie, Indiana, via Southern Railway, Louisville, Kentucky, and C., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 9½ cents per cwt. Investigation showed \$1.25 per ton rate in effect, and Commission notified applicant that such rate was in effect, but called attention to movement being interstate and therefore was without jurisdiction to authorize a refund. Matter closed November 9, 1908.

No. T-1119. Logs, C. L., Alpine and Nulltown to Richmond.

Filed November 11, 1908; application by C. & W. Kramer Company, of Richmond, Indiana, for approval of refund on shipments of logs, C. L., from Alpine and Nulltown, Indiana, to Richmond, Indiana, via C., C., C. & St. L. Railway and P., C., C. & St. L. Railway; rate charged, 7 cents per 100 pounds, and no allowance for staking. Under investigation and pending.

No. T-1122. Passenger Fares, Dunkirk, Indiana, to Roanoke, Virginia.

Filed November 11, 1908; application by J. E. McDaniel, of Eaton, Indiana, for approval of refund on railroad fare from Dunkirk, Indiana, to Roanoke, Virginia, via P., F. W. & C. Railway and connections. Investigation and adjustment procured of \$1.45 each on two tickets, and matter closed November 25, 1908.

No. T-1134. Coal, C. L (Weight)_, Bicknell to Clear Creek.

Filed November 6, 1908; application by Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association for approval of refund on car of coal from Bicknell, Indiana, to Clear Creek, Indiana, via Vandalia Railroad and Monon Railway; rate charged on weight of 64,000 pounds, while actual load weight was 48,000 pounds, filling visible capacity of car. Under investigation and still pending.

No. T-1148. Express, Indianapolis to Brook, Indiana.

Filed November 27, 1908; application by R. M. Kistler, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for approval of refund on express package containing eight pounds paper stock from Indianapolis to Brook, Indiana, via American Express; total charges being 70 cents. Under investigation and still pending.

REDUCTIONS ON LESS THAN STATUTORY NOTICE.

The Commission has, through this Department, considered and granted sixty applications to reduce rates on less than the statutory notice of 10 days, thereby affording relief to shippers whose traffic must necessarily move before a reduction in the rate could be published under the statute.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS TO THE COMMISSION.

This Department has, under the instruction of the Commission, made special investigations and submitted reports in the following matters:

Construction of express rates in Indiana, and basis of reduction thereof, together with rate check. Special report to Commissioner Wood.

Investigation of amount and class of traffic handled by the American Express Company between offices in the State of Indiana. Special report to Commissioner Wood.

Investigation and report of rates, practices, car service and track connections in handling coal traffic at Bloomington, Indiana. Special report to Commissioner McAdams.

Investigation at Muncie, Salem, Borden and other offices of American Express Company to determine amount of and classify traffic. Special report to Commissioner Wood.

Investigation of service rendered in moving gravel from pits located in and adjacent to Lafayette, Indiana, by Monon Railway Company. Special report to Commissioner Dowling.

Report on carload minimum weights.

Report on reduction in proportional rates from Mississippi River points to Missouri River points.

Report of rates on coal from Indiana fields to northern Indiana points. Special report to Commissioner Wood.

Report on rates on lumber from L. H. & St. L. Railway points in Kentucky to Indiana points. Special report to Commissioner Wood.

In addition to these specifically named reports, there have been numerous other reports on rates and traffic conditions submitted by this Department to the Commission, and almost constant quoting of rates to the public by correspondence, telegraph and telephone.

CONFERENCES.

Conferences between shippers and carriers have been authorized by the Commission whenever it was apparent that any benefit could be derived therefrom, and in many of the rate adjustments heretofore reported by case, a conference was the medium through which the negotiations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The following are the more important conferences held.

CONFERENCE WITH NEW ALBANY SHIPPERS, RE K. & I. B. & R. R. RATES.

This conference was held under the personal direction of Commissioner Wood and was attended by many of the shippers of New Albany. The question of the application of a higher scale of rates across the river on traffic from the South destined to New Albany than was applied on traffic passing through New Albany was considered, and after a full investigation, both at Indianapolis, and Louisville and New Albany, the Commission instituted proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and which proceeding was decided in favor of the shippers at New Albany, and the carrier ordered to charge the same rate on all its through traffic.

CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF LINES AT INDIANAPOLIS RE RECONSIGNMENT OF COAL FROM INDIANA MINES.

This resulted in a series of conferences under the direction of Commissioner Wood, in which the question of uniform practices and rates of charge for the reconsignment of Indiana coal at Indianapolis was considered, it being alleged by coal jobbers at Indianapolis that each line handled and charged differently for this traffic. After several lengthy conferences, the lines agreed to make a charge of \$2.00 per car for all reconsignments of coal at Indianapolis, including eastern coal, and to allow no free reconsignments, thereby putting in effect what is known as the Chicago rule. This agreement was not carried by all the lines on eastern coal, and applications were made to the Commission by the lines, which had entered into the agreement upon the understanding that eastern coal was to be included, to be relieved from making a charge on reconsigned coal at this point, which applications were granted by the Commission, and the situation is practically unchanged.

CONFERENCE WITH TARIFF REPRESENTATIVES OF EXPRESS COMPANIES TO FORMULATE RULES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND FILING OF TARIFFS WITH COMMISSION.

A conference was held with the tariff representatives of the express lines operating in the state, and rules governing the construction and filing of express tariffs with the commission were formulated, and submitted to the Commission for approval, and appear at length in another portion of this report.

CONFERENCE WITH SHIPPERS AND CARRIERS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL OIL SHIPPING DAYS AT INDIANAPOLIS AND TERRE HAUTE.

A conference was held under the direction of Commissioner Wood with the representatives of the carriers having lines into Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and with the representatives of the Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association to consider the establishment of additional days in each week for the acceptance and movement of less than carload shipments of oil from Indianapolis and Terre Haute, the carriers having restricted the days in which they would accept and move such shipments of oil to two and three days a week. The carriers submitted their views as to the dangerous nature of the commodity and the slight revenue derived from less than carload shipments, and the shippers claimed the loss of many orders because of their inability to ship in time. At the conclusion of the conference, the carriers notified the Commission that they would later advise definitely as to their position in the matter, which was thereafter done by their declining to establish additional shipping days at either point.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend the following:

Authority in the Commission to approve refunds in cases where exorbitant charges are made by the carrier, through erroneous quotations by agents, misrouting, non-publication of reasonable rate, failure to file tariff, upon admission of unreasonableness of rate by carrier and its publication for a certain period.

Local agents be required to maintain filing cases for tariffs, with complete files of tariffs, periodically checked up by carrier.

Filing of routing sheets by carriers for all joint rates in effect on intrastate traffic in this state, but without naming divisions.

Publication of Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction and Filing of Passenger and Freight Tariffs with the Commission, in like form with the Rules Governing the Filing of Express Tariffs, as the present Circulars of this Department A-1 and B-1 are insufficient.

The republication of certain express company tariffs which are now on file with the Commission in the form of handwritten rate tables, and are not copies of the tariffs in the hands of the agents.

An investigation of switching rates throughout the state published by certain carriers where apparent discriminations exist in the charging of different rates of charge to a given switch or industry from different connections, where the service is practically similar.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. MORTON,
Clerk.

APPENDIX VI

Rules of Procedure

RULES ADOPTED

BY THE

Railroad Commission of Indiana

JANUARY 1, 1908.

1. SESSIONS AND INFORMAL HEARINGS.

A. *Office*.—The office of the Secretary of the Commission will be open each work day from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., where petitions, complaints and other documents may be filed for the consideration of the Commission, and where information may be obtained concerning the pending business of the Commission.

B. *Hearings*.—Public hearings of contested cases will be held at room 85 of the State House, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, of which notice will be given to the interested parties.

C. *Informal Complaints*.—All informal complaints in writing brought to the attention of the Commission, concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission, will be at once investigated under direction of the Commission, and if well founded, an effort will be made by the Commission to adjust the cause of complaint between the parties.

2. RECORDS.

A. *Entry Docket*.—There will be kept in the office of the Secretary an Entry Docket, in which all contested cases will be entered, as filed, bearing consecutive numbers.

B. *Final Record*.—Also a Final Record, in which the proceedings of the Commission, in contested cases, shall be entered at length by the Secretary under direction of the Commission.

C. *Adjustment Record*.—Also an Adjustment Record, in which the proceedings upon all complaints which do not result in a contested hearing shall be briefly entered by the Secretary under the direction of the Commission.

D. *Inspection Records*.—Also inspection records, in which shall be briefly entered all proceedings in the matter of inspection of railroads, inspection of cars and reports of accidents.

3. PLEADINGS.

(A and B amended May 21, 1908.)

A. The only pleadings required shall be a petition, offer of satisfaction, answer and petition for a rehearing. As many copies of the petition shall be filed as there are respondents named and copies of the answer shall be delivered to the petitioner by the respondent filing same.

B. A copy of the petition shall be served with the summons and the respondents called upon to satisfy the complaint in five days after service of summons. An answer will be due in ten days after service of summons. The cause will stand for trial ten days after service of summons is complete as to all respondents, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

4. WITNESSES.

A. Subpoenaes for witnesses, or to produce documents or records will be issued by the Secretary at the request of parties or upon the order of the Commission, directed to any constable or sheriff in the State.

B. All expenses of serving witnesses and their mileage and per diem must be paid by the party calling the witness.

C. For serving summonses and subpoenas ordered by the Commission, the Commission will pay the fees paid to sheriffs for serving like process from the circuit courts.

D. The Commission will pay two dollars per day and two cents per mile for travel within the state to all witnesses whose attendance is required by order of the Commission.

5. LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

A. Before hearing a petition to be allowed to charge less for the long than for short hauls as provided by the laws of Indiana, the Commission will publish a notice of the pendency of the petition in some newspaper in the vicinity where the permit is to operate. Such notice will be published but a single time, not less than ten days before the hearing. The expense of publication shall be paid by the petitioner. Any party interested in the petition may appear in person or by counsel and resist the same.

6. TRANSCRIPTS.

A. Upon request the Commission will, through its Secretary, furnish certified copies of any record or document on file with the Commission, or a transcript of any evidence delivered in any hear-

ing before the Commission, excepting that transcripts of reports of accidents and evidence taken concerning accidents will not be furnished except upon petition filed and special order of the Commission with reference thereto.

B. A charge of twenty cents per page will be made for all such transcripts, and the fees when paid will be deposited daily in the State treasury.

RULES CONCERNING INTERLOCKING DEVICES.

RULE NO. 1. When plans are presented for a crossing which is to be interlocked by agreement between the connecting roads, the road presenting the plans must furnish the Commission with the approval of the interested connecting lines indorsed upon the plans, or a letter from the proper officer thereof approving the plans presented.

RULE NO. 2. When a petition is filed with the Commission pursuant to Section 3 of the Acts of 1897, there shall be filed with the same as many copies as there are roads interested in the crossing. Such petition and accompanying maps shall comply with such section, and in addition thereto embrace the following:

(a) Copies of all contracts or agreements existing between the connecting roads concerning the crossing.

(b) An estimate of the probable cost of constructing a manual interlocking device at the crossing.

(c) An estimate of the probable cost of constructing a power interlocking device at the crossing.

(d) An estimate of the probable cost of annual maintenance and operation for each character of device.

(e) A statement of the number of levers necessary to properly control the crossing, and the functions properly chargeable to each road.

(f) A statement of the daily train movement over such crossing by each company.

RULE NO. 3. Petitions filed pursuant to Rule No. 2 will be heard at the site of the crossing, or at such other place as the Commission may determine after notice to the parties. The roads against which the petition is presented at the time of the hearing may file an answer admitting or denying the statement in the petition and may file a counter statement concerning the matters required by "a" to "f" inclusive of Rule 2.

RULE NO. 4. If a crossing is ordered interlocked upon petition, and the interested roads fail, for thirty days after the Commis-

sion's order, to agree as to the manner of complying with the Commission's order and to proceed with the work, then the Commission, after notice to the roads and a hearing will assign the construction, maintenance and operation of the device to one of the roads, and authorize it to collect compensation from the other roads, in accordance with the order of the Commission.

RULE NO. 5. All plans to protect crossings, presented by agreement of the roads, or to comply with the Commission's order upon petition, must be drawn to a scale of not less than fifty feet to one inch, and be filed in duplicate and contain the following:

(a) Map of the territory, showing all the tracks, curves, sidings, switches, cross-over tracks and connecting tracks between roads, also all buildings, trees and other obstructions to view. Also the proposed location of the interlocking tower.

(b) All grades upon all roads shall be plainly marked on either side of the crossing. The location of all bridges between the derail and crossing shall be shown. The elevation or depression of all tracks above or below the contiguous territory shall be shown.

(c) A complete showing of the ground plan of the proposed device in all its parts, and especially the location of derails and home and distant signals. Tower construction and interior plan will be passed upon only after completion.

RULE NO. 6. In all devices hereafter constructed or rebuilt the derails in the main track of single-track steam lines, and in the track taking the current of traffic in double-track steam lines, shall be located not less than five hundred feet in advance of the crossing or fouling point which it is intended to protect, unless the Commission shall determine, after investigation, that local conditions warrant a different location, in which event the Commission shall fix the location of the derail.

(a) In all devices hereafter constructed or rebuilt, reverse derails in the track of steam lines shall be located not less than two hundred feet in advance of the crossing or fouling point which they are intended to protect, unless the Commission shall determine, after investigation, that local conditions warrant a different location, in which event the Commission shall fix the location of the derails.

(b) In all devices hereafter constructed or rebuilt the derails in the track of traction or interurban lines shall be located not less than two hundred feet in advance of the crossing or fouling point which they are intended to protect, unless the Commission shall de-

termine, after investigation, that local conditions warrant a different location, in which event the Commission shall fix the location of derails.

(c) If local conditions exist, requiring a different location of derails, than as required by this rule, a detailed, written statement of such local conditions shall be filed with the plans and submitted to the Commission for its consideration.

RULE No. 7. If, in the judgment of the Commission, the use of guard rails is warranted, guard rails of such length as the Commission may determine will be approved in plans and plants having derails five hundred feet or more from the crossing or fouling point. In all other cases guard rails will not be approved or allowed, except under special conditions, to be shown by plans, and detailed, written statement accompanying plans for submission to the Commission, the Commission reserving authority to make exceptions to this rule when the special conditions demand it, or to order the use of guard rails upon its own motion.

(a) The use of guard rails, contrary to this rule, in plants now in operation is condemned, and the different roads are requested to remove the same by March 1, 1907, unless within that time they shall make to the Commission a showing of special conditions necessitating their use, and procure the authority of the Commission for their continuance.

RULE No. 8. The Commission will not inspect complete plants until the applicant files with the Commission:

(a) Complete layout of plant, as required by Rule No. 5, having all points of control duly numbered to correspond with the number of the lever used in its control.

(b) Complete locking sheet showing the exact manner in which the plant is installed.

(c) Complete manipulation sheet, showing manner of operation in setting up each route governed by the plant.

(d) Copy of the rules issued by the applicant for the government of employes having charge of interlocking devices.

RULE No. 9. Completed plant must be connected up ready for service before inspection is requested, with instructions that all trains come to a full stop at home signal.

RULE No. 10. The Secretary is ordered to tax to and collect from each applicant for the approval of plans or plant the follow-

ing fees: Ten dollars upon behalf of the Commission; seven dollars and fifty cents on account of Engineer's services in examining and reporting upon plans; fifteen dollars and traveling expenses on account of Engineer's services in examining and reporting upon the construction and operation of the plant. Such sums, when collected, shall be daily paid to the State Treasurer.

RULE NO. 11. All companies having charge of the maintenance and operation of such plants shall inspect the same monthly and report the results of such inspection to the Commission not later than the first day of each succeeding month.

(a) All companies interested in the operation of plants, but not charged with the maintenance and operation thereof, shall inspect the same once each sixty days and report to the Commission the result of the inspection.

APPENDIX VII

Circulars

Circulars.

STATE OF INDIANA. RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 19.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 14, 1908.

To All Traction or Interurban Railroad Companies:

It being the duty of the Railroad Commission "to keep informed as to the condition of railroads and railways, and the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public," an inquiry and investigation is hereby instituted as to the rules for operating and despatching cars, and as to the qualifications of motormen and conductors on the traction lines of this State.

The managers, superintendents and despatchers of said railroads are, therefore, requested and directed to appear before the Commission at its public hearing room on Monday, February 10, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for conference and information upon these subjects, and for the purpose of formulating and adopting uniform operating rules and practices, and for providing for the instruction of conductors and motormen in their rules and duties, and to take such other steps for safe operation and the prevention of accidents as may be agreed on or ordered.

By Order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA. RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 20.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 24, 1908.

To Steam and Interurban Railroads:

The Commission has adopted rules requiring each company having charge of the maintenance and operation of interlocking plants to inspect the same monthly and report the inspection to the Commission, and requiring companies interested in interlocking plants, but not charged with maintenance and operation thereof, to inspect the same bi-monthly, in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December, and report the inspection to the Commission. The Commission has prepared forms for these reports and they are now in press.

You are, therefore, requested to indicate the official, his address and title, who will make these reports for your company and how many blanks of each kind will be required for the current year, and to whom they should be sent.

The first inspection under these rules will be for the month of February, 1908. A failure to make the inspection and report will be considered by the Commission as sufficient excuse for putting the machine out of service.

Respectfully,

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No 21.

To All Railroads:

This Commission and its inspectors are of the opinion that the best and most conspicuous warning signs that can be devised should be put up at all grade and highway crossings. These signs are needed, especially where steam and interurban roads are adjacent and parallel to each other and the highway crosses both practically at the same place; and in such cases the warning signs should indicate the double crossing and the increased danger. Although the statutes of this State do not require such signs, legislation to this effect in this country has been so general and positive that we think the omission in this State was caused by the fact that the railway companies have generally put up these signs without being required by statutory law to do so.

The situation in Indiana, therefore, is that at many, if not most crossings, there are crossing signs; at others, and especially along the interurban roads, whose cars have attained to the speed on steam roads, there are often none. The fact of their general use may cause them to be looked for by travelers, and may on this account increase the danger when they are not to be found. There are 10,000 unprotected crossings at grade in this State, and 63 persons, of whom 43 were killed, have been struck on these crossings in the last six months.

You and each of you are hereby requested and directed to have prepared and put up as early as practicable at all grade crossings on your lines the highway crossing signs indicated in this circular, and to advise the Commission of your action.

By Order of the Commission.

C. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 3, 1908.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 22.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28, 1908.

To All Traction or Interurban Railroad Companies:

In compliance with Circular No. 19 of January 14, 1908, the managers, superintendents and dispatchers of the several electric lines of the State met in conference at the State House, at Indianapolis, on February 10,

1908. At that conference two committees were appointed for the purpose of compiling a code of rules for the government of the employes and the operation of the traction roads.

The Commission is now informed that the labor of the committees is completed and it is requested to call a general conference of the managers and operating officials for the purpose of approving and adopting the code of rules as submitted by the committees.

I am, therefore, directed by the Commission to fix June the 4th, 1908, 2:00 p. m., for this conference to be held at the rooms of the Commission and you are invited and earnestly urged to attend. I am further directed to request that any and all companies that have received a copy of the rules from the chairman of the committee and not replied to his letter, do so prior to the date of this conference.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 22 (MODIFIED).

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29, 1908.

To All Traction or Interurban Railroad Companies:

You are advised that the conference provided for by our Circular No. 22, issued May 28th, has this day been reassigned for Friday, June 5, 1908, at 2:00 p. m., at the rooms of the Commission.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No 23.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2, 1908.

To All Interurban Railroads:

On account of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not promulgate a system of accounting for electric railroads until October 1, 1908, being three months after the close of the present official fiscal year, therefore,

It is now ordered by the Commission, That all interurban or electric railroads in this State subject to the control of the Commission shall keep their accounts from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909, according to the method heretofore authorized for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1908.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No 24.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28, 1908.

To the Public Press of Indiana:

The Railroad Commission of Indiana respectfully requests your co-operation in advising and warning the people of the State of the great danger of going upon or crossing over highway grade crossings. We enclose you our Accident Bulletin No. 4, which will give you full information on this subject. Your attention is called to pages 5, 6, 7, 10, 13 and 14. We will be greatly obliged if you will mail us a copy of your paper, showing what you write on this important subject.

Respectfully,

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1908.

To All Steam and Interurban Railroads:

The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently suggested that carriers of interstate freight adopt, not later than September 1, 1908, uniform bills of lading, copies of which, together with conditions appearing upon the reverse side thereof, are given in the printed report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, cause No. 787, issued June 27, 1908. One of these bills of lading, used in case of "straight consignments" as distinguished from "order consignments," is made non-negotiable by its title.

The Railroad Commission of Indiana desires to call your attention to the fact that a bill of lading, similar to the above mentioned "straight consignment" bill, could not lawfully be used by common carriers in Indiana with respect to exclusively *intrastate shipments*, since our statute expressly provides that "it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to limit by contract or otherwise the negotiability of any bill of lading." (Acts 1907, p. 476.) A penalty is assessed by Sec. 12 of the same act for violation of the above provision. (Acts 1907, p. 477.)

Your notice is also directed to Sec. 3 of the conditions appearing upon the back of said bills of lading, reading in part as follows: "No carrier is bound to transport said property by any particular train or vessel or in time for any particular market *or otherwise than with reasonable dispatch; unless by specific agreement indorsed hereon.*" Such a section, if adopted for use in local shipments, could not operate to nullify the express requirements of the "Shippers' Bill" of 1907 (Acts 1907, p. 435), prescribing that intrastate freight shall move forward to destination not less than an average of fifty miles every twenty-four hours, subject to exceptions named in the Act.

Should you anticipate adopting, for business originating and ending in Indiana, a uniform bill of lading modeled after the forms suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it would avoid misunderstanding between carrier and shipper, and liability, under the penal provisions of the statute, if such local bill of lading is made to conform strictly to the statutes of this State, as above indicated.

In this connection the Commission desires to emphasize the necessity for stating, in all bills of lading issued on intrastate shipments, the classification of the freight, and rate at which the same is carried.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No. 26.

Corrected and Revised August 24, 1908.

To All Railroad Companies:

One hundred and seventy-three persons were killed while trespassing on the tracks or cars of the railroads in Indiana during the year ending June 30, 1908. While the railroads are not to be held responsible for these deaths as they are for accidents resulting from negligence, it is an act of humanity and a moral, if not a legal, obligation to prevent this loss of life where it is possible so to do. Accident reports for July and August indicate a large increase in these fatalities, and fatalities at highway grade crossings.

Nine states of the Union make explicit prescriptions with reference to walking on railroad tracks; and three, as all should do, expressly forbid it. The State of Indiana, Burns 1908, Sec. 2280, makes it unlawful only after warning: "The offense defined by the statute consists in entering unlawfully upon the lands of another after having been forbidden to do so by the owner or occupant. The unlawful entry in defiance of the command of the lawful occupant constitutes the offense." *State v. Burns*. Vol. 123, Supreme Court of Indiana, p. 427.

In a recent special case in one of the large cities of the State, where railroad tracks were notoriously and daily used by large numbers of citizens as thoroughfares, the Commission called upon the Division Superintendent to take steps under this statute to abate this practice. We are now advised by the railroad company that "warning signs are placed at the principal streets, that the mayor has promised us that he will have policemen placed to notify people that they are trespassing, and that we do not feel it necessary for a member of the Commission to come to this city for the purpose of taking up this question with these people."

Success and progress in the individual case demonstrate that the same work should be undertaken in order that like results may be achieved at many places in this State.

This Commission is of the opinion that a more systematic, general and determined effort should be made by the railroad companies and local authorities to keep trespassers off the tracks.

We recommend and direct that you shall place warning boards, or trespass signals, at such places, in towns, cities and country, and on such bridges, trestles, cuts, and tracks as are often and repeatedly used by the public for footways or thoroughfares. These warning boards or signals should indicate DANGER and the demand to keep off the property; the following words are sufficient: "DANGER; KEEP OFF. DO NOT WALK OR TRESPASS ON THE RAILROAD."

We recommend and direct that you shall seek the co-operation of local authorities, using this circular if advisable, after placing the warnings referred to, and that you advise the Commission of the results of your efforts, to the end that we may use our official influence to aid you in any case where local authorities refuse to enforce the law. You will take this most important matter up at once and advise us as indicated herein.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The above circular, corrected and re-issued to make the same more definite, and because some of the railroad companies reasonably object to using the red signs, which might interfere with train movements.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 24, 1908.

STATE OF INDIANA.
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.
CIRCULAR NO. 27.

To All Steam Railroad Companies:

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly, to provide for the safe operation of trains on steam railroads in this state, approved March 12, 1907 (Acts 1907, page 584), it is made the duty of this Commission to call an annual convention of division superintendents and such other operating and despatching officers and employees of the steam railroads as the Commission may deem best, for the purpose of considering railroad accidents that have taken place during the year, and to consider the proper steps to prevent such accidents.

Now, therefore, the Railroad Commission of Indiana calls this convention to take place at its rooms in the State Capitol at 10:00 a. m. on the 10th day of November, 1908.

You are directed to have in attendance at this time, and place, all division superintendents of your lines in this State, and such trainmen, not exceeding two trainmen for each 200 miles of your railroad or fraction thereof, whose service records and length of service in your company, indicate that their counsel and experience may be of benefit to this convention.

You will please advise the Commission, in response to this circular over the signatures of your general managers or general superintendents, the names and post-office addresses of the superintendents and trainmen who will represent your lines at this convention.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

Indianapolis, Indiana, September 28, 1908.

STATE OF INDIANA.
RAILROAD COMMISSION OF INDIANA.

CIRCULAR No 28.

Revising Circular No. 25.

To All Steam and Interurban Railroads:

The Railroad Commission of Indiana has re-examined the subject of the adoption by the railroads of such a uniform bill of lading for intrastate shipments as will conform to the suggestions made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The result of this inquiry is as follows: The statute of Indiana provides that "it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to limit by contract or otherwise the negotiability of any bill of lading." The negotiability here referred to is that which bills of lading commonly possessed at the time the statute was passed; a bill of lading issued upon a "straight" consignment was not negotiable, in the statutory sense, when the above law was enacted; hence, the addition of the words "not negotiable" to such a bill does not limit its negotiable character and is not in violation of law. This, however, affords no authority for restricting the negotiability of an "order" bill of lading.

Section 3, appearing upon the back of both bills of lading, stipulates that "no carrier is bound to transport said property by any particular train or vessel or in time for any particular market or otherwise than with *reasonable dispatch*; unless by specific agreement indorsed hereon." As the law of Indiana prescribes that intrastate freight shall move forward to destination not less than an average of fifty miles every twenty-four hours (subject to named exceptions), the above condition would be construed to mean that *reasonable dispatch* consisted in moving the freight at not less than the minimum of fifty miles each twenty-four hours.

The Commission emphasizes the necessity for stating in all bills of lading issued on intrastate shipments, both the classification of the freight and the rate at which same is carried.

The above is in substitution for Circular No. 25, heretofore issued by the Commission.

By order of the Commission.

CHAS. B. RILEY,
Secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 15, 1908.

APPENDIX VIII

Reports of Railroads

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 1.

ROAD OPERATED—ENTIRE LINE (MILES).

For Companies (Other Than Switching and Terminal) Making Operating Reports.

NAME OF EVERY RAILROAD THE OPERATIONS OF WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE INCOME ACCOUNT.

The following notes refer to column headings: 1. Line owned by respondent; 2. Line operated by respondent but owned by another corporation, control being secured through stock ownership. 3. Line operated under lease for specified sum. 4. Line operated under contract or agreement, or where the rent is contingent upon earnings or other considerations. 5. Line operated under trackage rights.

NAMES OF ROADS.	1.					B.	2.			3.	4.	5.	Total Entire Line.
	A.	A.	B.	2.	3.		2.	3.	4.				
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	1,244.62	1,244.62										23.60	1,268.22
Bedford Stone Ry. Co.	2.96	2.96										2.96	2.96
Central Indiana Railroad Co.	117.54	117.54										9.50	127.04
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	261.66							3.04				19.97	284.67
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	249.57											19.99	269.56
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	817.24	672.83	144.41					139.86				27.55	957.10
Chicago & Indiana Southern Railroad Co.	301.61	292.68	11.93	8.49								340.95	340.95
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.	508.79	450.80	57.99	68.92								615.75	615.75
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.	625.24	11.35	613.89									625.24	625.24
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co.	35.66	32.66	4.00									36.66	36.66
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Dayton Railroad Co.	51.53	49.53	2.00									51.53	51.53
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	320.23											61.53	1,037.80
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	636.15	633.47	2.68	511.07				144.97				1,848.28	1,848.28
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	238.56	129.94	108.62	1,168.49				43.64				258.56	258.56
*Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	134.15							11.18				3.50	149.45
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	108.56		51.45						4.45			164.46	164.46
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co.	425.66	425.66							148.08			7.19	591.53
Grand Trunk-Western Railroad Co.	330.91											4.84	335.75
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	2,103.73	1,354.79	748.94	1,473.05	20.56				844.52			151.95	4,593.81
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	176.93	176.93							2.13			179.26	179.26
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	581.38	571.43	9.95	128.72					122.24			14.28	724.38
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	870.72	536.74	333.98	294.53					220.23			1,507.72	1,507.72
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	3,356.68	2,506.08	850.60	463.00	118.98				221.92			4,365.20	4,365.20
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	11.00	7.70	3.30									11.00	11.00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad Co.	270.00	270.00		345.05				1,117.34				14.00	1,746.26
Michigan Central Railroad	524.89	494.72	30.17					17.80				10.50	553.19
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	11.84	11.49	35									11.84	11.84
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	337.82	337.92										13.69	351.61
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	1,880.82	1,411.55	469.27	256.94					256.43			256.43	2,360.37
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	1,118.19	926.86		1.53					82.46			73.29	1,471.52
Pennsylvania Co.									571.85			73.38	1,413.80
Southern Railway Co.	3,934.78	2,624.31	1,310.47	1,079.09					1,082.80			480.49	7,548.98
Southern Indiana Railroad Co.	121.42	121.42	106.77					30				27.09	346.98
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	27.09	27.09							118.49			27.09	27.09
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	641.17	609.53	31.64					19.31	141.36			27.51	829.35
Vandalia Railroad Co.	1,754.80	1,680.20	74.60	279.80				6.20				473.80	2,514.60
Wabash Railroad Co.	24,138.01	17,841.28	4,973.24	6,077.68				3,910.77	3,209.92			2,010.26	39,943.51

Total miles operated by large companies.

*Operated in conjunction with E. & T. H.

ROAD OPERATED—STATE OF INDIANA (MILES).

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	315.70	71.17				387.26
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	2.96					2.96
Central Indiana Railway Co.	117.54				9.50	127.04
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	228.82					228.82
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	160.17			6.10		160.17
Chicago & Eastern, Illinois Railroad Co.	248.79	74.31				254.89
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	174.48	1.93			5.83	190.50
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	184.67	182.74			15.47	593.18
Chicago, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co.	508.79	450.80	68.92			205.64
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.	8.28	57.99				36.66
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co.	32.66	197.36				51.53
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co.	49.53	2.00			1.93	174.51
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	309.76	2.68				765.14
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	25.91	20.13			75.43	46.04
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	46.04					149.45
*Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.						164.46
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.					85.83	166.17
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	53.15					80.67
Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.						50.82
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	45.88					122.76
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	120.43	14.55	4.94		2.13	457.18
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	316.89				11.57	238.20
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	167.42	101.47		53.31		38.10
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	7.70				7.70	7.70
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.						11
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.	43.00		16.00			79.23
Michigan Central Railroad	154.79	3.77				154.79
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	11.49	.35				11.84
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	153.45					158.18
Peoria & Eastern Railroad Co.	18.62		34.47		4.73	85.22
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	643.97	114.03			32.13	741.95
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.					54.96	161.31
Pennsylvania Co.					8.32	237.23
Southern Railway Co.	121.42	106.77	236.17		1.06	232.68
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	27.09			30	4.19	27.09
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.						171.20
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.						504.90
Vandalia Railroad Co.	482.47	31.64		19.31	3.12	337.40
Wabash Railroad Co.	326.00		25.70		5.70	
Total miles operated by large companies	4,793.46	708.60	1,104.92	252.24	145.42	7,622.98

*Operated in conjunction with E. & T. H..

(1) ROAD JOINTLY OWNED OR (2) ROAD JOINTLY LEASED.

	Miles of Line for Each Road.	Miles of Line In- cluded in Pre- ceding Table.
Michigan Central Railroad.....	{(1) 178.14 (2) 7.43	{(1) 66.56 (2) 33.88
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.....	{(1) 33.12 (2) 2.41
Pennsylvania Co.....	{(1) 1.53 (2) 7.52
Vandalia Railroad Co.....	{(2) 6.00 (5) 6.61
Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.....	

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 1—Continued.

SWITCHING OR TERMINAL COMPANIES OPERATED, WHOSE MILEAGE IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE TABLES, BUT TO BE ADDED THERETO (ENTIRE LINE).

The following notes refer to column headings: 1. Line owned by respondent; A. Main line. B. Branches and spurs. 2. Line operated by respondent but owned by another corporation, control being secured through stock ownership. 3. Line operated under lease for specified sum. 4. Line operated under contract or agreement, or where the rent is contingent upon earnings or other considerations. 5. Line operated under trackage rights.

NAMES OF ROADS.	1.	A.	B.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total Miles Entire Line.
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.	2.85							2.85
Chicago & South Bend Railroad Co.	178.25							.90
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.							20.50	198.75
East Chicago Belt Railroad Co.								5.47
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.	4.51	1.11	3.41					4.51
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.	50.49	50.49	1.58		19.07		41.36	103.11
Indiana Northern Railway Co.	2.00	.75	1.25					2.00
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	4.16				55.39			59.55
Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.								.35
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.	2.59				1.16			3.75
Muncie Belt Railway Co.	6.77							6.77
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad Co.								14.17
White River Railroad Co.								.46
Total miles operated by terminal and switching companies	251.62	52.25	6.23		75.62		61.86	402.18
Total mileage operated by both large and small companies	24,389.63	17,893.63	4,967.01	6,077.68	3,910.77	3,209.92	2,072.12	40,345.39

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 1—Continued.

SWITCHING OR TERMINAL COMPANIES OPERATED, WHOSE MILEAGE IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE TABLES, BUT TO BE ADDED THERETO (IN INDIANA).

The following notes refer to column headings: 1. Line owned by respondent; A. Main line. B. Branches and spurs. 2. Line operated by respondent but owned by another corporation, control being secured through stock ownership. 3. Line operated under lease for specified sum. 4. Line operated under contract or agreement, or where the rent is contingent upon earnings or other considerations. 5. Line operated under trackage rights.

NAMES OF ROADS.	1.	A.	B.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total Miles in Indiana.
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.								2.85
Chicago & South Bend Railroad Co.								.90
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.	26.57							31.57
East Chicago Belt Railroad Co.							5.00	5.47
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.	4.51	1.11	3.41					4.50
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.	9.17	9.17	.22					42.91
Indiana Northern Railway Co.	2.00	.75	1.25		19.07		14.45	2.00
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	4.16				55.39			59.55
Kentucky & Indiana Bridge Co.								.35
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.	2.59				1.16			3.75
Muncie Belt Railway Co.	6.77							6.77
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad Co.								14.17
White River Railroad Co.								.80
Total miles operated by terminal and switching companies.	57.78	11.13	4.91		75.62		19.45	175.53
Total mileage operated by both large and small companies.	4,851.24	3,692.19	773.51	1,104.92	327.86	145.42	246.45	7,798.51

ROADS LEASED OR OTHERWISE ASSIGNED FOR OPERATION, WHOSE MILEAGE IS INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE
OPERATING ROADS.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Entire Line, Single Track.	In Indiana, Single Track.	Name of Lessee.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co.	265 00	146 48	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railroad Co.	926 87	240 39	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Bedford Belt Railway Co.	4 19	4 19	Southern Indiana Railway Co.
Bloomington Southern Railroad Co.	2 13	2 13	Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co.	1,285 40	4 94	Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Co.	85 83	85 83	Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Co.	43 02	43 02	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co.	360 85	155 07	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	91 39	17 51	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.
Evansville Belt Railway Co.	4 45	4 45	Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.	97 55	66 05	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	59 70	59 70	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
Indiana Stone Railroad Co.	9 22	9 22	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.	470 05	159 29	Pennsylvania Co.
South Chicago & Southern Railroad Co.	23 00	8 32	Pennsylvania Co.
Total.	44,064 64	8,805 20	

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 2.
COST OF ROAD, EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

a—Includes equipment. b—Includes general expenditures. c—Includes both "a" and "b". d—Profit and loss to balance.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Cost of Road.	Cost of Equipment.	General Expenditures.	Total, Entire Line.	Total, State of Indiana, June 30, 1908.	Total Cost to June 30, 1907, Entire Line.
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.	\$39,584 67	\$3,848 23	\$2,045 02	\$46,077 92	\$46,077 92	\$45,391 26
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	50,608 29	24,867 22		75,475 51	75,475 51	75,475 51
Central Indiana Railway Co.	657,663 65	51,057 90	1,367,547 50	2,076,269 05	2,076,269 05	2,036,454 05
Chicago & Louisville Railroad Co.	10,580,087 48	924,670 50	1,401 05	11,486,139 11	10,044,628 65	11,396,101 33
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	19,889,019 47	985,877 50		20,869,597 01	12,400,714 84	20,869,597 01
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	35,164,789 05	21,429,859 11		56,594,648 16	c	54,116,049 60
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	40,018,374 61			40,018,374 61	c	38,174,864 93
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	30,177,340 89		25,560 63	3,382,685 72	a	29,885,740 69
Chicago, Lake Shore & Western Railway Co.	1,930,340 53	6,442,416 60		8,372,757 13	5,033,701 59	3,624,872 50
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.	48,043,218 62			48,043,218 62		47,349,896 30
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co.						
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co.	378,896 81	6,410 88	3,577 96	388,885 65	388,885 65	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	25,616,051 69	5,470,058 56		31,086,110 25		30,881,115 59
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	122,490,293 56			122,490,293 56		114,393,891 14
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	13,743,576 57	2,602,887 67	110,172 12	16,456,136 36	8,123,373 39	16,182,290 26
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel	89,016 44	16,625 00		105,641 44	105,641 44	105,641 44
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	4,242,187 72			4,242,189 72	4,242,189 72	4,224,525 10
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	9,133,981 79	4,711,820 98		13,845,802 77	13,845,802 77	13,723,405 38
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	13,322,908 38	2,361,391 99		15,594,300 37	1,657,593 95	15,528,695 00
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	26,372,000 00			26,372,000 00	6,429,493 60	26,372,000 00
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	121,698,306 95			121,698,306 95		107,578,360 74
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	1,925,028 00	100,000 00		2,025,028 00	2,025,028 00	2,025,028 00
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	11,670,350 03			11,670,350 03	11,670,350 03	11,441,678 72
Indiana Northern Railway Co.	15,200 00	4,800 00		20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.	8,615,434 82	223,976 35	34,094,000 05	8,873,505 22	880,653 49	35,267,863 54
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	32,587,472 50	3,268,368 31	3,409 85	35,859,250 66	22,451,476 84	91,500,000 00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	66,700,000 00	24,800,000 00		91,500,000 00	17,436,240 00	166,667,128 94
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	168,510,650 38			168,510,650 38		
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	228,000 00	8,270 00		236,270 00	236,270 00	236,270 00
Muncie Belt Railway Co.	50,000 00	16,240 00		66,240 00	66,240 00	66,240 00
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.	24,409 90			24,409 90	24,409 90	
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	49,516,971 98			49,516,971 98		49,429,400 36

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	47,268,381 13	6,773,729 80	163,186 63	54,205,297 56	15,166,642 26	53,634,069
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	b 341,527 05	9,075 30		350,602 35	350,602 35	352,247 71
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	c 101,951,539 91	13,932,280 70		115,883,820 63	76,892,212 18	110,285,260 27
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	c 24,000,000 00			24,000,000 00		24,000,000 00
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	c 89,368,316 86			89,368,316 86		83,491,731 15
Pennsylvania Co.	b 927,313 68	8,356,143 97		9,283,457 65		366,039,923 18
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	c 293,856,032 96	47,202,867 42	32,349,000 00	373,407,900 38		366,039,923 18
Southern Railway Co.	c 12,951,207 42	3,610,907 85	9,874 47	16,571,989 74	16,571,989 74	16,498,772 99
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	b 301,477 16	25,423 21	6,260 91	333,161 35	333,161 35	244,444 02
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad Co.	b 35,456,972 68	3,240,700 09		38,697,672 77	14,701,245 89	37,884,060 53
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	b 23,887,900 31	5,531,041 36		29,418,941 67	22,268,840 58	28,449,161 68
Vandalia Railroad Co.	c 171,216,676 49			c 171,216,676 49		169,684,452 62
Wabash Railroad Co.						
Total operating roads.	\$1,664,899,088 52	\$162,134,817 00	\$68,136,636 21	\$1,834,286,421 62	\$184,986,028 22	\$1,783,732,099 14
NON-OPERATING COMPANIES.						
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co.	\$19,438,046 47		\$15 52	\$19,438,061 99	\$9,994,168 12	\$19,280,032 05
Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railroad Co.	44,096,853 55	\$5,003,874 17	3 25	49,100,730 97	12,603,316 97	48,877,131 66
Bedford Belt Railway Co.	698,732 50					
Bloomington Southern Railroad Co.	c 71,222 90			71,222 90	71,222 90	55,216 14
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co.	72,688 58			79,966,202 27		79,304,893 69
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Co.	b 1,715,773 51	36,526 15		1,752,299 66	1,752,299 66	1,752,300 16
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	b 2,031,190 06	170,264 44		2,201,454 50		2,200,993 76
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co.	b 14,738,209 13	1,226,564 13		15,964,773 32		15,894,025 90
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Co.	b 3,677,332 24	2,500 00		3,679,832 24	3,679,832 24	3,679,832 24
Evansville Belt Railway Co.	c 285,942 82			2,727,548 00	285,942 82	294,295 34
Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.	2,727,548 00			1,600,000 00		475,000 00
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	1,600,000 00			268,400 00	268,400 00	268,400 00
Indiana Stone Railroad Co.	268,400 00			70,094,823 66	22,814,180 90	68,662,966 63
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.	55,177,664 29	14,918,159 37		847,927 62	306,728 61	847,927 62
South Chicago & Southern Railroad Co.	846,329 53		1,598 09			
Total non-operating roads.	\$147,485,118 31	\$21,357,888 26	\$1,616 86	\$147,713,277 26	\$51,782,093 07	\$241,453,015 19
Grand total.	\$1,812,344,022 16	\$183,492,705 26	\$68,138,353 37	\$2,061,993,698 73	\$236,668,121 29	\$2,025,185,114 33

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 2—Continued. COST OF ROAD, EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

a—Includes equipment. b—Includes general expenditures. c—Includes both "a" and "b". d—Profit and loss to balance.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Total Cost to June 30, 1908. Entire Line.	Cost of Road, Equipment and General Expendi- tures Per Mile of Line.	Total Cost Per Mile of Line, State of Indiana.	Stocks and Bonds Owned.	All Other Assets.	Total Assets.
Belford & Walner Railroad Co.	\$46,077 92	\$16,308 02	\$16,308 02	\$2,645 02	\$2,765 79	\$48,843 71
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	75,473 51	25,497 79	25,497 79		25,579 41	101,082 92
Central Indiana Railway Co.	2,076,269 05	17,664 36	17,664 36		842,745 74	2,919,014 79
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	11,486,139 11	43,897 18	43,897 51	265,725 32	399,724 14	12,091,315 57
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	20,869,597 01	83,622 34	49,688 39	1,265,100 00	788,779 06	22,923,576 07
Chicago & Eastern, Illinois Railroad Co.	56,594,648 16	69,243 73		14,954,422 38	5,569,830 45	77,118,900 99
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	40,018,374 61	119,894 47	119,403 26	1 00	42,638,245 17	42,638,245 17
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	30,177,340 89	59,311 98	59,311 98	5,252,277 11	2,619,869 56	37,110,927 53
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.	8,372,757 13	32,871 72	19,762 48	50,000 00	1,681,309 53	15,120,481 56
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.	48,013,218 62	572,011 17		33,775 19	6,697,772 43	49,568,577 61
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co.					961,505 13	
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co.	388,885 65	17,676 61	17,676 61			388,885 65
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	31,086,110 25	97,174 32		20,373,022 75	33,500,632 84	86,099,821 52
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	122,490,293 56	67,875 20		2,952,212 59	14,983,765 34	140,436,271 49
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	16,456,136 36	71,020 40	14,111 75		1,410,938 28	17,869,064 64
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	105,641 44	23,423 82	23,423 82		111,720 40	
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.	4,242,189 72	31,622 73	31,622 73		430,614 02	4,672,803 74
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	13,845,802 77	75,655 99	75,655 99	517,235 54	1,191,922 91	15,554,961 22
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	15,394,300 37	36,635 57	31,187 09	130,223 00	1,468,466 42	17,068,589 79
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	26,372,000 00	79,695 86	79,695 39	2,280,666 67	803,622 61	29,456,259 28
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	121,698,306 95	57,848 82		196,307,471 49	24,263,449 90	341,269,228 34
Illinois Central Railroad Co.					640,304 09	2,065,332 18
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	2,025,028 09				1,245,320 70	12,915,670 73
Indianapolis Southern Railway Co.	11,670,350 03		65,960 26		3,727 93	23,727 93
Indiana Northern Railway Co.	20,000 00					
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.	8,873,505 22	207,907 81	93,786 31	208,601 00	2,308,344 95	11,390,451 17
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	35,859,250 66	50,498 87	50,498 87	106,005 00	1,775,888 43	37,751,144 09
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	91,500,000 00	104,146 69	104,146 69	96,992,122 34	41,599,953 07	230,092,075 41
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	168,510,550 38	46,401 47		79,265,356 72	29,051,580 57	276,827,587 67
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	236,270 00	22,479 26			16,743 82	253,013 82
Muncie Belt Railway Co.	66,240 00	20,830 19	20,830 19		3,924 78	70,164 78
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.	24,409 90					24,409 90
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	49,516,971 98	130,385 67		8,251,493 01	39,158,894 80	72,623,564 90

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	54,205,297 56	103,269 82	103,269 82	4,847,391 08	59,032,688 64
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	350,602 35	29,611 68	29,611 68	27,064 43	378,266 78
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	115,883,820 63	103,635 18	103,635 18	8,656,248 81	131,698,408 75
Poria & Eastern Railway Co.	24,000,000 00	71,022 73	71,022 73	265,547 57	24,449,548 57
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	89,368,316 86	47,516 00	47,516 00	4,906,767 44	104,169,881 31
Pennsylvania Co.	373,407,900 38	55,289 24	55,289 24	39,631,771 37	227,815,102 10
Southern Railway Co.	16,571,989 74	72,623 65	72,623 65	52,818,051 36	485,959,075 35
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	333,161 35	12,298 18	12,298 18	1,677,655 54	23,802,145 28
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	38,697,672 77	85,857 45	85,857 45	13,970 00	347,131 35
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad Co.	29,418,941 67	45,054 00	45,054 00	1,369,044 98	32,898,516 75
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	c 171,216,676 49	97,193 84	97,193 84	3,527,370 65	33,002,922 32
Vandalia Railroad Co.				22,932,696 79	220,559,036 98
Wabash Railroad Co.					
Total operating roads.....	\$1,851,794,519 14	\$2,904,873 34	\$1,412,479 45	\$354,078,255 67	\$2,921,938,429 35
NON-OPERATING COMPANIES.					
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co.	\$19,438,061 99	\$73,970 86	\$68,228 89		\$19,438,061 99
Baltimore & Ohio Northwestern Railroad Co.	49,100,730 97	53,245 50	52,428 02		49,350,780 97
Bedford Belt Railway Co.		166,761 93		4,616 77	703,349 27
Bloomington Southern Railroad Co.	71,222 90	33,438 05	33,438 05		71,222 90
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co.	79,966,202 27	62,211 14	40,732 20	293,414 51	2,045,714 17
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Co.	1,752,299 66	40,732 20		298,745 50	2,400,200 00
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	2,201,454 50	24,088 57		5,000 00	15,969,773 32
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co.	15,964,773 32	44,242 13		3,360 00	5,344,984 81
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Co.	3,679,832 24	42,873 50	42,873 50		285,562 29
Evansville Belt Railway Co.	285,542 82	64,166 93	64,166 93		2,727,548 00
Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.	2,727,548 00				1,600,000 00
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	1,600,000 00	26,800 67	26,800 67		2,727,548 00
Indiana Stone Railroad Co.	268,400 00	29,110 63	29,110 63	4,216 67	272,616 67
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.	70,094,823 06	149,122 05	146,075 87	15,253,670 90	86,294,209 31
South Chicago & Southern Railroad Co.	847,927 62	36,866 42	36,866 42	75,763 74	923,691 36
Total non-operating roads.....	\$247,898,892 95	\$847,630 08	\$540,721 78	\$16,938,788 09	\$187,427,715 07
Grand total.....	\$2,099,693,339 09	\$3,752,503 92	\$1,953,201 23	\$370,017,043 76	\$3,109,366,144 42

Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co., common.....	24,500	100	2,450,000	2,450,000	.....	2,450,000	.....	.....	.....
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., common.....	250,000	100	250,000	11,840,000	.....	11,840,000	.....	.....	118,400
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., common.....	250,000	100	250,000	11,840,000	.....	11,840,000	.....	.....	118,400
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., common.....	494,665	100	49,466,500	49,466,500	3,900	49,462,600	14	6,924,161	.....
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., guaranteed.....	5,535	100	553,500	553,500	.....	553,500	.....	74,690	.....
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., common.....	600,000	100	60,000,000	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	.....	3,900,000	.....
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co., common.....	1,500	100	150,000	145,000	5,000	145,000	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railroad Co., common.....	187,380	100	18,738,000	18,738,000	.....	18,738,000	8	1,499,040	.....
Michigan Central Railroad Co., common.....	140,000	100	14,000,000	14,000,000	.....	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., 1st and 2d preferred.....	116,600	100	16,000,000	16,000,000	.....	16,000,000	5	800,000	.....
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co., common.....	1,000	100	100,000	100,000	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co., common.....	100,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000	800	9,999,200	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette Railroad Co., common.....	285,000	100	28,500,000	28,500,000	.....	28,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Pere Marquette Railroad Co., 1st and 2d preferred.....	450,000	100	45,000,000	45,000,000	.....	45,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., common.....	300,000	100	30,000,000	29,095,569	421,800	28,673,769	4	1,145,732	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., preferred.....	1,600,000	50	80,000,000	27,563,918	.....	27,563,918	5	1,373,107	.....
Pennsylvania Co., common.....	3,400,000	100	350,000,000	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	7	4,200,000	.....
Pennsylvania Co., preferred.....	110,000	100	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....	11,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Southern Railway Co., common.....	4,000	100	400,000	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	14	900,000	.....
Southern Railway Co., preferred.....	100,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co., common.....	100,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000	9,995,000	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., common.....	250,000	100	25,000,000	14,649,516	47,400	9,952,600	4	398,104	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., preferred.....	1,595,000	100	159,500,000	52,427,153	.....	52,427,153	5	729,320	.....
Vandalia Railroad Co., common.....	405,000	100	40,500,000	38,427,153	.....	38,427,153	.....	.....	.....
Wabash Railroad Co., common.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash Railroad Co., preferred.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for operating companies.....	\$13,614,496	.....	\$1,230,366,333	\$932,753,181	\$8,290,732	\$941,486,149	.....	\$32,251,404	.....

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Names of Operating Companies.	Number of Shares Authorized.	Par Value of One Share.	Total Par Value Authorized.	Total Par Value Outstanding.	Total Par Value Held by Respondent Corporation.		Dividends Declared During Year.
					In Treasury.	In Sinking or Other Funds.	
NON-OPERATING COMPANIES.							
Bedford Belt Railway Co., common.....	2,500	\$100	\$250,000	\$250,000	.....	.....	\$125,000
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co., common.....	500	100	50,000	44,600	\$5,400	.....	.....
Bloomington Southern Railroad Co., common.....	500	100	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railroad Co., common.....	40,000	100	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co.....	260,000	50	113,000,000	1,503,450	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Co., common.....	10,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railway Co., common.....	100,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Railway Co., common.....	12,500	100	8,200,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co., common.....	82,000	100	282,240	7,115,800	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co., preferred.....	2,822	100	282,240	8,953	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Co., common.....	50,000	50	2,500,000	1,709,312	.....	.....	.....
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co., common.....	500	100	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Evansville Belt Railway Co.....	1,000	100	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., common.....	1,000	100	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Stone Railroad Co., common.....	150	100	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Northern Railway Co.....	200	100	20,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Muncie Belt Railway Co., common.....	1,000	50	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Muncie & Western Railroad Co., common.....	1,000	50	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., common.....	197,142	100	19,714,285	19,714,285	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., guaranteed.....	388,064	.....	38,806,400	48,806,400	.....	.....	.....
South Chicago & Southern Railroad Co., common.....	10,000	100	1,000,000	842,500	.....	.....	.....
Total for non-operating companies.....	1,310,728	.....	\$343,087,925	\$86,580,301	\$5,400	.....	\$4,680,148
Grand total.....	14,925,724	.....	\$1,573,454,258	\$1,019,333,482	\$8,296,132	.....	\$36,931,552

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 3—Continued.

CAPITAL STOCK.

NAMES OF OPERATING COMPANIES.	PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE.						Number of Shares Issued During Year.	Cash Realized on Amount Issued During Year.	Total Number of Shares Outstanding.	Total Cash Realized.
	Issued for Cash.	Issued for Construction of New Properties.	Issued for Additions and Betterments.	Issued for Purchase of Railway or Other Property.	Issued for Acquisition of Securities.	Issued for Reorganization.				
Bedford Stone Railway Co., common.....									500	\$50,000
Central Indiana Railway Co., common.....				1,200					1,200	120,000
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co., common.....									42,000	
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co., common.....			54,941		30,000	\$1,000			1,000	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., common.....	51,320									
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., preferred.....		36,626		23,294		30,000				
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co., common.....	150,000								226,181	
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co., preferred.....	50,000								200,000	{ 15,000,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., common.....						105,000			105,000	{ 5,000,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., preferred.....	11,162					38,837			38,837	334,875
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co., common.....	27,600								27,600	2,760,000
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co., common.....						130,000			130,000	
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co., preferred.....						170,000		\$3,000	170,000	
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co., common.....		300,000								3,000
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co., common.....										
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., common.....	80,000								80,000	8,000,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., preferred.....	80,000								80,000	8,000,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., common.....	228,376					205,015			433,547	21,025,156
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., preferred.....						100,171			137,016	
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., common.....					37,001				60,000	2,100
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., preferred.....	21			20,000					500	50,000
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co., common.....	500	39,979								
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.....										
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co., common.....										
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co., preferred.....	79,747									
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co., common.....					25,666				105,413	{ 214,550
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co., common.....						57,917				{ 6,000,000
Illinois Central Railroad Co., common.....	950,400					60,000				{ 95,810,386
Indianapolis Union Railway Co., capital.....										{ 978,759
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co., common.....						20,000				

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 3—Continued.

NAMES OF OPERATING COMPANIES.	PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE.						Number of Shares Issued During Year.	Cash Realized on Amount Issued During Year.	Total Number of Shares Outstanding.	Total Cash Realized.
	Issued for Cash.	Issued for Construction of New Properties.	Issued for Additions and Betterments.	Issued for Purchase of Railway or Other Property.	Issued for Acquisition of Securities.	Issued for Reorganization.				
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co., common.....							24,500	\$2,450,000	24,500	\$2,450,000
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., common.....				118,400						
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., common.....				118,400						
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., common.....										
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., guaranteed										
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., common.....						1,450			500,000	
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co., common.....									5,991,722	
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co., common.....									1,450	145,000
Michigan Central Railroad Co., common.....										
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., common.....						140,000			187,380	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., 1st and 2d pref	1,000					116,000			300,000	
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co., common.....										
Peoria & Eastern Railroad Co., common.....						100,000			1,000	100,000
Pere Marquette Railroad Co., common.....						26,113	26,113		100,000	
Pere Marquette Railroad Co., 1st and 2d preferred.....						258,887	258,887		258,887	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., common						207,031				
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., preferred	47,500			38,562	40,875					
Pennsylvania Co., common.....	780,000		a \$60,000			232,626	38,715		566,594	4,750,000
Pennsylvania Co., preferred.....					b 340,000					
Southern Railway Co., common.....						1,200,000			1,200,000	39,000,000
Southern Railway Co., preferred.....						500			1,800,000	
Southern Indiana Railway Co., common.....		60,000		57,000	43,000					
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co., common.....						50,000			110,000	6,000,000
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., common.....	200			100,000					100,000	23,700
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., preferred.....				100,000					100,000	
Vandalia Railroad Co., common.....									146,495	
Wabash Railroad Co., common.....						280,000	4			
Wabash Railroad Co., preferred.....						240,000				
						5,179				
						5,179				
							10,358			

a. For equipment. b. \$100,000 for redemption of bonds of company.

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 4.

FUNDED DEBT.

STEAM ROADS.	Total Par Value Authorized.	Total Par Value Outstanding.	TOTAL PAR VALUE HELD BY RESPONDENT CORPORATION.		Total Par Value Not Held by Respondent Corporation.	INTEREST.	
			In Treasury.	In Sinking or Other Funds.		Amount Accrued During Year.	Amount Paid During Year.
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co., mortgage.....	\$7,744,000	\$7,744,000			\$7,744,000	\$464,640	
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co., mortgage.....	45,000,000	45,000,000			45,000,000	1,575,000	
Bedford Stone Railway Co.....		50,000					
Central Indiana Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	4,000,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	60,000	
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	10,004,000	6,600,000	\$240,000		6,360,000	303,995	\$83,350
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	22,300,000	22,300,000			22,300,000	619,900	624,100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....		47,396,405	3,859,000		43,537,405	2,087,591	2,156,140
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	20,000,000	20,000,000			20,000,000	688,416	897,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	20,300,000	15,000,000	1,558,750		13,441,250	772,100	773,945
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.....		2,085,000			2,085,000	108,416	109,750
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	16,500,000	16,239,000	55,000		16,184,000	657,800	52,200
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	206,000	216,000					
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	30,000	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	56,667,000	56,667,000	18,375,000		38,292,000	1,672,255	680,695
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	114,900,000	65,097,805	230	\$510,000	64,587,575	2,928,811	2,928,811
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	10,000,000	8,500,000			8,500,000	425,000	425,000
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.....							
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	3,760,000	2,500,000			2,500,000	152,510	151,945
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	12,825,000	8,253,770			8,253,770	426,245	426,245
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	10,375,000	9,875,000			9,875,000	412,675	413,617
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	20,372,000	20,372,000			20,372,000	864,860	862,258
Illinois Central Railroad Co., mortgage bonds.....	177,000,000	159,819,275	34,920,275	295,000	124,604,000	4,569,480	5,350,193
Indianapolis Union Railway Co., mortgage bonds.....	1,000,000	934,000			934,000	42,030	42,030
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co., certificates.....	10,000,000	9,950,508			9,950,508	489,164	
Indiana Northern Railway Co.....							
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co., mortgage.....	25,000,000	5,725,000			5,725,000	229,000	229,000
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., mortgage.....		10,875,000			10,875,000	543,750	544,900

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., mortgage.....	165,400,000	150,400,000	.....	.....	150,400,000	5,922,333	5,920,000
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., mortgage.....	263,480,000	184,849,500	.....	46,806,000	136,619,500	6,117,993	6,109,022
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co., mortgage.....	110,000	94,000	.....	16,000	94,000	5,640	5,580
Muncie Belt Railway Co., mortgage.....	49,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muncie & Western Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central Railroad Co., mortgage.....	43,300,000	36,040,000	.....	.....	36,040,000	1,554,400	1,554,400
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., bonds.....	30,000,000	24,461,000	.....	.....	24,461,000	906,445	921,343
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co., mortgage.....	250,000	250,000	.....	.....	250,000	12,500	12,500
Pennsylvania Co., mortgage.....	15,500,000	14,050,324	.....	.....	13,960,324	568,282	568,282
Pere Marquette Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	67,921,123	.....	5,100,000	62,821,123	2,731,618	2,690,393
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.....	.....	56,959,000	.....	.....	56,959,000	2,315,707	2,315,395
Pennsylvania Co., mortgage.....	198,262,548	128,582,548	.....	13,000	128,569,548	3,630,295	3,630,295
Southern Railway Co., mortgage.....	.....	252,049,834	.....	.....	252,049,834	85,557,326	85,557,326
Southern Indiana Railway Co., mortgage.....	.....	10,749,000	.....	376,000	10,373,000	452,986	452,986
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.....	16,000,000	None	.....	None	.....	.....	543,345
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co., mortgage.....	28,027,000	28,877,000	.....	450,000	28,427,000	962,503	964,003
Vandalia Railroad Co., mortgage.....	24,400,000	15,404,000	.....	.....	15,404,000	597,116	644,308
Wabash Railroad Co., mortgage.....	314,734,000	118,909,233	.....	9,139,946	109,107,967	4,453,611	4,453,611
Total for operating companies.....	\$1,688,956,548	\$1,622,952,200	\$120,896,201	\$2,332,000	\$1,514,636,804	\$138,902,088	\$48,109,367

NON-OPERATING COMPANIES.

Bedford Belt Railway Co., mortgage.....	\$500,000	\$350,000	.....	.....	\$350,000	\$17,500	\$8,750
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington, Southern Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railway Co., mortgage.....	1,100,000	600,000	.....	.....	600,000	31,000	.....
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Railway Co., mortgage.....	1,150,000	1,150,000	.....	.....	1,150,000	46,000	46,000
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Co., mortgage.....	11,606,000	7,972,000	.....	.....	7,972,000	349,106	176,790
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroad Co., mortgage.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....	.....	1,800,000	126,000	132,300
Evansville Belt Railway Co., mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., mortgage.....	6,000,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	1,500,000	34,453	34,453
Indiana Stone Railroad Co., mortgage.....	.....	253,000	.....	.....	253,000	12,650	12,650
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., mortgage.....	12,410,000	12,410,000	.....	\$6,844,500	5,565,500	380,625	402,132
South Chicago & Southern Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Co., mortgage.....	42,500,000	34,500,000	.....	.....	34,500,000	1,169,648	1,169,648
Grand totals.....	\$1,766,022,548	\$1,683,487,200	.....	\$9,176,500	\$1,563,327,304	\$140,078,070	\$51,093,683

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 4—Continued.

FUNDED DEBT.

RECAPITULATION OF CAPITALIZATION AND FUNDED DEBT.				CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—BALANCE.				
STEAM ROADS.	TOTAL PAR VALUE OUTSTANDING.	ASSIGNMENT.		AMOUNT PER MILE OF LINE. [See Instructions.]		Current Liabilities.	Balance.	Materials and Supplies on Hand.
		To Railways.	To Other Propert- ies.	Miles.	Amount per Mile.			
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago R. R. Co., mtg.	\$9,247,450	\$9,247,450	.....	262.78	\$35,191 00	\$10,190,611 99	\$10,190,611 99	.....
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co., mtg.	49,000,000	49,000,000	.....	922.14	53,137 27	147,638 97	147,638 97	.....
Bedford Stone Ry. Co.	50,000	50,000	.....	2.96	16,891 00	35,618 40	10,038 99	.....
Central Indiana Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	1,620,000	1,620,000	.....	117.54	13,703 00	1,289,014 79	1,278,235 56	\$25,764 08
Chicago, Cin. & Louisville R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	10,806,000	10,806,000	.....	261.66	41,298 00	2,132,461 01	1,917,319 29	97,724 24
Chicago & Erie R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	22,400,000	22,400,000	.....	249.57	89,755 00	4,216,514 93	4,216,514 93	318,127 78
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	70,014,505	70,014,505	.....	819.19	85,468 00	1,969,071 91	2,247,443 02	1,000,371 11
Chicago, Ind. & Southern R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	40,000,000	40,000,000	.....	333.78	119,840 00	1,945,308 37	2,293,800 42	574,765 76
Chicago, Indpls. & Louisville Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	30,500,000	30,500,000	.....	258.79	59,946 00	1,316,449 00	124,029 41	488,889 94
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co.	4,825,000	4,825,000	.....	254.71	18,943 00	671,318 33	970,983 80	322,134 57
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	46,239,000	46,239,000	.....	91.71	179,915 00	709,473 80	2,326,357 19	252,013 43
Chicago & Wabash Valley Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	516,000	516,000	.....	10.85	36,313 00	3,035,830 99	2,326,357 19	.....
Cin. Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	2,625,000	2,625,000	.....	37.66	7,966 66	.....	25,209 53	.....
Cin. Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	72,667,000	72,667,000	.....	320.23	226,921 00	4,654,726 71	8,012,428 41	929,489 71
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. L. Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	122,583,102	122,583,102	.....	1,804.64	67,927 00	6,534,267 32	9,622,280 62	1,171,901 14
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	14,500,000	14,500,000	.....	231.71	62,578 00	904,8581 65	465,203 68	202,998 24
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.	50,000	50,000	.....	4.51	11,800 00	3,176 26	2,259 60	2,121 81
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	4,500,000	4,500,000	.....	134.15	33,545 00	80,460 61	64,714 86	28,764 12
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	13,524,486	13,524,486	.....	183.01	73,900 00	1,009,732 99	301,008 10	182,189 92
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	15,666,700	15,666,700	.....	425.66	36,806 00	939,893 98	1,044,643 20	253,375 64
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	26,372,000	26,372,000	.....	330.91	79,695 00	803,622 61	1,266,602 54	.....
Illinois Central R. R. Co., mtg. bds.	206,593,275	206,593,275	.....	*2,103.73	82,689 00	10,850,446 32	36,511,087 51	5,147,999 06
				* 870.08				

Indianapolis Union Ry. Co., mtg. bds.	1,912,759	93	1,075,269 00	302,683 49	376,167 31	73,483 82	43,632 25
Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co., certificates	11,950,508	176.93	67,543 70	293,720 27	965,162 74	3,389 96	102,416 26
Indiana Northern Ry. Co.	20,000			3,389 96			
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co., mtg.	8,175,000	42.68	191,542 00	1,110,430 71	3,215,415 17	2,114,020 40	4,638 21
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., mtg.	34,912,151	71.10	49,165 00	886,310 18	2,794,217 53	1,907,907 35	462,489 89
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry. Co., mtg.	200,400,000	1,173.09	185,119 00	35,835,737 44	10,081,928 48	25,753,808 96	4,658,950 03
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., mtg.	244,849,500	4,094.58	59,798 00	8,656,313 09	6,378,359 53	2,277,953 56	5,745,870 13
Louisville, New Albany & Cory. R. R. Co., mtg.	239,000	11.00	21,727 26	16,522 82	3,441 72	13,081 10	
Muncie Belt Ry. Co., mtg.	90,000	3.18	28,301 89	4,896 82	1,200 00	3,696 82	221 00
Muncie & Western R. R. Co., mtg.	50,000	3.75		1,534 46		1,534 46	
Michigan Central R. R. Co., mtg.	54,778,000	1,108.48	49,417 00	12,465,186 93	8,292,136 83	4,173,050 10	2,090,385 80
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., bds.	54,461,000	524.89	103,757 00	3,912,730 04	2,720,980 90	1,191,749 14	662,661 04
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois R. R. Co., mtg.	350,000	11.84	29,561 00	7,802 79	28,268 78	20,463 99	575 00
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co., mtg.	24,050,324	337.92	71,172 00	6,500 00	204,604 73	198,104 73	
Pere Marquette R. R. Co., mtg.	96,421,123	1,880.82	51,266 00	3,044,022 90	8,401,937 12	337,934 22	890,271 90
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., mtg.	113,618,491	1,118.19	101,610 00	4,246,324 99	8,732,904 51	4,486,579 52	2,080,692 90
Pennsylvania Co., mtg.	188,582,548	None	None	19,723,491 60	13,533,504 45	6,189,987 15	2,807,262 36
Southern Ry. Co., mtg.	432,049,834	5,014.71	86,156 00	11,474,808 24	11,128,334 17	346,474 07	3,829,378 94
Southern Indiana Ry. Co., mtg.	22,501,604	228.19	98,609 00	896,699 23	1,051,384 27	154,685 04	136,531 14
St. Joseph Valley Ry. Co.	23,700	27.09	874 86	1,596 30		287,000 00	
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co., mtg.	48,877,000	450.72	108,442 00	1,077,470 32	1,378,848 67	301,378 35	273,260 79
Vandalia R. R. Co., mtg.	30,053,516	652.97	46,026 00	2,028,560 02	1,444,303 24	584,256 78	643,326 64
Wabash R. R. Co., mtg.	209,102,220	1,761.60	118,700 00	11,527,230 29	10,648,902 43	878,327 86	952,867 68
Total for operating companies	\$2,541,767,796	29,667.16		\$149,914,255 27	\$169,833,232 52		\$36,383,990 49
NON-OPERATING COMPANIES.							
Bedford Belt Ry. Co., mtg.	\$600,000	4.19	\$143,198 00	\$4,616 77	\$11,515 60	\$6,898 83	
Bedford & Walner R. R. Co., mtg.	44,600	2.85	17,400 35	2,765 79	3,761 31	995 52	
Bloomington Southern R. R. Co., mtg.	50,000	2.13	23,474 00	277 10	21,500 00	21,222 90	
Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Ry. Co., mtg.	1,600,000	43.02	37,192 00	16,504 66	441,047 50	424,542 84	
Chicago, St. Louis & New Ori. R. R. Co., mtg.	44,500,000	1,285.40	34,619 00		14,237,684 83	14,237,684 83	
Cincinnati, Findlay & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co., mtg.	2,400,000	91.39	26,261 00		198,745 50	198,745 50	
Cincinnati, Indpls. & Western Ry. Co., mtg.	15,096,753	360.85	41,836 00	5,000 00	868,019 57	863,019 57	
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. W. R. R. Co., mtg.	3,509,312	85.83	40,887 00	3,360 00	1,634,652 57	1,634,652 57	
Evansville Belt Ry. Co., mtg.	100,000	4.45	22,472 00		105,316 74	105,316 74	
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., mtg.	2,727,548	97.55	2,796 05				
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co., mtg.	1,600,000	59.70	26,800 00				
Indiana Stone R. R. Co., mtg.	1,600,000	9.22	29,067 00				
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co., mtg.	70,930,685	470.05	150,900 29	2,199,778 98	2,071,540 17	128,238 81	
South Chicago & Southern R. R. Co.	842,500	23.00	36,630 00	75,763 74	5,361 67	70,763 74	
Grand totals	\$2,686,037,194	32,667.16		\$152,421,067 81	\$202,263,632 45		\$36,383,990 49

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	398,098 21	191,308 81	15,518 73	604,925 75	2,729 90	607,655 65	44,620,281 16
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	11,574 96	10,728 06	35,618 05	22,303 02	22,303 02	22,303 02	22,303 02
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	2,095,999 20	572,111 21	17,922 97	2,703,798 46	19,492 49	2,723,220 95	4,315,038 74
Muncie Belt Railway Co.			8,263 94	17,922 97		17,922 97	17,922 97
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.			22,430 25	8,263 94		8,263 94	8,263 94
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	1,174,267 29	509,923 86	37,885 64	1,706,611 40	9,100 13	1,715,741 53	25,656,236 63
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	2,191,540 03	467,956 54	7,921 00	2,697,382 21	9,203 32	2,706,585 53	9,673,286 40
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	28,488 39	808 63	155,328 99	37,210 02	126 25	37,336 28	37,336 28
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	11,978,115 19	4,888,136 99	16,989 55	17,021,581 17	95,785 74	17,117,866 91	33,667,840 13
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	879,945 95	366,551 24	943 61	1,263,490 75	7,203 16	1,270,693 91	2,824,391 87
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	294,851 84	212,016 69	111,648 31	507,812 14	2,426 80	510,238 94	13,691,875 94
Pennsylvania Co.	5,146,340 50	2,234,353 40	25,753 57	7,492,342 21	66,870 43	7,559,212 64	43,360,842 33
Southern Railway Co.	1,032,890 00	403,664 71		1,462,308 28	4,744 00	1,467,032 28	52,941,716 31
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	5,594 65	14,396 43			140 93	20,132 01	20,132 01
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	870,782 21	211,827 68	4,038 55	1,086,638 44	8,932 54	1,095,580 98	1,288,699 22
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	1,167,308 93	253,123 64	20,936 14	1,441,368 76	9,266 93	1,450,635 64	3,818,467 08
Vandalia Railroad Co.	3,426,514 48	1,486,002 27	97,433 94	5,009,930 69	25,833 53	5,035,784 22	9,170,638 98
Wabash Railroad Co.	2,430,434 80	1,157,415 45	50,258 24	3,638,108 49	19,556 07	3,657,604 56	25,740,074 19
Totals	\$63,744,355 32	\$26,136,415 22	\$2,831,304 54	\$92,265,376 16	\$756,933 21	\$91,988,762 88	\$462,403,983 59

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	33,594,291 05	43,060 81	.....	1,284,041 64	2,353,267 55	12,135,276 83	.....	9,310,820 41
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	15,211 27	.....	.....	1,325 27	.....	3,766 42	.....	3,640 00
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	3,556,394 71	.....	.....	199,181 38	79,121 30	638,623 30	.....	856,939 67
Muncie Belt Railway Co.	16,514 97	.....	.....	941 18	1,408 02	466 82	.....	2,400 00
Muncie & Western Railroad Co. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	17,830,102 51	6,658 16	.....	1,058,775 79	1,024,027 71	7,798,044 20	.....	7,781,427 11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	6,545,329 64	.....	14,900 52	323,437 27	68,746 80	2,858,365 77	.....	2,500,254 18
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	25,209 10	.....	.....	1,274 41	126 26	10,852 77	.....	12,500 00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	23,918,459 31	.....	11,403 04	1,262,857 39	771,621 35	9,246,741 74	.....	9,621,560 19
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	2,082,218 67	.....	.....	97,095 79	18,232 65	663,310 06	.....	844,783 96
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	10,426,790 77	7,489 06	.....	553,239 03	437,793 40	3,157,128 60	.....	3,550,795 47
Pennsylvania Co.	29,685,794 12	3,313 22	.....	1,615,621 04	13,427,245 57	25,489,985 96	.....	24,374,815 32
Southern Railway Co.	39,854,722 12	23,381 56	.....	2,027,967 35	3,234,542 41	14,316,951 00	.....	14,037,808 44
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	27,460 42	.....	.....	81,346 27	325,787 61	491,027 37	.....	531,736 05
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	1,042,113 19	.....	.....	139,072 78	418,943 29	1,523,585 05	.....	1,105,800 33
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	2,574,752 54	.....	.....	267,013 36	66,848 66	1,988,382 65	.....	1,963,573 29
Vandalia Railroad Co.	7,002,091 63	.....	.....	727,469 93	878,504 28	7,046,063 42	.....	6,829,196 98
Wabash Railroad Co.	18,843,747 93	.....	1,297 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$327,630,740 28	\$93,875 91	\$101,626 88	\$16,422,489 17	\$37,777,953 03	\$142,555,531 96	\$103,312 57	\$140,950,898 35

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 5—Continued.

INCOME—OPERATING REVENUE—FROM TRANSPORTATION AND OTHERWISE.

NAMES OF ROADS.	BALANCE FOR YEAR TO		Debit Deductions for the Year.	Credit Additions for the Year.	BALANCE, JUNE 30, 1907.		Balance June 30, 1908.
	Credit Profit and Loss.	Debit Profit and Loss.			Balance Credit.	Balance Debit.	
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	\$15,434 52		\$32,762 89		\$32,762 89		\$15,434 52
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.			3 61	\$686 64		\$660,602 62	806,202 43
Bedford Stone Railway Co.		\$146,282 84	643 28	300,746 14		513,513 58	993,606 08
Central Indiana Railway Co.		780,195 36					
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.		644,746 64					
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.		115,394 24	359,977 39	28,096 50	1,428,350 22		980,975 09
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.		30,354 09		1,414 99	373,383 85		344,444 75
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.			570,000 00	148,333 33	5,128,703 11		5,128,703 11
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	362,362 76		78,279 26		70,480 55	387,478 59	45,447 47
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.	53,246 18					4,013 32	530,078 69
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.		142,600 10					12,064 62
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railway Co.		8,051 31					
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co.			876,169 27		810,035 88		1,740,035 68
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	67,938 10	1,673,902 29	1,306,001 01	1,418,805 51	1,023,444 65		1,204,137 25
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	187,155 80		156,207 91		1,214,965 37		1,245,915 26
Elm, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.		15,064 90			72,860 27		36,595 37
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.		95,149 04				321,389 29	321,389 29
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	399,112 55		310,873 14	44,387 17	1,511,904 16		1,379,277 58
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co.	126,907 90		196,160 93	367 48	378,632 14		309,746 59
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	3,944 42				32,742 32		36,686 74
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	1,343,599 26						
Indiana Northern Railway Co.		337 97	6,000 00		3,727 93		3,389 96
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	16,337 48			18,371 56	334,691 07		369,400 11
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.		559,433 41				289,750 76	849,184 17
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.		742,590 80				383,134 88	1,125,724 68
Louisville, Anderson & St. Louis Railway Co.		6,915 53				6,915 53	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.		348,903 76		1,400,579 83	17,200,137 75		18,251,813 59

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	2,824,456 42		5,168,959 25	552,040 07	20,827,512 88		19,015,050 20
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	126 42				1,552 40		1,678 82
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.		218,315 71	256,382 66	25,218 01	292,406 13		157,084 23
Muncie Belt Railway Co.		1,933 18			2,161 14		227 96
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.							
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	16,617 09		334,241 90	140,061 59	9,092,929 42		9,015,366 20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	358,111 59		525,744 40	124,146 74	1,001,588 61	16,678 24	958,102 54
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.		1,647 23	544 30				18,869 77
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.		374,818 45	1,883,496 83	70,103 48	5,551,264 58		3,363,052 78
Peoria & Eastern Railroad Co.		181,474 40	23,752 11	3,835 16	306,656 83		105,265 48
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.		393,666 87	249,253 07	2,186,066 16		2,186,066 16	642,919 04
Pennsylvania Co.			303,253 06	155,835 17	8,607,465 78		9,573,218 43
Southern Railway Co.	1,115,170 64		2,457,442 72	1,727,322 66	6,232,162 74		5,791,185 22
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	279,142 56						
Southern Indiana Railway Co.		40,708 68	13,493 22	169 50	147,061 19		93,028 79
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	417,784 72		502,012 61	22,801 70	2,162,443 83		2,111,017 64
Vandalia Railroad Co.	4,809 36		449,756 19	4,354 48	1,599,785 35		1,159,193 00
Wabash Railroad Co.	216,866 44		1,823,629 79	805,531 66	445,638 27		355,593 42
Totals			\$17,885,030 80	\$9,159,275 43			

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE STATISTICS.

NAMES OF ROADS.	ENTIRE LINE.			STATE OF INDIANA.		
	Passenger Service Train Revenue per Mile of Road.	Total Freight Revenue per Mile of Road.	Total Operating Revenues per Mile of Road.	Total Passenger Service Train Revenue per Mile of Road.	Total Freight Revenue per Mile of Road.	Total Operating Revenues per Mile of Road.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.....	\$3,785 01	\$10,226 97	\$14,283 37	\$3,773 57	\$12,072 06	\$16,113 55
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.....	.....	5,355 45	1,879 08	.....	1,879 08	1,879 08
Bedford Stone Railroad Co.....	.....	14,033 92	14,033 92	.....	14,033 92	14,033 92
Central Indiana Railway Co.....	.....	194 64	1,044 40	.....	821 04	1,044 40
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.....	.....	2,542 64	3,657 42	.....	2,542 64	3,657 38
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.....	1,078 27	10,895 18	15,383 22	1,078 27	10,895 18	15,383 22
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.....	4,229 41	8,905 43	11,224 25	4,229 41	8,905 43	11,224 25
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.....	21,713 70	7,613 38	7,973 09	1,187 14	5,684 71	6,959 84
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.....	718 27	5,536 50	8,458 00	781 41	8,566 06	9,426 50
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Co.....	2,772 06	6,755 07	7,502 99	2,772 07	5,536 53	8,458 04
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,547 29	6,757 65
Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.....	2,092 66	5,396 60	7,670 66	2,292 93	4,966 71	7,381 38
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway	4,323 44	7,803 60	12,471 76	4,323 79	7,897 11	12,472 76
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.....	12 35	9,664 92	10,017 86	.....	7,031 17	7,278 94
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.....	954 44	1,634 81	2,654 79	.....	.....	.....
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.....	3,248 38	7,267 28	10,989 37	3,248 38	7,267 28	10,989 37
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co.....	2,984 03	4,838 87	8,007 76	2,676 65	5,183 06	7,944 37
Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.....	5,801 14	11,444 04	17,357 59	5,233 77	12,344 15	17,581 21
Illinois Central Railroad Co.....	3,061 88	7,998 67	11,951 34	1,017 80	1,518 69	4,318 98
Indiana & Northern Railway Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.....	1,449 31	3,413 96	4,920 89	1,331 23	3,016 34	4,396 71
Indianapolis Belt Railroad Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003 43	867 22	1,870 92

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	8,597 79	17,649 73	26,866 78	10,832 31	19,695 08	30,703 10
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	2,926 90	7,207 08	10,262 72	5,021 23	10,448 97	15,948 97
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	1,169 65	1,503 24				
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	1,251 46	4,584 86	5,956 87	1,251 46	4,584 86	5,956 87
Muncie Belt Railway Co.						
Muncie & Western Railroad Co.	4,577 49	9,762 14	14,690 42	6,435 99	14,620 99	21,655 20
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	3,023 32	14,158 83	17,486 37	3,023 17	14,158 15	17,485 53
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	69 68	2,406 11	3,153 40	69 68	2,406 11	3,153 40
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	6,665 66	15,498 72	22,879 63	6,588 23	16,144 10	23,070 78
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	2,317 17	5,562 61	8,032 74	2,317 30	5,562 94	8,032 21
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	1,703 16	3,971 64	5,797 22	2,487 87	3,459 89	5,987 31
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	6,802 58	23,128 99	30,669 71	13,851 30	31,903 41	46,861 40
Pennsylvania Co.	2,390 11	4,562 77	7,069 14	1,782 34	4,560 62	6,477 62
Southern Railway Co.						
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.						
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	1,478 28	6,817 26	8,471 93	1,478 50	6,818 40	8,473 34
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	3,702 52	7,136 20	11,057 62	2,943 16	6,786 52	9,973 82
Vandalia Railroad Co.	3,238 83	6,801 21	10,235 44	3,238 83	6,801 21	10,235 44
Wabash Railroad Co.						
Averages	\$3,605 23	\$7,713 90	\$10,730 64	\$3,326 41	\$8,085 50	\$11,249 48

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 6.
OPERATING EXPENSES—ENTIRE LINE.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Revenues, Per Cent., Entire Line.	Maintenance of Way and Structures.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Maintenance of Equipment.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Traffic Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Transportation Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	General Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Total Operating Expenses.	Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	70.16	\$2,269,892 46	17.85	\$3,056,253 07	24.02	\$489,884 97	3.84	\$6,571,306 83	51.72	\$327,028 34	2.57	\$12,714,365 67	100
Bedford & Warner R. R. Co.		1,955 50		19 00				2,469 17		1,304 75		5,748 42	
Bedford Stone Ry. Co.		46,984 62	24.83	50,002 55	26.43	6,620 74	3.50	73,283 46	38.73	12,311 42	6.51	189,202 79	100
Central Indiana Ry. Co.	117.70	217,840 68	18.74	213,392 94	23.50	87,037 54	4.49	530,440 66	45.60	54,296 56	4.67	1,162,972 38	100
Chicago, Cin. & Louisville R. R. Co.	90.86	577,037 77	15.32	933,509 79	24.78	133,839 72	3.55	2,030,393 86	53.89	92,991 11	2.46	3,767,767 25	100
Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.		1,225,425 14	16.89	1,535,800 09	21.16	197,295 38	2.75	3,928,438 62	54.13	369,942 60	5.10	7,256,900 74	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.	67.55	449,714 80	21.56	331,564 79	15.90	87,191 79	4.18	1,128,450 37	54.13	88,285 40	4.23	2,085,207 15	100
Chicago, Ind. & Southern R. R. Co.	76.88	836,618 73	22.34	825,737 73	22.05	139,697 57	3.73	1,799,494 75	48.05	143,514 29	3.83	3,745,063 05	100
Chicago, Indpls. & Louisville R. Co.	72.48	392,764 18	13.20	1,138,612 98	38.27	13,451 37	4.45	1,372,496 23	46.12	58,252 34	1.96	2,975,577 10	100
Chicago, Lake Shore & East. Ry. Co.	68.42	189,750 14	16.90	332,488 31	29.60	9,704 42	.86	534,329 62	47.58	56,802 02	5.06	1,123,074 51	100
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.	156			2,457 96				24,245 76		9,710 07		19,207 55	
Chicago & Wabash Valley Ry. Co.		4,859 42		1,708,061 85	25.13	256,739 26	3.78	3,514,329 62	52.70	227,094 94	3.34	6,797,197 34	100
Cin., Burlington & Chicago R. R. Co.	85.39	1,090,971 66	16.05	3,994,675 13	20.98	851,548 06	4.47	10,494,657 38	55.13	473,248 76	2.49	19,036,798 86	100
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co.	76.98	3,222,669 36	16.93	3,964,997 50	24.32	29,057 09	1.93	767,394 08	50.86	67,132 89	4.45	1,508,749 87	100
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. L. Ry. Co.	63.13	278,168 31	18.44	386,987 50	30.87			5,198 01	34.97	2,684 56	18.07	14,862 59	100
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Co.	96.247	2,391 10	16.09	4,588 92								3,293 80	
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.		2,965 41	90.09									326 39	
Evansville Belt Ry. Co.		95,370 89	29.37	57,133 63	17.60	4,273 28	1.32	155,600 81	47.93	269 68	3.78	324,648 29	100
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	81.82	195,696 55	19.37	197,341 92	19.53	35,189 44	3.48	524,343 61	51.89	57,880 63	5.73	1,010,452 15	100
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.	55.91	673,858 89	18.67	772,712 66	21.40	120,013 21	3.32	1,882,523 81	52.14	161,301 52	4.47	2,610,410 09	100
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.	77.53	820,200 88	19.24	818,867 21	19.22	221,488 37	5.19	2,270,184 41	53.33	138,923 11	3.02	4,259,663 95	100
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.	73.09					1,207,476 46	3.19	19,489,219 53	51.53	1,128,474 15	2.98	37,893,478 82	100
Illinois Central R. R. Co.	71.73	6,738,172 57	17.83	9,310,136 11	24.57								

Indiana Northern Ry. Co.	48.38	1,783 47	30.06	297 53	5.01	.....	.....	3,849 89	64.88	2 50	.....	5,933 39	100
Indianapolis Union Ry. Co.		129,833 17	21.36	56,220 17	9.25	.....	.....	399,453 67	65.69	22,479 67	3.70	607,896 68	100
Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co.	91.39	255,106 72	31.65	122,930 64	15.25	13,735 49	1.70	597,337 12	49.29	17,027 31	2.11	806,157 28	100
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co.		328,356 02	19.34	283,474 41	16.70	28,530 60	1.68	968,432 40	57.06	88,585 10	5.22	1,697,378 53	100
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.	82.42	687,483 40	19.33	812,362 09	22.84	129,495 19	3.64	1,797,646 38	50.55	129,367 64	3.64	3,556,354 70	100
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. Ry. Co.		5,767 387 86	21.53	5,152 284 01	19.13	1,055,589 41	3.93	14,182,104 40	33.77	647,404 42	2.60	26,874,570 13	100
Lake Shore & Michigan Sou. Ry. Co.	66.07	6,291,108 50	18.73	9,020,127 01	26.85	1,056,219 45	3.14	16,196,685 04	48.21	1,030,091 23	3.07	33,394,291 05	100
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	68.11	3,240 50	.....	1,272 28	.....	.....	.....	5,419 19	.....	5,279 23	.....	15,211 27	.....
Muncie Belt Ry. Co.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muncie & Western R. R. Co.	69.50	3,086,095 37	17.31	3,242,090 53	18.18	760,832 58	4.27	10,507,224 05	57.81	433,859 98	2.43	17,830,102 51	100
Michigan Central R. R. Co.	67.66	778,340 07	11.89	1,174,138 78	17.94	529,547 17	8.09	3,910,575 21	53.75	152,728 41	2.33	6,545,329 61	100
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.		4,687 37	18.59	1,557 09	6.18	192 19	.76	12,478 29	49.50	6,294 16	24.97	25,209 10	100
Pitts. Ctn., Chicago & St. L. Ry. Co.	71.04	4,193,061 62	17.53	6,142,742 01	25.68	740,065 60	3.09	12,159,230 82	50.84	683,359 76	2.86	23,918,489 30	100
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co.	73.72	386,906 51	18.58	409,807 95	19.68	56,130 75	2.70	1,175,665 49	56.46	53,707 97	2.58	2,082,218 67	100
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.	76.15	1,688,833 83	15.21	2,043,042 50	19.59	306,096 25	2.94	6,104,378 76	58.54	314,439 43	3.02	10,426,790 77	100
Pennsylvania Co.	68.46	4,868,824 62	16.40	7,422,768 65	22.93	748,337 05	2.32	15,803,867 16	53.24	81,796 64	2.84	29,085,794 12	100
Southern Ry. Co.	75.28	7,109,173 22	17.84	9,138,378 02	22.93	1,500,232 93	3.26	20,773,252 97	52.12	1,553,684 99	3.85	39,534,722 13	100
Southern Indiana Ry. Co.	80.87	253,210 20	24.30	243,369 25	23.35	20,905 28	2.01	456,629 46	43.82	67,990 00	6.52	1,042,113 19	100
St. Joseph Valley Ry. Co.		5,657 89	.....	5,189 17	.....	1,172 43	.....	13,770 97	.....	1,669 96	.....	27,460 42	100
Toledo, St. Louis & West. R. R. Co.	67.43	492,950 35	19.14	456,567 69	17.73	132,804 50	5.16	1,560,659 79	52.85	131,770 21	5.12	2,574,752 54	100
Vandalia R. R. Co.	76.35	1,228,469 59	17.55	1,683,573 82	24.04	263,356 56	3.76	3,613,133 37	51.60	213,568 38	3.05	7,002,091 63	100
Wabash R. R. Co.	73.21	2,728,234 55	14.48	4,349,312 80	23.13	860,069 21	4.57	10,240,198 19	54.34	655,933 18	3.48	18,843,747 93	100
Totals.		\$59,632,053 60	.....	77,471,890 45	.....	\$11,893,881 29	.....	\$176,980,697 72	.....	\$10,485,805 72	.....	\$335,555,500 57	.....

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 6—Continued.
OPERATING EXPENSES—STATE OF INDIANA.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Revenues, Per Cent.	Maintenance of Way and Structures.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Maintenance of Equipment.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Traffic Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Transportation Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	General Expenses.	Ratio to Total Operating Expenses, Per Cent.	Total Operating Expenses.	Per Cent.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	69.85	\$776,707 70	17.81	\$1,086,279 89	24.92	\$15,110 86	3.61	\$2,226,209 70	51.08	\$112,379 05	2.58	\$4,358,687 20	100
Bedford & Walner R. R. Co.	51.70	1,955 50	12.67	3,767 16	17.54	.....	.....	2,469 17	18.65	1,304 75	.....	5,748 42	100
Bedford Stone Ry. Co.	142.58	2,720 18	24.83	50,002 55	26.13	.....	.....	4,006 21	18.65	10,983 51	51.15	21,477 08	100
Central Indiana Ry. Co.	117.70	46,984 62	18.74	219,753 24	23.50	6,620 74	3.50	73,283 46	38.73	12,311 42	6.51	189,202 79	100
Chicago, Cin. & Louisville R. R. Co.	90.86	175,100 34	15.32	554,679 21	24.78	69,960 77	7.49	426,339 27	45.60	43,643 57	4.67	934,797 19	100
Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.	65.45	342,870 07	18.89	245,798 00	21.16	79,926 22	3.55	1,206,439 37	53.89	55,254 39	2.46	2,238,769 62	100
Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R. Co.	72.46	196,067 86	20.38	199,755 15	15.35	31,567 26	2.72	698,550 18	54.13	59,190 82	5.10	1,161,104 12	100
Chicago, Indiana & South. R. R. Co.	72.48	265,241 79	20.38	199,755 15	15.35	37,720 91	4.44	726,502 96	55.83	52,017 70	4.00	1,301,238 57	100
Chicago, Indpls. & Louisville Ry. Co.	72.48	805,714 04	22.05	795,254 48	22.05	134,537 12	3.73	1,733,021 41	48.05	138,212 87	3.83	3,606,720 42	100
Chicago, Lake Shore & East. Ry. Co.	72.70	105,518 40	13.05	313,238 25	38.59	3,678 67	4.5	373,075 76	45.96	15,863 52	1.95	811,774 60	100
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.	102.52	22,425 02	.....	39,294 07	.....	1,146 87	.....	63,148 05	.....	6,712 96	.....	132,726 97	100
Chicago & Wabash Valley Ry. Co.	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,207 55	100
Cin., Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co.	88.91	4,859 42	15.79	2,457 96	24.99	.....	.....	24,245 76	.....	2,710 07	.....	34,273 21	100
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co.	76.98	180,924 70	16.93	286,285 66	24.99	88,044 21	4.20	586,679 34	51.13	43,346 20	3.79	1,145,280 11	100
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. L. Ry. Co.	96.247	1,243,628 10	16.09	1,541,545 13	20.98	328,612 40	4.47	4,049,888 28	55.13	182,626 70	2.49	7,346,300 61	100
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.	.....	2,391 10	.....	4,583 92	30.87	.....	.....	5,198 01	34.97	2,684 56	18.07	14,862 59	100
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	81.82	2,967 41	30.09	57,133 63	17.60	4,273 28	1.32	155,600 81	47.93	326 39	9.91	3,293 80	100
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.	55.91	95,370 89	29.37	197,341 92	19.53	35,189 44	3.48	524,343 61	51.89	12,269 68	3.78	324,048 29	100
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.	75.61	171,425 97	19.52	178,117 43	20.29	28,348 75	3.23	461,531 28	52.17	57,880 63	5.73	1,010,452 15	100
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.	67.17	186,349 64	19.26	186,046 63	19.22	50,322 16	5.20	515,785 90	53.39	38,525 98	4.39	877,949 41	100
Illinois Central R. R. Co.	102.78	52,264 86	23.17	31,107 12	13.79	5,856 81	2.60	131,458 74	50.27	4,896 89	2.17	225,584 42	100

Indiana Northern Ry. Co.....	48.38	1,783.47	30.06	297.53	5.00	.....	.....	3,849.89	64.88	2	50	.....	5,933.39	100
Indianapolis Union Ry. Co.....	.....	129,833.17	21.36	56,230.17	9.25	.....	.....	399,353.67	65.69	22,479.67	.....	3.70	607,896.68	100
Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co.....	99.55	184,009.01	34.25	77,903.04	14.50	.....	.....	253,878.20	47.25	12,175.50	.....	2.26	537,307.98	100
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co.....	115.09	168,906.34	22.59	129,547.80	17.31	.....	.....	400,931.01	53.61	36,674.23	.....	4.91	747,871.05	100
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.....	82.42	433,870.77	19.33	512,681.72	22.84	.....	.....	1,134,494.63	50.55	81,643.92	.....	3.64	2,244,415.45	100
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. Ry. Co.....	.....	5,712.23	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,153.20	64	.....	.....	.....	15,864.43	100
Lake Shore & Michigan So. Ry. Co.....	66.96	1,035,942.43	19.52	1,045,913.66	19.70	.....	.....	2,878,967.19	54.24	141,573.10	.....	2.26	5,308,197.31	100
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....	65.99	73,739.26	18.39	109,367.56	27.27	.....	.....	192,113.52	47.81	12,336.49	.....	3.08	401,010.56	100
Louisville, New Alb. & Cory. R. R. Co.....	92.14	.....	14.36	.....	14.52	.....	.....	10,597.81	64.18	1,146.40	.....	6.94	16,514.97	100
Muncie Belt Ry. Co.....	.....	2,371.91	.....	2,398.85	.....	.....	.....	617,402.72	57.81	25,988.21	.....	2.43	1,068,023.14	100
Muncie & Western R. R. Co.....	62.25	184,857.12	17.31	194,201.22	18.18	.....	.....	1,094,178.94	59.75	42,733.41	.....	2.33	1,831,383.23	100
Michigan Central R. R. Co.....	67.66	217,779.55	11.89	328,524.03	17.94	.....	.....	12,478.29	49.50	6,294.16	.....	24.97	25,209.10	100
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.....	67.52	4,687.37	18.59	1,557.09	6.18	.....	.....	6,163,365.57	50.28	354,114.13	.....	2.89	12,258,938.88	100
New Jersey, Indiana & Ills. R. R. Co.....	71.62	2,138,869.18	17.45	3,231,945.57	26.36	.....	.....	528,931.91	56.46	24,163.21	.....	2.58	936,790.18	100
Pitts., Cm., Chicago & St. L. Ry. Co.....	73.72	174,069.24	18.58	184,372.60	19.68	.....	.....	168,081.15	53.87	10,358.41	.....	2.32	311,985.91	100
Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co.....	61.15	61,422.67	19.69	61,868.52	19.83	.....	.....	2,856,905.61	52.73	194,436.60	.....	2.85	5,417,602.67	100
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.....	71.67	783,397.07	14.46	1,461,430.07	26.98	.....	.....	648,023.19	49.21	53,893.93	.....	4.09	1,316,990.74	100
Pennsylvania Co.....	89.77	251,857.10	19.12	316,541.12	24.03	.....	.....	401,833.92	43.82	59,839.12	.....	6.52	907,039.61	100
Southern Indiana Ry. Co.....	.....	222,824.98	24.30	214,164.94	23.35	.....	.....	13,770.97	.....	1,669.96	.....	.....	27,460.42	.....
St. Joseph Valley Ry. Co.....	130.64	5,657.89	.....	5,189.17	.....	.....	.....	516,914.65	52.85	50,059.30	.....	5.12	978,148.49	100
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.....	67.43	187,271.84	19.14	173,450.07	17.73	.....	.....	1,949,226.22	51.53	113,459.19	.....	3.00	3,782,881.86	100
Vandalia R. R. Co.....	75.12	667,342.99	17.64	923,070.14	24.40	.....	.....	1,455,132.16	54.34	93,208.10	.....	3.48	2,677,696.57	100
Wabash R. R. Co.....	73.21	387,682.13	14.48	619,458.35	23.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	\$12,208,221.26	.....	\$15,644,933.77	.....	.....	.....	\$35,628,362.05	.....	\$2,180,702.79	.....	.....	\$68,169,756.25	.....

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 7.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MOVEMENT—STATE OF INDIANA.

[Company's Material Excluded.]

NAMES OF ROADS.	[Company's Material Excluded.]							
	Products of Agriculture. Whole Tons. A	Products of Animals. Whole Tons. B	Products of Mines. Whole Tons. C	Products of Forests. Whole Tons. D	Manufac- tures. Whole Tons. E	Merchan- dise. Whole Tons. F	Miscel- laneous. Whole Tons. G	Total Tonnage, State, Indiana.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	1,031,079	478,312	2,294,236	355,767	1,566,387	143,779	754,839	6,624,629
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	47		29,659		40,378			29,698
Central Indiana Railway Co.	29,043	3,646	110,135	13,559	58,461	1,332	19,897	218,010
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	61,548	46,893	164,031	58,607	85,461	35,296	91,656	543,492
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	309,984	67,726	852,100	52,206	380,109	215,628	181,790	2,059,543
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	127,410	22,458	1,367,798	220,479	198,636	89,484	2,983	2,029,218
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	521,692	372,644	2,865,769	171,369	590,924		68,444	4,590,842
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.	386,111	129,783	1,219,226	280,021	428,144	170,603	102,601	2,821,358
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.			4,806,303	48,886	1,023,098		818,363	6,696,652
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.	380,085	41,166	459,883	172,150	162,910	85,940	123,626	1,424,790
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	1,033,817	293,031	3,142,580	572,754	1,173,443	375,988	1,687,502	6,687,502
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	468,254	14,290	1,223,479	84,800	1,298,496	2,216	144,824	3,236,389
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	44,202	10,618	312,429	29,941	25,759	23,085	905	446,939
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	237,429	50,045	1,721,645	221,634	269,380	114,224	5,541	2,619,898
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	178,188	29,758	739,573	175,062	546,984	12,462	62,613	1,514,620
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	255,943	310,504	45,043	76,477	83,084	47,165	1,168,759	1,986,974
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	125,226	9,454	53,688	235,241	34,832	40,485	24,685	5,236,661
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	48,343	17,740	205,434	167,022	42,624	23,364	20,973	635,500
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	415,360	67,059	753,878	173,892	753,368		105,966	2,249,483
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	471,557	257,311	436,320	135,711	549,902		59,615	25,308
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	3,795	264	5,324	7,823	4,190	3,558	354	4,996,047
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	1,397,057	690,256	809,169	302,261	1,457,719		339,585	1,785,014
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	384,605	149,506	528,426	107,314	377,684	139,164	98,315	1,785,014
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	219		683	4,984	23,096	184,266	548	15,529,157
Pennsylvania Company	1,224,453	558,449	9,020,490	666,922	3,457,929	184,266	416,618	8,317,998
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	571,174	153,048	5,189,857	153,048	1,916,558	48,044	222,183	8,317,998
	193,599	31,647	509,503	237,675	1,133,656	90,556	84,820	1,281,266

St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.....	1,606	1,748	3,000	785	683	878	1,504	11,194
Southern Railway Co.....	319,827	29,389	678,131	164,833	232,239	133,040	129,311	1,686,820
Southern Indiana Railway Co.....	58,046	9,204	2,018,907	68,318	62,922	31,410	20,762	2,269,569
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.....	316,279	43,840	2,415,568	75,601	222,739	65,719	11,953	1,151,099
Wabash Railroad Co.....	342,181	139,136	587,551	115,995	229,531	133,025	201,045	1,748,464
Vandalia Railroad Co.....	583,851	274,821	3,636,141	398,650	1,230,792	248,764	113,485	6,486,504
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.....	231,633	57,696	483,932	90,591	245,045	40,652	71,133	1,220,662
Total tons.....	11,753,674	4,425,508	46,691,641	3,639,938	18,638,984	2,510,735	5,535,059	98,212,098

St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.....	4,288	6,906	11,194	18.96	1.74	40.19	9.77	13.78	7.89	7.67
Southern Railway Co.....			22,654,389	2.56	.41	88.96	3.01	2.77	1.38	.91
Southern Indiana Railway Co.....	2,181,486	88,083	2,272,741	27.45	3.80	36.09	6.56	19.35	5.71	1.04
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.....	445,137	706,562	2,559,901	19.57	7.96	33.60	6.63	13.13	7.61	11.50
Wabash Railroad Co.....			12,304,460	9.00	4.24	56.06	6.15	18.97	3.83	1.75
Vandalia Railroad Co.....	4,310,122	2,176,382	8,486,297	18.98	4.73	39.64	7.42	20.07	3.33	5.83
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.....	403,338	817,324	3,213,115							
Total tons.....	37,349,971	53,313,843	305,164,678							

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 8.

TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE STATISTICS—STATE OF INDIANA.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.		CAR MILEAGE IN REVENUE SERVICE.				TOTAL TRAIN MILEAGE.		
	Locomotives, Revenue Service.	Nonrevenue Service.	Freight.	Passenger.	Special.	Total Car- Miles.	Nonrevenue Service Car-Miles.	Revenue Service.	Non- revenue Service.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	4,495,341	132,067	67,057,860	9,185,945	10,031	76,253,836	1,007,473	3,771,969	76,565
Central Indiana Railway Co.	179,467	3,726	853,814	165,583	528	1,019,925	11,544	149,563	3,569
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	811,100	46,793	7,425,935	1,508,759	3,370	9,938,669	236,145	739,062	46,793
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	2,005,889	31,220	30,026,028	4,522,319	3,322	34,551,669	75,417	1,607,162	25,059
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	1,145,091	25,471	18,168,455	1,551,542	16,411	19,736,408	252,087	851,842	23,720
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	1,052,639	21,017	23,197,138	918,662	10,027	24,125,827	167,011	878,821	20,902
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Co.	3,594,257	196,628	34,464,444	6,762,498	26,450	41,253,392	1,307,027	2,871,416	196,628
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.			5,053,293			5,053,293		178,040	25,134
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.	1,224,476	21,267	9,130,435	2,152,769	5,684	11,288,888	145,467	912,555	
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	7,135,962	256,946	84,863,061	14,394,301	99,782	99,357,144	1,769,998	5,403,440	247,492
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	1,581,346	33,467	22,187,966	39,855	4,561	22,232,382	415,846	751,881	33,467
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.									
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	388,058	9,638	2,131,093	483,772	1,066	2,615,931		343,444	9,638
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	1,296,098	27,847	9,739,509	2,278,240	7,370	12,025,119		822,813	27,847
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	832,522	26,150	8,714,413	1,878,257		10,592,670		715,655	26,150
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	904,167	21,348	17,325,017	2,255,439		19,480,420	135,427	843,793	21,348
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	252,197	2,690	1,779,500	408,457	2,478	2,186,835	17,806	210,267	2,690
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.									
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	531,883	66,438	4,217,779	616,103	9,489	4,843,371	531,175	468,094	59,439
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	2,086,706	40,933	24,386,476	2,600,138	30,689	27,017,303	24,063	1,631,979	24,063
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.									
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.	48,906		47,252	117,546	117,546	164,798		48,906	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	4,106,916	221,699	72,712,452	11,592,012	32,606	84,337,070	553,533	3,413,067	112,088
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	385,625	10,236	4,057,350	629,807	200	4,687,357	24,057	289,368	10,236
Michigan Central Railroad Co.	966,009	14,326	12,603,383	2,315,420		14,918,808		766,497	15,524

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	1,290,223	39,479	27,749,174	2,561,501	30,310,675	1,179,421	34,298
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	16,444	.....	39,702	13,990	53,692	14,424	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	11,983,927	577,501	156,374,924	20,856,825	177,265,773	9,168,170	512,086
Pennsylvania Co.	5,488,595	244,884	69,395,641	10,743,106	80,164,341	4,147,233	208,141
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	341,617	5,477	4,265,285	705,573	4,971,331	288,890	4,259
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	964,954	23,263	11,350,239	1,289,798	12,643,426	298,627	21,830
Southern Railway Co.	1,495,398	24,587	13,089,260	1,775,094	14,880,991	801,147	34,587
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	1,009,347	57,990	9,975,740	992,928	10,968,856	1,094,105	34,925
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.	59,907	1,852	20,636	68,314	20,195,721	747,552	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	1,116,946	30,234	18,825,318	1,360,286	20,195,721	66,805	16,221
Vandalia Railroad Co.	4,180,570	282,845	29,856,656	5,874,349	35,304	865,474	270,748
Wabash Railroad Co.	2,821,598	53,743	35,448,127	5,291,545	40,753,918	3,050,089	32,718
Totals	65,804,181	2,541,464	846,413,755	117,910,783	965,635,543	51,313,620	2,178,156

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	1.637	1 36.95	506	2 61.60	2 29.48	1 55.27	517	33.12	20.72	11.38
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	2.022	5.72	8.169	1 97.50	2 58.84	1 74.77	24	2.75	1.80	9.95
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	1.903	1 34.59	.618	2 15.77	1 86.70	1 33.71	349	28.17	18.09	9.10
Pennsylvania Co.	1.868	1 27.17	.612	2 15.51	1 82.27	1 30.63	352	29.06	19.01	9.04
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	1.867	1 42.38	.631	1 72.09	1 70.86	1 04.47	273	24.89	15.93	8.08
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	2.059	1 02.39	.609	1 98.72	1 58.60	1 16.93	326	25.63	17.42	7.21
Southern Railway Co.	1.983	77 41	.692	1 04.34	1 34.08	1 20.37	237	20.83	13.96	5.97
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	1.957	68.99	.956	2 71.77	1 74.61	1 46.16	284	21.20	11.47	8.73
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.										
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	1.598	69 44	.502	2 33.21	1 67.61	1 13.01	465	37.61	24.48	12.08
Vandalia Railroad Co.	1.814	1 12.43	.624	1 98.46	1 65.10	1 24.02	318	23.07	14.03	8.05
Wabash Railroad Co.	1.775	1 09.84	5.73	2 07.03	1 65.43	1 21.11	350	30.20	19.96	10.24
Totals, numbers and averages	\$0 02.113	\$1 00.00	a\$0 00.809	\$2 31.00	\$1 90.90	\$1 42.95	330	26.43	13.53	8.60

^a Louisville, New Albany & Corydon road excluded from calculation because of the extraordinary average rate.

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 8—Continued.

TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Average Receipts Per Passenger Per Mile.	Passenger Service Train Revenue Per Train-Mile.	Average Receipts Per Ton Per Mile.	Freight Revenue Per Train-Mile.	Operating Revenues Per Train-Mile.	Operating Expenses Per Train-Mile.	Average Number of Tons of Freight Per Train-Mile.	Average Number of Cars Loaded Per Train-Mile.	Average Number of Empty Cars Per Train-Mile.	
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	\$0 01.906	\$1 01.94	\$0 00.614 17.565	\$2 23.04	\$1 75.29	\$1 23.04	565	29.72	19.58	9.18
Central Indiana Railway Co.	1.988	30.10	1.012	1 54.83	88.71	1 26.50	152	12.67	7.67	3.98
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	1.683	61.95	1.706	1 87.37	1 18.05	1 31.86	265	22.25	14.16	7.08
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	1.573	94.59	4.04	1 96.31	1 53.36	1 39.35	486			
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	1.756	99.58	4.65	2 62.51	2 04.77	1 28.33	564	32.92	18.97	12.98
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	1.814	56.35	4.54	2 27.99	1 81.87	1 39.78	502	34.34	20.59	12.76
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	1.850	1 07.63	.882	2 22.33	1 73.34	1 25.60	270	23.52	15.85	7.67
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.				6 10.63	6 78.24	4 64.05		31.01	17.13	13.88
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.	1.597	82.41	.624	2 37.63	1 65.12	1 40.99	381	27.30	17.98	8.36
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	1.812	1 21.40	.564	2 22.88	1 77.12	1 36.34	395	31.59	21.06	9.51
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	2.008	1 04.57	.595	3 06.65	3 17.85	2 00.66	516	28.61	18.98	9.63
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.										
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	1.893	64.44	.757	1 58.74	1 15.52	94.52	211	13.90	8.78	4.33
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	1.937	1 18.90	1.688	3 20.88	2 19.65	1 22.80	300	26.11	17.03	8.08
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	1.947	1 24.96	.691	1 97.15	1 67.08	1 29.53	284	22.61	14.74	6.91
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	1.506	1 34.01	.739	1 88.33	1 70.76	1 14.69	255	31.54	20.81	10.73
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	1.857	1 13.47	.586	2 05.93	1 82.72	1 31.06	352	28.29	18.77	8.50
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.										
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	1.961	98.46	.870	1 43.62	1 27.08	1 16.68	165	14.70	9.80	3.81
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.	1.650	74.14	.668	2 40.48	1 66.86	1 37.52	345	27.98	18.70	9.28
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.	2.597		5.939							
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.										
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.	1.868	1 59.41	.523	3 09.62	2 41.81	1 59.76	593	44.27	29.29	13.96
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	2.379	1 34.95	.779	1 82.12	1 72.86	1 30.14	233	18.82	12.32	5.60
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.	1.918	1 39.33	.759	2 93.18	2 23.84	1 39.33	386	31.47	22.47	7.99

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.	1.634	1 39.90	.506	1 72.03	1 68.28	1 38.65	384	31.11	19.39	10.72
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.	2.022	5.72	8.169	1 97.50	2 58.84	1 74.77	24	2.75	1.80	.95
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	1.890	1 35.96	.633	2 18.97	1 91.23	1 35.86	346	27.74	17.95	8.81
Pennsylvania Co.	1.851	1 22.23	.600	2 75.38	2 19.88	1 50.51	459	28.18	18.62	8.57
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.	1.851	1 00.81	.594	1 80.06	1 54.5	1 17.72	303	24.47	16.12	7.43
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.	2.059	1 01.91	.609	1 97.84	1 57.94	1 16.41	325	25.63	17.42	7.22
Southern Railway Co.	2.300	1 10.60	.979	1 88.25	1 59.89	1 20.37	192	19.45	13.25	5.26
Southern Indiana Railway Co.	1.957	68.99	.747	2 40.90	1 72.38	1 39.40	322	22.64	12.13	9.52
St. Joseph Valley Railway Co.										
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.	1.598	69.44	.502	2 33.20	1 67.6	1 13.01	465	37.61	34.48	12.08
Vandalia Railroad Co.	2.033	1 18.27	.679	1 96.96	1 65.1	1 26.06	290	23.49	14.51	7.99
Wabash Railroad Co.	1.775	1 09.84	.573	2 97.06	1 65.4	1 21.11	350	30.20	19.96	10.24
Totals, numbers and averages.	\$0 01.89	\$1 00.16	a\$0 00.885	\$2 34.08	\$1 93.8	\$1 43.65	338	26.03	17.10	8.45

a Louisville, New Albany & Corydon road excluded from calculation because of the extraordinary average rate.

	95	1	11	1 56	7	2 27	16	2 27	2 06	1	21 68	2 02	3 398	2 17
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.	1 72	29	2 54	12	2 84	257	2 22	2 21	386	2 14	2 68	2 02	3 398	2 17
Illinois Central R. Co.	1 86	63	2 12	3	3 57	144	2 46	2 33	283	2 23	3	2 14	29 014	2 24
Indiana Northern Ry. Co.	1 51	35	2 34	3	3 57	5	2 33	2 33	11	2 23	4	2 16	530	2 16
Indianapolis Union Ry. Co.	508	1 65	2 47	1	6 94	370	2 70	2 70	534	2 19	6	2 16	928	2 08
Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co.	140	1 79	2 47	1	6 94	151	2 71	2 71	699	2 00	10	2 44	867	2 36
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R. Co.	551	1 70	2 25	1 95	28	735	2 31	92	1,631	2 12	4	15 98	2,789	2 09
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.	2,087	1 78	2 54	2	3 97	8	3 08	3 08	4,285	2 15	8	3 08	8	3 05
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.	2,88	1 41	1 99	15	2 67	1,313	2 30	14	4,285	2 15	2	2 15	22,851	2 20
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.	88	1 41	1 99	15	2 67	244	2 30	2	933	2 04	2	2 04	26,666	2 00
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.	5	1 21	1 99	15	2 67	8	1 60	3	16	1 80	3	1 45	19	1 80
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon R. R. Co.	2	1 35	1 99	5	2 56	8	1 60	2	13	1 80	1	1 45	19	1 80
Muncie Belt Ry. Co.	107	1 58	2 08	150	2 08	407	2 51	2 51	664	2 26	2	2 26	15,125	2 08
Muncie & Western R. R. Co.	230	1 24	2 06	50	2 06	338	2 72	2 72	618	2 32	4	2 32	4,770	2 42
Michigan Central R. R. Co.	1 198	1 73	2 32	90	4 21	2,752	2 62	2 62	27	2 27	10	1 76	17,929	2 27
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	1,489	1 76	2 37	26	4 21	1,220	2 70	2 70	5,656	2 42	10	2 39	22,204	2 41
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	29	1 63	1 82	3	3 45	102	2 65	2 65	3,418	2 43	1	2 42	8,333	2 48
Pennsylvania Co.	144	1 68	1 60	2 28	16	357	2 43	57	584	2 40	16	2 35	1,446	2 10
Pere Marquette R. R. Co.	395	1 48	1 73	1 73	12	474	2 29	2 29	1,310	1 89	3	1 86	38,640	2 25
Portia & Eastern Ry. Co.	301	2 11	1 47	1 47	12	531	2 27	43	1,146	2 07	3	1 89	1,355	1 85
Southern Indiana Ry. Co.	19	1 56	1 56	1	1	13	1 79	43	1,146	2 07	3	1 89	1,355	1 85
Southern Ry. Co.	152	1 70	2 06	48	1 63	347	2 10	56	39	1 88	2	1 88	1,355	1 85
St. Joseph Valley Ry. Co.	877	1 66	1 29	102	3 45	1,517	2 55	89	732	2 01	3	1 97	1,924	2 01
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.	391	1 55	2 13	48	3 31	1,884	2 43	69	3,865	2 25	9	17 08	5,395	2 29
Vandalia R. R. Co.	13,459	\$1 62	\$2 19	912	\$3 11	\$21,943	\$2 41	2,485	1,935	2 22	5	2 18	13,617	2 22
Wabash R. R. Co.	13,459	\$1 62	\$2 19	912	\$3 11	\$21,943	\$2 41	2,485	1,935	2 22	5	2 18	13,617	2 22
Totals and averages.	13,459	\$1 62	\$2 19	912	\$3 11	\$21,943	\$2 41	2,485	\$3 23	\$2 15	265	\$11 30	\$21,414	\$2 17

*General officers and traffic department, same for each road, hence small compensation.

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 10.

CONSUMPTION OF FUEL BY LOCOMOTIVES—STATE OF INDIANA.

Revenue Service: A—Freight Service. B—Passenger Service. C—Mixed Service. D—Special Service. E—Switching Service. F—Nonrevenue Service. G—Total.

NOTE—Operating roads omitted from this table made no report on the subject. *258 gallons oil equal one ton coal.

NAMES OF ROADS.	COAL—TONS.		WOOD—CORDS.		*Oil—Gallons.	Total Fuel Consumed—Tons.	Miles Run.	Average Pounds Consumed Per Mile.	AVERAGE COST AT DISTRIBUTING POINT.		
	Bituminous.		Hard.	Soft.					Coal, Per Ton.	Wood, Per Cord.	*Oil, Per Gallon.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co—											
A.....	240.244			77.50		240,282.75	2,209,571	217.49	\$1.038	\$0.612	
B.....	86,838			60		86,868	1,690,833	102.75			
C.....	5,410					5,410	49,406	219			
D.....	65					65	688	188.95			
E.....	34,059.24			16.80		34,067.64	544,843	125.05			
F.....	5,078.35					5,078.35	132,067	76.91			
G.....	371,694.59			154.30		371,771.74	4,627,408	160.68			
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co—									1.20		
A.....	691.64										
G.....	691.64										
Bedford Stone Railway Co—											
A.....	665				137	665					\$0.15
F.....	195				48	195			2.42		
G.....	860				185	860					
Central Indiana Railway Co—											
A.....	6,464.12					6,464.12	73,686	175.45	1.53		
B.....	2,399.76					2,399.76	84,057	57.09			
D.....	4					4	66	121.21			
E.....	1,327.71					1,327.71	21,658	122.61			
F.....	200.51					200.51	3,726	107.62			
G.....	10,396.10					10,396.10	183,193	113.49			

Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.—									
A.	31,413	278			31,552	331,867	190.15	1.86	2.24
B.	15,010	138			15,079	414,149	72.82		
C.									
D.	21	2			22	232	190.15		
E.	4,005	52			4,031	64,800	124.30		
F.	2,713	28			2,727	46,793	116.55		
G.	53,162	498			53,411	857,901	124.51		
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.—									
A.	102,435				102,435	938,199	218.37	1.815	
B.	46,752				46,752	730,980	127.93		
C.	18,949				18,949	336,744	112.54		
D.									
E.	2,367				2,367	31,220	151.63		
F.									
G.	170,503				170,503	2,037,143	167.40		
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. —									
A.	63,432.27	135.32			63,587.92	575,819	220.86	1.14	1.50
B.	15,189.45	87.60			15,266.30	310,814	98.23		
C.	21,921.44	44.16			21,965.71	258,457	169.98		
D.						25,473	213.60		
E.	2,720.48				2,720.48				
F.									
G.	103,263.64	267.08			103,540.41	1,170,563	176.91		
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co. —									
A.	68,530				68,530	653,258	209.81	1.78	
B.	12,153				12,153	278,570	87.25		
C.	18				18	494	72.87		
D.									
E.	5,990				5,990	120,317	99.57		
F.	1,343				1,343	21,017	127.80		
G.	88,034				88,034	1,073,656	163.99		
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.—									
A.	112,362	1,216			112,970	1,465,074	154.22	1.43	2.63
B.	109,224	1,116			109,807	1,445,040	151.98		
C.	5,507	62			5,538	94,137	117.65		
D.	228	22			239	3,163	151.12		
E.	42,622	462			42,853	586,843	146.05		
F.	14,208	154			14,285	196,628	145.30		
G.	284,151	3,082			285,692	3,590,885	150.73		

Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.—

A.....	11,806.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123,507	191.19	1.06	.....
B.....	5,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,240	60.08	.....	.....
C.....	1,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,400	76.88	.....	.....
D.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,30	73.30	.....	.....
E.....	2,737.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,693	129.19	.....	.....
F.....	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,538	79.89	.....	.....
G.....	21,879.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,879.3	397,696	110.03	.....	.....
A.....	36,119.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381,941	189.13	.....	.....
B.....	19,961.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463,552	86.12	.....	.....
C.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,13	73.13	.....	.....
D.....	21,608.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,058	96.02	.....	.....
E.....	1,449.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,847	104.12	.....	.....
F.....	79,158.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,158.7	1,323,945	119.58	.....	.....
G.....	126,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461,494	173.12	2.19	1.19
A.....	56,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	1,384,165	81.50	.....	.....
B.....	1,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	31,450	81.91	.....	.....
C.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	2,747	80.82	.....	.....
D.....	19,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....	543,960	73.32	.....	.....
E.....	4,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	115,494	85.35	.....	.....
F.....	208,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,539,313	118.20	.....	.....
G.....	45,192.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348,618	165.17	1.89	1.50
A.....	16,389.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	317,463	103.48	.....	.....
B.....	1,895.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	38,086	99.77	.....	.....
C.....	962.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.50	.....	.....	21,348	90.43	.....	.....
D.....	64,435.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	925,515	139.59	.....	.....
E.....	8,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,972	160.07	1.18	1.40
F.....	8,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,086	160.39	.....	.....
G.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,259	162.42	.....	.....
A.....	3,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,769	161.61	.....	.....
B.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,690	159.85	.....	.....
C.....	20,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254,887	160.46	.....	.....

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.—

Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.—

Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co.—

Illinois Central Railroad Co.—

STEAM ROADS--TABLE No. 10--Continued.

NAMES OF ROADS.	COAL--Tons.		WOOD--Cords.		*Oil--Gallons.	Total Fuel Consumed--Tons.	Miles Run.	Average Pounds Consumed Per Mile.	AVERAGE COST AT DISTRIBUTING POINT.	
	Bituminous.		Hard.	Soft.					Coal, Per Ton.	Wood, Per Cord.
Indianapolis Union Railway Co.--										
E.....	32,956.60				3,322	32,956.60			\$1.64	
G.....	32,956.60				3,322	32,956.60				
Indianapolis Southern Railway Co.--										
A.....	21,346				539	21,349.41	293,697	145.38	1.24	\$0.03
B.....	13,773				276	13,774.75	189,675	145.25		
D.....	52				1	52.01	750	138.69		
E.....	3,454				37	3,454.23	47,761	144.65		
F.....	4,823				184	4,824.16	66,438	145.22		
G.....	43,448				1,037	43,554.56	598,321	145.26		
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.--										
D.....	40,248						533,938	150.76	2.11	
F.....	3,515						55,223	127.30		
G.....	43,763					43,763	589,161	148.56		
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.--										
A.....	171,787						1,692,596	202.98	1.746	
B.....	99,031						1,866,868	106.09		
C.....	2,467						31,088	158.75		
D.....	2,773						9,581	161.36		
E.....	27,058						506,791	106.78		
F.....	12,807						221,699	115.54		
G.....	313,923					313,923	4,328,615	145.05		

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.—							
A.....	16,173.17	49.74	16,198.04	173,173	187.07	1.03	2.32
B.....	6,797.81	30.58	6,813.10	122,464	111.27		
C.....	212.99	3.32	214.65	3,249	130.33		
D.....	4,657.70	15.15	4,665.27	86,694	107.63		
F.....	580.07	2.39	581.27	10,236	113.57		
G.....	28,420.74	101.18	28,472.33	395,861	143.85		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.—							
A.....	282,820	710	283,417.82	2,753,778	205.84	1.55	2.65
B.....	132,469	663	133,025.96	2,532,348	105.06		.032
C.....	2,114	10	2,122.35	37,675	112.67		
D.....	751	4	754.32	14,455	104.40		
E.....	107,469	456	107,852.15	1,797,706	119.99		
F.....	14,862	68	14,919.05	256,946	116.12		
G.....	540,485	1,911	542,091.65	7,392,908	146.65		
Michigan Central Railroad Co.—							
A.....	38,769			428,290	181.03		
B.....	21,963			317,214	138.48		
D.....	188			1,869	201.18		
E.....	9,018			218,636	82.49		
F.....	924			14,326	129.00		
G.....	70,862		70,862	980,335	145.58		
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.—							
A.....	70,932.98	445.84	71,230.21	851,332	167.35	1.65	2.50
B.....	17,324.42	183.51	17,446.76	350,413	99.58		
C.....	5,379.44	58.03	5,418.12	110,802	97.81		
F.....	1,145.27	8.98	1,151.26	17,155	134.22		
G.....	94,782.11	696.36	95,246.35	1,329,702	143.26		
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.—							
A.....	27			434		2.43	
C.....	877			13,900			
E.....	123			2,020			
G.....	1,027		1,027	16,444	124.91		

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 10—Continued.

NAMES OF ROADS.	COAL—TONS.	WOOD—CORDS.		*Oil—Gallons.	Total Fuel Consumed—Tons.	Miles Run.	Average Pounds Consumed Per Mile.	AVERAGE COST AT DISTRIBUTING POINT.		
	Bituminous.	Hard.	Soft.					Coal, Ton.	Wood, Per Cord.	*Oil, Per Gallon.
Pennsylvania Co.—										
A.....	208,196.96	690.73		14,832.46	208,749.23	2,404.138	169.43	\$1.49	\$2.09	.....
B.....	69,169.59	533.09		11,472.70	69,595.08	1,861.053	74.79	.....	.....	.....
D.....	154.61	.....		.....	154.61	2,392	129.27	.....	.....	.....
E.....	68,017.28	315.74		.....	68,267.92	1,161.012	117.60	.....	.....	.....
F.....	8,423.94	.....		6,404.64	1,423.94	244.884	68.80	.....	.....	.....
G.....	353,962.38	1,539.56		32,709.80	355,190.78	5,733.479	123.90	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.—										
A.....	519,392.09	1,404.68		316.05	520,644.59	5,759.421	180.80	1.31	2.06	\$0.045
B.....	165,544.78	356.54		98.53	165,881	3,724.091	89.09	.....	.....	.....
C.....	628.95	.....		6.39	635.34	18,069	70.32	.....	.....	.....
D.....	150.84	.....		.....	150.84	2,922	103.24	.....	.....	.....
E.....	146,596.71	471.73		100.15	147,011.41	2,479.424	118.59	.....	.....	.....
F.....	22,226.34	19.32		17.78	22,256.99	577,504	77.08	.....	.....	.....
G.....	854,539.71	2,252.27		538.90	856,580.17	12,561.431	136.38	.....	.....	.....
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.—										
A.....	55,964	157		7,394	56,098	478,967	234.25	1.25	2.70	.....
B.....	18,400	119		5,662	18,501	366,643	100.92	.....	.....	.....
D.....	11	.....		.....	11	288	76.39	.....	.....	.....
E.....	7,494	39		1,849	7,527	118,696	126.83	.....	.....	.....
F.....	1,711	7		347	1,717	23,263	147.62	.....	.....	.....
G.....	83,580	322		15,252	83,854	987,857	169.77	.....	.....	.....

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 10—Continued.

NAMES OF ROADS.	COAL—TONS.		WOOD—CORDS.		*Oil—Gallons.	Total Fuel Consumed—Tons.	Miles Run.	Average Pounds Consumed Per Mile.	AVERAGE COST AT DISTRIBUTING POINT.		
	Bituminous.	Hard.	Soft.	Coal, Per Ton.					Wood, Per Cord.	*Oil, Per Gallon.	
Vandalia Railroad Co.—											
A.	170,876		382		6,921	171,120	1,866,345	183.37	\$1.256	\$2.55	\$0.0395
B.	62,703		290		4,838	62,884	1,353,632	92.91			
C.											
D.	102		1		8	103	1,941	106.13			
E.	62,790		221		3,467	62,926	958,652	131.28			
F.	21,130		73		1,050	21,175	282,545	149.89			
G.	317,601		967		16,284	318,208	4,463,115	142.59			
Wabash Railroad Co.—											
A.	119,054	449			7,598	119,556	1,239,917	192.61	1.39	2.56	.01
B.	43,358	262			3,408	49,624	1,051,620	94.37			
C.	1,612	10			105	1,621	17,640	183.80			
D.	96				6	97	990	195.26			
E.	39,197	155			3,148	39,384	572,774	137.52			
F.	22,793	9			190	2,804	34,244	163.77			
G.	212,110	885			14,455	231,086	2,917,185	146.07			
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.—											
A.	108,913	1,115				109,656	909,211	241.21	1.78	2.36	1.79
B.	39,910	435				40,200	748,763	107.38			
C.	785	13				793	13,372	118.75			
D.	172	3				173	3,145	110.49			
E.	20,733	325				20,950	412,215	101.65			
F.	2,521	34				2,543	40,932	124.27			
G.	173,034	1,925				174,317	2,127,638	163.86			
Average, all roads.											

AVERAGE POUNDS COAL CONSUMED PER MILE, ALL ROADS AND ALL PURPOSES.

Freight Service.....	194.41 pounds.
Passenger Service.....	103.06 pounds.
Mixed Service.....	131.11 pounds.
Special Service.....	127.98 pounds.
Switching Service.....	114.80 pounds.
Nonrevenue Service.....	127.43 pounds.
Total, all kinds Service.....	144.21 pounds.

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 11.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—INDIANA.

(All "a" except those indicated with the letter "b.") a. For reporting company's owned and proprietary lines. b. For reporting company's leased and operated lines.

NAMES OF ROADS.	AD VALOREM TAX.			Internal Revenue, U. S. Government.	Total, Indiana.	Entire Line.
	On the Value of Real and Personal Property.	On Value of Stock, Bonds, etc.	On Property Owned, Not Used in Operation, and Miscellaneous.			
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Co.	\$88,764 20	.....	\$873 03	.....	\$89,637 23	\$192,107 22
Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railroad Co.	156,627 45	.....	1,029 01	.....	156,658 46	408,365 50
Bedford & Walner Railroad Co.	163 24	.....	.....	.....	163 24	408,163 24
Bedford Belt Railroad Co.	4,801 34	.....	.....	.....	4,801 34	4,801 34
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	3,844 70	.....	.....	.....	3,844 70	3,844 70
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.	455 26	.....	.....	.....	455 00	455 26
Central Indiana Railway Co.	36,542 30	.....	.....	.....	36,542 30	40,142 50
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.	17,890 18	.....	1,844 99	.....	17,890 18	17,890 18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	93,515 64	.....	.....	.....	93,560 63	136,194 87
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	80,850 32	.....	.....	.....	80,850 32	358,586 94
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.	88,348 19	.....	311 67	.....	88,659 86	119,321 13
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.	254,658 45	.....	.....	.....	254,658 45	258,395 22
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago R. railroad Co.	10,109 01	.....	.....	.....	10,109 01	169,670 04
Cincinnati, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Co.	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....	5,200 00	5,200 00
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.	20,750 09	.....	.....	.....	20,750 09	44,820 70
Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	49,295 68	.....	588 66	.....	49,884 34	302,013 04
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	326,025 56	.....	6,856 43	.....	332,881 99	791,252 43
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.	123,155 22	.....	.....	.....	123,155 22	123,155 22
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	1,298 64	.....	.....	.....	1,298 64	1,298 64
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.	5,112 06	.....	.....	.....	5,112 06	5,112 06
Evansville, & Terre Haute Railroad Co.	22,012 41	.....	.....	.....	22,012 41	22,012 41
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	82,265 36	.....	.....	.....	82,265 36	82,265 36
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.	45,992 81	.....	.....	.....	45,992 81	236,510 62
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	8,466 77	.....	2,242 11	.....	73,929 63	369,409 64
.....	71,687 52	.....	419 28	.....	11,102 40	11,102 40
.....	10,683 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Indianapolis Union Railway Co.....	111,015 55	.....	.....	111,015 55
Indiana Northern Railway Co.....	668 58	.....	.....	668 58
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.....	18,819 04	.....	865 46	19,684 50
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.....	6,539 21	.....	.....	28,255 00
Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.....	135,299 91	.....	.....	17,032 42
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.....	272,764 24	.....	.....	6,539 21
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.....	26,397 53	.....	.....	135,299 91
Louisville, New Albany & Corydon Railroad Co.....	1,325 27	.....	.....	272,764 24
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Co.....	79,659 60	.....	.....	{b 1,373,029 78
Michigan Central Railroad.....	941 18	.....	.....	{ 1,108,024 07
Muncie Belt Railway Co.....	99,147 35	40 00	.....	26,397 53
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.....	1,269 63	.....	.....	1,325 27
New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Co.....	494,767 44	.....	.....	205 87
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.....	275,263 90	.....	.....	79,659 60
Pennsylvania Co.....	.....	.....	.....	941 18
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.....	.....	\$49,875 68	.....	323 437 27
Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.....	54,259 04	.....	.....	{ 1,274 41
Pere Marquette Railroad Co.....	14,711 69	705 80	.....	{ 1,288,783 91
Southern Railway Co.....	72,728 67	.....	.....	{b 1,672,566 31
Southern Indiana Railway Co.....	81,346 27	.....	.....	49,875 68
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.....	64,787 46	.....	.....	54,964 84
Vandalia Railroad Co.....	195,894 63	.....	.....	14,711 69
Wabash Railroad Co.....	175,409 49	2,387 76	.....	553,239 03
Totals.....	\$3,800,739 07	\$25,404 64	.....	2,027,967 35
			.....	81,346 27
			.....	64,787 46
			.....	139,072 78
			.....	198,282 39
			.....	269,401 12
			.....	175,409 49
			.....	\$3,750,103 54
			.....	\$14,456,732 67

* \$24,559.56 paid but not yet deducted from income account.

† Not reported.

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 12.

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT—ENTIRE LINE—ON JUNE 30, 1908.

a. Equipment owned or leased in service of the respondent. b. Equipment owned or leased not in service of respondent.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Loco- motives in Service, Owned or Leased.	CARS—OWNED OR LEASED—				Less Cars Leased.	Total Cars Owned.	Cars Contrib- uted to Fast Freight Line Service.	NUMBER CARS FITTED WITH—			CARS IN—			Total Cars.
		In Pas- senger Service.	In Freight Service.	In Com- pany's Service.	Total Cars in Service.				Train Brake.	Auto- matic Coupler.	Pas- senger Service.	Freight Service.	Com- pany's Service.		
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	173	186	8,760	731	9,677	2	9,677	None.	7,788	9,677				9,677	
Bedford & Warner R. R. Co.	1		2		2		30	None.	30	30				2	
Bedford Stone Ry. Co.	10	4	274	7	285		275	None.	285	285				30	
Central Indiana Ry. Co.	39	24	497	61	582		546	None.	545	580				285	
Chicago & Cincinnati & Louisville R. R. Co.	41	56	414	157	627		627	None.	438	627				582	
Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.	325	150	20,057	326	20,533		500	None.	19,607	20,533				672	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.	123	27	8,312	565	8,904		3,558	None.	8,834	8,904				20,533	
Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co.	121	102	5,563	292	5,957		5,957	None.	5,944	5,957				8,904	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.	125		9,277	195	9,472		1,946	None.	9,147	9,472				5,957	
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co.	43	42	732	50	824		824	None.	824	824				9,472	
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.	2	1	15	11	27					27				824	
Chicago & Wabash Valley Ry. Co.	164	140	4,538	204	4,882		4,882	None.		4,702				27	
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R. Co.	4	4	95		99		99	None.	95	99				4,702	
Cincinnati, Buffton & Dayton R. R. Co.	225	213	12,542	260	13,015		3,234	None.	12,886	13,015				99	
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co.	736	495	24,467	1,563	26,525		300	None.	25,789	26,525				13,015	
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	75	3	2,937	146	3,086		3,370	None.					284	26,525	
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.	2		1		1			None.		2				3,370	
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel R. R. Co.								None.						2	
Evansville & Indianapolis R.R.Co.(See E.&T.H.)								None.	5,635	5,838				5,838	
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.	53	33	5,710	95	5,838		5,838	None.	3,384	3,462				3,462	
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.	92	105	3,208	149	3,462		6	None.	1,889	1,929				1,929	
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.	212	73	1,711	145	1,929		1,520	None.	1,889	1,929				1,929	
Illinois Central R. R. Co.	1,280	829	63,121	3,150	67,100		2,250	None.	65,561	67,100			25	67,125	

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 13.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD—STATE OF INDIANA.

NOTE.—On account of the numerous divisions and branches included in the reports of different roads it is impossible to give complete list of same, in the absence of which this table incomplete in so far as it relates to ascending and descending grades, as it does not give initial and terminal points.

NAMES OF OPERATING ROADS.	Main Line and Branches Included. Number.	Number of Miles Included.	ALINEMENT.				PROFILE.				Aggregate Length of Descending Grades. Miles.	
			Number of Curves.	Aggregate Length of Curved Line. Miles.	Length of Straight Line. Miles.	Length of Level Line. Miles.	ASCENDING GRADES.		DESCENDING GRADES.			
							Number.	Sum of Ascents. Feet.	Aggregate Length of Ascending Grades. Miles.	Number.		Sum of Descents. Feet.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	5	386.87	284	63.06	323.81	92.64	143	3,636.4	168.14	136	2,852.5	126.09
Central Indiana Ry. Co.....	2	117.54	96	17	100.54	5.6	25	873	46	27	1,164	65.9
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville R. R. Co.....	1	228.82	197	26.14	202.68	58.07	114	2,112	76.97	125	2,493.5	93.78
Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.....	1	160.17	29	7.03	153.14	49.03	65	661.3	52.24	72	895.3	58.90
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Co.....	9	254.89	252	47.88	207.01	63.05	185	2,088.6	105.33	169	1,686.8	86.51
Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co.....	3	184.67	46	8.92	175.75	54.36	79	1,670.9	58.63	80	666.4	71.68
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.....	6	537.42	537	102.86	434.56	160.33	280	5,883.5	189.08	290	6,045.7	188.01
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry. Co.....	7		23	1.66								
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.....	2	10.00	3	58	9.42	3.77	7	12	3.24	7	10	3.32
Cincinnati, Bluffton & Chicago R. R. Co.....	1	49.53	21	6	43.53	16.10	16	116.5	9.60	35	213.5	23.83
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Co.....	2	155.07	99	19.40	13.67	22.36	51	875.5	56.44	48	1,151.5	76.27
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.....	13	689.71	780	149.13	931.45	184.83	887	9,212	441.91	785	8,925	453.84
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.....	4	43.66	25	5.19	38.47	15.72	22	97.1	11.76	28	144.7	16.18
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.....	1	134.15	275	26.23	107.92	34.88	116	1,612	66.92	99	1,410	55.30
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.....	7	160.01	101	20.07	139.94	35.43	120	1,654	67.96	103	1,477	56.62
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.....	10	540.81	461	80.39	460.42	101.44	523	6,029.5	212.72	524	7,225.2	226.66
Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co.....	1	80.67	17	3.45	77.22	16.01	37	299.10	25.82	38	492.80	38.84
Illinois Central R. R. Co.....	4	50.82	71	12.67	38.15	19.46	24	407	13.98	35	55.7	17.38
Indianapolis Southern R. R. Co.....	4	122.56	254	47.40	197.72	38.78	294	2,461	79.08	384	3,228.2	122.98
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.....	5	457.18	343	48.42	408.26	80.82	245	3,515	181.10	237	3,917	195.60
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co.....	6	268.20	132	32.84	225.36	41.31	118	17,111.3	128.67	118	12,238.9	88.51
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....	2	38.10	28	8.49	29.61	13.28	18	327	9.99	20	362	14.83

STEAM ROADS—TABLE No. 14. CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD—STATE OF INDIANA.

BRIDGES, TRETTLES, TUNNELS, ETC.

NAMES OF ROADS.	STONE AND CEMENT.		IRON AND STEEL.		WOODEN.	COMBINATION.	TOTAL.	TRETTLES.		TUNNELS.	
	Number	Aggregate Length.	Number	Aggregate Length.	Number	Aggregate Length.	Number	Length.	Number	Aggregate Length.	Number
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	45	606		Ft. & In.		Ft. & In.	3	Ft. & In.	66	Ft. & In.	
Bedford Stone Railway Co.	9	213	78	9,807.6		34.6		10,408		7,820.10	2
Central Indiana Railway Co.			14	856					4	1,407	
Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.			19	4,617					76	4,775	
Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.			64	3,257.1					193	14,622	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.	3	82.5	30	5,767.5					18	1,997.2	
Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co.	23	1,059	23	1,759					194	13,900.5	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.			51	11,415	7	1,169	4	475	80	7,971	
Bedford Belt Railway Co.			2	630					211	16,908	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.			1	38					9	1,324	
Cincinnati, Buffton & Chicago Railroad Co.					17	839			1	14	
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co.			3a	128							
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.	7	140	45	5,252						5,921	
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	309	6,204	289	11,856	5	8	8	400	63	5,839	
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Co.			2	110					155	47,458	
Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad Co.					1	48					
Evansville Belt Railway Co.			1	125					2	344	
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad Co.			8	1,709					111	11,940	
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.			44	2,426	44	24,826			97		
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Co.	2	23	11	1,092			10	632	34	1,592	
Grand Trunk Western Railway Co.			11	1,567.6					19	540	
Illinois Central Railroad Co.	1	5	4	868					58	8,359	
Indiana Union Railway Co.			6	690.2					3	272.6	
Indianapolis Southern Railroad Co.	1	7	15	6,274					120	18,275	1
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Co.			2	213					4	138	
Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.						210			36	1,799	

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 1.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS OF GENERAL OFFICES AND NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS, DATES OF ELECTIONS AND EXPIRATION OF TERMS.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Post Office Address of General Office.	Total Number of Stockholders at Date of Last Election.	Date of Last Election.	Date of Expiration of Term of Directors.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	Angola, Indiana.	11	June 2, 1908	First Tuesday in Jan., 1909.
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	South Bend, Indiana.	10	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb. —, 1909.
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railroad Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	10	April 28, 1908	July 1, 1908.
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	Evansville, Indiana.	Not known.	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1908.
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	Evansville, Indiana.	No record.	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1908.
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	Evansville, Indiana.	212	Feb. 1, 1908	Feb. 5, 1909.
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	Evansville, Indiana.	20	July 2, 1908	
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.	French Lick, Indiana.	3		
Fort Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	Decatur, Indiana.	186	June 7, 1908	First Saturday in June, 1908.
Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	57	April 24, 1908	May 7, 1909.
Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	Fort Wayne, Indiana.	63	Mar. 6, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909.
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.	8	April 21, 1908	April 21, 1909.
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	Indianapolis, Indiana.	8	Jan. 15, 1908	Jan. 20, 1909.
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	Columbus, Indiana.	8	Jan. 21, 1908	Jan. 19, 1909.
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	Scottsburg, Indiana.	8	Feb. 10, 1908	Feb. 8, 1909.
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	Crawfordsville, Indiana.	137	Mar. 5, 1908	Mar. 5, 1909.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	Indianapolis, Indiana.	95	Jan. 21, 1908	Jan. 19, 1909.
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	Indianapolis, Indiana.			
Indiana Union Traction Co.	Anderson, Indiana.	74	Mar. 3, 1908	{When successors are elected and qualified.
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	Kokomo, Indiana.	65	Jan. 27, 1908	Fourth Monday in Jan., 1909.
Lebanon & Thornstown Traction Co.	Indianapolis, Indiana.	6	Jan. 16, 1908	Jan. 21, 1909.
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	New Albany, Indiana.			Nov. 21, 1908.
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	New Albany, Indiana.	458	Sept. —, 1908	Sept. 19, 1908.
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	Bluffton, Indiana.	36	May 15, 1908	May 15, 1909.
Murcie Hartford & Fort Wayne Railway Co.	Anderson, Indiana.	16	Mar. 3, 1908	{When successors are elected and qualified.

Muncie & Portland Traction Co.....	Portland, Indiana.....	6	Mar. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909.
Ohio Electric Railway Co.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	Feb. 10, 1908	Feb. 10, 1909.
Southern Michigan Railway Co.....	South Bend, Indiana.....	43	Jan. 28, 1908	Jan. 26, 1909.
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.....	Elkhart, Ind.....	11	April 8, 1905	Aug. 4, 1909.
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.....	Kendallville, Indiana.....	14	Jan. 23, 1908	
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.....	Terre Haute, Indiana.....	164	Jan. 23, 1908	Jan. 24, 1909.
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.....	Indianapolis, Indiana.....	8	Jan. 10, 1908	Jan. 9, 1909.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana.....	Anderson, Indiana.....	363	Mar. 3, 1908	{ When successors are elected and qualified.
Winona Interurban Railway Co.....	Winona Lake, Indiana.....	10	Oct. 31, 1907	
Total.....		2,146		

PROPERTY OPERATED AND PROPERTY OPERATED IN STATE OF INDIANA.
(For Roads Making Operating Reports.)

a. Main Line, Miles.		b. Branches and Spurs, Miles.	
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.						1. Railroad Line Represented by Capital Stock in Indiana.	1. Railroad Line Represented by Capital Stock in Other States.	2. Proprietary Companies Whose Entire Capital Stock is Owned by This Company in Indiana.	3. Line Operated Under Lease for Specified Sum in Indiana.	4. Line Operated Under Contract, or Where the Rent is Contingent Upon Earnings or Other Considerations in Indiana.	5. Line Operated Under Trackage Rights in Indiana.	Total Miles of Line Over Which Roads Operate in Indiana.
Angola Railway & Power Co.— From Angola, Ind., to Paltitown and Lake James, Ind.						3.75						3.75
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.— From South Bend and LaPorte, Ind., to Goshen and Michigan City, Ind.						39.43						39.43
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railroad Co.— From State Line, Ind., to Aurora, Ind.						9.13						9.13
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.— From Evansville, Ind., to Mt. Vernon, Ind.						16.90			2.90			19.80
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.— From Evansville (City Station), Ind., to Princeton, Ind.						26.75						26.75
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.— From Evansville, Ind., to {Booneville, Ind. Newburgh, Ind.						14.34 10.33						24.67
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.— From Newburgh, Ind., to Rockport, Ind.						24.36						24.36
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.— From French Lick, Ind., to West Baden, Ind.						1.09						
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (See Ohio Electric Railway Co.) Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.— From Ft. Wayne and Logansport, Ind., to Logansport, Bluffton and LaFayette, Ind.						73		60				133.
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.— From Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Decatur, Ind.						19.55					2.30	21.85
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.— From Indianapolis, Ind., to Seymour, Ind.						58.17					4.18	62.35

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 3.

MILEAGE OF LINE OPERATED BY STATES AND TERRITORIES (SINGLE TRACK).

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

a. Miles of single track.	b. Miles of second track.	c. Miles of third track.	d. Miles of fourth track.	e. Miles of yard track and sidings.	f. Miles of branches.	NAMES OF RAILROADS.												
						LINE REPRESENTED BY CAPITAL STOCK.		Line of Proprietary Companies.	Line Operated Under Lease.	Line Operated Under Contract, etc.	Line Operated Under Trackage Rights.	Total Mileage Operated.	New Line Constructed During Year.	RAILS.		Mileage Operated State of Indiana. All Track.	Miles Owned in Indiana. Single Track.	Total Miles Owned. Single Track.
						Main Line.	Branches and Spurs.							Iron.	Steel.			
Angola Railway & Power Co.	3.85															3.85	3.85	
Chicago, So. Bend & Northern Indiana Ry. Co.	79.48															67.150	79.48	
Cin., Lawrenceberg & Aurora Elec. St. R. Co.	9.25															9.250	9.250	
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Elec. Ry. Co.	17.27															17.336		
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	27.60															27.600		
Evansville, Suburban & Newburg Ry. Co.	{ 3.00																	
Evansville & Eastern Electric Ry. Co.	24.67															25.200		
French Lick & West Baden R. R. Co.	25.20															1.090		
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.	1.09																	
(operated by Ohio Electric Ry. Co.)																		
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	150.53															20.500	62.50	
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Ry. Co.	2.03															211.730	211.73	
Indianapolis, Columbus & So. Indiana Trac. Co.	58.17	25														64.870		
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Trac. Co.	42.20	2.52														45.100		
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co., and Indianapolis & So. Traction Co.	62.05															55.100	55.10	
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	42.01															40.920	40.92	
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co., (not an operating company)																86.070	86.07	
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co., (not an operating company)	27.14															27.140	27.14	
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	27.72															10.050	27.72	
Lebanon & Thornstown Traction Co.	9.34	.05														9.340		

f. Miles of branches.

Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	32.47					32.470				32.470					32.470					32.47
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	16.81	58				32.855				32.855					32.855					17.392
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	16.20					27.813				27.813					27.813					12.120
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	31.24					32.340				32.340					32.340					30.590
The Muncie & Ft. Wayne Ry. Co. (not an operating company)	41.80	2.47																		
Ohio Electric Ry. Co.						35.65				576.200					576.200					44.270
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	138.37	13.20				180.440				351.450					46.470					523.00
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Ry. Co.	41.88									43.110					41.890					143.960
Winona Interurban Ry. Co.	24.10									26.100					26.100					41.140
Southern Michigan Ry. Co.	5.26									6.000					6.000					23.20
St. Joe Valley Traction Co.	17.67									17.670					17.670					6.00
Indiana Union Traction Co.	57.08	2.51								372.150					372.150					17.190
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (not an operating company)																				59.590
Winona Traction Co. (not an operating company)																				84.270
Totals	1,035.49	21.58				96.85	725.975	372.358	55.920	2,200.183	79.790				1,853.813	1,628.060	1,436.556			261.970
																				1,803.64

Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.—e. 42 miles

Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.—e. 90 miles.

Indiana Union Traction Co.—e. 2.51 miles.

Winona Traction Co. (not an operating company)—b. 10.52; f. 14.34 miles.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 5.

CAPITAL STOCK.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports, hence not included in the tabulation.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Description of Stock.	Number of Shares Authorized.	Par Value of Shares.	Total Par Value Authorized.	Total Amount Issued and Outstanding.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING YEAR.	
						Rate, Per Cent.	Amount.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	Common	1,000	\$100	\$100,000	\$86,900	None.	None.
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	Common	50,000	100	5,000,000	5,000,000	None.	None.
	Preferred	25,000	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	None.	None.
	Common	7,500	100	750,000	750,000	None.	None.
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Railway Co.	Preferred	2,500	100	250,000	68,900	None.	None.
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	Common	3,000	100	300,000	300,000	None.	None.
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	Common	30,000	100	3,000,000	2,000,000	None.	None.
Evansville, Suburban & Newbury Railway Co.	Preferred	15,000	100	1,500,000	1,000,000	None.	None.
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	Common	5,000	100	500,000	307,400	2	\$6,148 00
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.	Common	6,000	100	600,000	600,000	None.	None.
	Preferred	10,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	5	50,000 00
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	Common	60,000	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	None.	None.
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	Common	15,000	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	None.	None.
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.	Preferred	10,000	100	1,000,000	543,033	2	9,918 64
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	Common	5,000	100	500,000	50,000	8	4,000 00
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	Common	10,000	100	1,000,000	910,000	Not reported.	
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	Common	30,000	100	3,000,000	1,500,000	Not reported.	
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	Common	20,000	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	None.	
	Common	25,000	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	None.	
	Preferred	5,000	100	500,000	100,000	None.	
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	Common	25,500	100	2,550,000	2,550,000	*	5,625 00
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	Preferred	10,000	100	1,000,000	450,000	None.	
Lebanon & Thorntown Traction Co.	Common	10,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	6	5,262 00
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	Preferred	1,000	100	100,000	87,700	None.	None.
	Common	1,500	100	150,000	150,000	None.	None.
	Common	350,000	10	3,500,000	3,500,000	†	†
	Preferred	150,000	10	1,500,000	917,930	†	†

Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	Common.	200,000	10	2,000,000	2,000,000	6	26,104 80
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	Preferred.	100,000	10	1,000,000	435,080	None.	None.
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	Common.	8,500	100	850,000	850,000	None.	None.
Ohio Electric Railway Co.	Common.	125,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	None.	None.
Southern Michigan Railway Co.	Preferred.	125,000	100	12,500,000	8,000,000	None.	None.
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	Common.	20,000	100	12,500,000	8,000,000	None.	None.
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	Preferred.	125,000	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	a	a
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	Common.	125,000	100	12,500,000	8,000,000	2	2
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	Preferred.	160	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	None.	None.
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	Common.	1,000	100	16,000	16,000	6	576 23
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	Common.	2,000	100	100,000	42,326	None.	None.
Indiana Union Traction Co.	Common.	7,500	100	200,000	2,710	Not reported	Not reported
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.	Preferred.	5,000	100	7,500,000	7,500,000	5	25,000 00
Union Traction Company of Indiana.	Common.	50,000	100	500,000	500,000	None.	None.
	Common.	20,000	100	5,000,000	4,990,000	1	20,000 00
	Preferred.	10,000	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	6	30,000 00
	Common.	75,000	100	1,000,000	500,000	2 of 1	50,000 00
	Preferred.	10,000	100	7,500,000	7,500,000	5	50,000 00
Total.		\$1,929,660		\$127,266,000	\$102,457,979		\$282,634 67

*14 per cent. earnings three months.

†Paid by contractor.

a. Unmarketed and in hands of syndicate. Dividends paid to syndicate and expended on property, in betterments.

b. Paid in on organization subscription, but no stock issued.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 6.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OWNED BY COMPANY MAKING THIS REPORT.

[Note.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.]

NAMES OF ROADS.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	OPERATED BY THIS COMPANY.			OPERATED BY ANOTHER COMPANY.		
			Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Miles of Wire.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Name of Operating Company.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	None.	54.00	26.00	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	26.00	18.26	9.13	18.26	None.	None.	None.	None.
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	9.13	16.90	16.90	16.90	None.	None.	None.	None.
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	16.90	53.50	26.75	53.50	None.	None.	None.	None.
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	26.75	24.67	24.67	24.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	24.67	.....	24.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	24.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.— (Reported by Ohio Electric Railway Co., the operating company.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	141.00	282.00	141.00	282.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	19.50	39.00	19.5	39.00	None.	None.	None.	None.
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	58.17	116.34	58.17	116.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	42.2	84.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. and Indianapolis & Southern Traction Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	73.05	256.30	73.05	256.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	40.92	81.84	40.92	81.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	83.06	161.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	32.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	28.58	57.16	28.58	57.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon & Thornton Traction Co.	9.34	18.68	9.34	18.68	None.	None.	None.	None.
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	19.92	29.84	19.92	29.84	0.97	1.94	.....	.....
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	12.81	25.63	12.81	25.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	31.57	63.14	31.57	63.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	30.59	61.18	30.59	61.18	1.10	2.20	.....	.....
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	20.56	41.12	20.56	41.12	None.	None.	None.	None.
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	147.28	218.94	147.28	218.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	40.25	80.50	40.25	80.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 7.

CAPITAL STOCK.

NOTE.—Roads not included in this table made no reports or insufficient reports to warrant compilation.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Description of Stock.	MANNER OF PAYMENT FOR CAPITAL STOCK.				Number of Shares Issued During Year.	Cash Realized on Amount Issued During Year.	Total Number Issued and Outstanding.	Total Cash Realized.
		Issued for Cash.	Issued for Construction.	Issued for Reorganization.	Issued for (See Note).				
Angola Railway & Power Co. (1).....	Common.....	165	20		784a	100	\$10,000 00	969	\$10,000 00
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co. (2).....	Common.....	100			74,900a			75,000	10,000 00
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co. {	Preferred.....		7,559						750,000 00
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co. (3).....	Common.....		3,000					3,000	58,900 00
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. {	Common.....			20,000				20,000	
Evansville Suburban & Newburg Railway Co. (4).....	Preferred.....		1,270	10,000				10,000	
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co. (5).....	Common.....		6,000	1,200				600	60,000 00
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (6).....	Common.....		10,000					10,000	1,000,000 00
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co. (6).....	Preferred.....	4,000		56,000				10,000	1,000,000 00
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. {	Common.....	3,300		11,700				60,055	40,000 00
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (7).....	Preferred.....	486				486	48,600 00	15,000	96,970 00
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co. {	Common.....	15,000	3,020			3,020	Not stated.	9,100	
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. (8).....	Common.....	20,000						20,000	
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co. (9).....	Preferred.....				25,000a			25,000	
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co. (10).....	Common.....				1,000a			1,000	10,000 00
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co. (17).....	Preferred.....				24,500a			25,500	2,990,100 00
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. {	Common.....	100	5,000		4,500a			5,000	
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co. {	Preferred.....		10,000		7,500				750,000 00
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co. (11).....	Common.....	877				227	21,565 00	10,877	83,315 00
	Preferred.....	1,500						1,500	120,000 00
		2,264	26,800			29,064	47,177 00	390,000	907,217 00

Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (12)	Common	10				200,000	
	Preferred					43,508	435,080 00
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co. (13)	Common		10,000			10,000	
	Common		5,000			5,000	
The Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	Common	1,000		79,000		80,000	8,000,000 00
	Preferred			80,000		80,000	8,000,000 00
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (14)	Common	250				80,000	8,000,000 00a
	Preferred					80,000	8,000,000 00
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (15)	No data					471	42,326 43
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	Preferred		471			42,326 43	2,710 00
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	Common	100				49,900	
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co. (16)	Common					20,000	
Indiana Union Traction Co. (18)	Common					5,000	
	Preferred		75,000			75,000	10,000 00
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (18)	Common		10,000			10,000	
Union Traction Co. of Indiana (18)	Preferred						
Total		49,152	183,670	98,900	297,184	191,897	\$169,668 43
						1,393,642.30	\$10,376,518 43

(1) a Issued in payment for property of railroad and Lake James Resort.

(2) a 74,900 issued in payment for property.

(3) \$300,000 capital stock accompanied subscription to \$320,000 bonds, used in the construction of road.

(4) 1,270 shares of construction stock issued for bonus on account sale of bonds.

(5) Total \$600,000 common stock issued and placed with \$550,000 bond proceeds form which used in construction of road.

(6) Certificate for construction of road provided for payment of \$2,000,000 stock and \$1,400,000 bonds.

(7) Spent at the rate of \$15,000 per mile of track constructed.

(8) Sold along with bonds, \$1,000 of stock and \$1,000 of bonds for \$900.

(9) a For franchise, right-of-way, etc.

(10) a Issued for acquisition of property.

(11) Issued to contractor.

(12) Purchase of R. R. Ind. Interurban Ry. Co.

(13) All common stock and \$900,000 of first mortgage bonds issued on account of construction line, Muncie to Portland.

(14) For lease hold estate see note.

(15) a 159,750 shares issued in acquisition of property.

(16) Paid in organization subscription but no stock issued therefor.

(17) Issued for services rendered and for the acquisition of the property.

(18) All outstanding stock and bonds sold, under agreement, providing for joint purchase of bonds and stock; balance issued in acquisition of right-of-way and property.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 8.

FUNDED DEBT.—MORTGAGE BONDS, MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATIONS AND INCOME BONDS.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	TIME.		Class of Mortgage Bonds.	Miscellaneous Obligations.	Amount of Authorized Issue.	Amount Issued.	Amount Outstanding.	Cash Realized on Amount Issued.
	Date of Issue.	When Due.						
Angola Railway & Power Co.....	7-1-04	7-1-24	First mortgage.....	.....	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$94,750	\$10,000
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.....			First mortgage.....	.....	5,000,000	3,030,000	1,970,000	750,000
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railroad Co.....	10-1-05	10-1-25	Bonds.....	.....	750,000	750,000	750,000	See Note.
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.....	4-16-01	5-11-21	First mortgage gold.....	.....	350,000	350,000	321,000	See Note.
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....	6-26-03	4-1-23	First mort. E. E. Ry.....	.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	See Note.
	1-1-07	1-1-37	First mort. E. P. T. Co.....	.....	400,000	400,000	390,000	.....
		1-1-37	First Const. mortgage.....	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	.....
		1935	First mortgage.....	.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	425,000
Evansville & Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.....	3-0-06	3-0-26	Gold mortgage.....	.....	750,000	555,000	550,000	No data.
Evansville & Eastern Railway Co.....	3-1-05	7-1-30	First mortgage.....	.....	2,000,000	1,400,000	1,800,000	See Note.
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.....			First mortgage.....	.....	11,470,000	9,303,000	8,024,000	.....
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.....			.....	.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	See Note.
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.....	1906	1926	First mortgage gold.....	.....	1,000,000	932,000	932,000	175,000
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....	1903	1923	First mortgage.....	.....	1,650,000	1,646,000	1,646,000	See Note.
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.....	1906	1936	Mortgage.....	f	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,395,000
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.....			First Mort. gold, 3-year.....	.....	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.....	1906	1936	First mortgage.....	.....	3,000,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	1,329,400
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.....	1903	1923	First mortgage.....	.....	3,000,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	.....
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.....	1903	1933	Mortgage.....	c	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.....	3-1-05	3-1-25	First mortgage gold.....	.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	See Note.
Lebanon & Thorntown Traction Co.....	12-15-05	12-1-25	First mortgage.....	.....	2,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.....	1903	1923	First mortgage.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....	1907	1937	Mortgage.....	.....	850,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.....	7-1-05	7-1-35	First mortgage.....	.....	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	See Note.
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.....	1907	1927	First mortgage.....	.....	2,750,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	See Note
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 8—Continued.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	TIME.		Class of Mortgage Bonds.	INTEREST.			
	Date of Issue.	When Due.		Rate, %.	When Payable.	Amount Accrued During Year.	Amount Paid Year.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	7-1-04	7-1-24	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July	\$4,737	None.
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.			First mortgage	5	Jan. and July	151,500	\$151,500
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railroad Co.	10-1-05	10-1-25	Bonds.	5	Jan. and Oct.	37,500	37,500
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	4-16-01	5-11-21	First mortgage gold.	5	Aug. and Oct.	16,021	10,973
	6-26-03	4-1-23	First mort. E. P. Ry.	4	Mar. and Nov.	48,000	48,000
	1-1-07	1-1-37	First construction mortgage.	5	Aug. and Oct.	19,875	20,000
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.		1935	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July		
Evansville & Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	3-0-06	3-0-26	Gold mortgage	5	Jan. and July	25,000	25,000
Evansville & Eastern Railway Co.	3-1-05	7-1-30	First mortgage	5	April and Oct.	27,500	21,082
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.			First mortgage	5	Jan. and July	70,000	70,000
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.			First mortgage	4.5	Jan. and July	376,947	382,260
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	1906	1926	First mortgage gold.	5	June and Dec.	6,000	2,775
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	1903	1923	First mortgage	5	Feb. and Aug.	31,750	31,750
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	1906	1936	Mortgage.	5.6			
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.			First mort. gold, 3-year	5	Jan. and July	a 125,000	b 25,000
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	1906	1936	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July		
Indianapolis, Crayfordsville & Western Traction Co.	1903	1923	First mortgage	5	Mar. and Sept.	123,500	123,500
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	1902	1932	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July	50,000	50,000
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	1903	1933	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July		
Lebanon & Thorntown Traction Co.	3-1-05	3-1-25	First mortgage gold.	5	Mar. and Sept.	5,725	5,725
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	12-15-05	12-1-25	First mortgage	5	Jan. and Dec.	25,000	25,000
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	1903	1923	First mortgage	5	Jan. and Dec.	50,000	50,000
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	1907	1937	Mortgage.	5		36,000	36,000
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	7-1-05	7-1-35	First mortgage	5	Jan. and July	45,000	36,750
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	1907	1927					

	1902-6	1927-31							
Southern Michigan Railway Co.			Mortgage	5		57,500	57,000		
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.			First mortgage			324,999	325,000		
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	6-1-05	6-1-30	First mortgage	5		20,375	15,030		
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	7-1-05	7-1-25	First mortgage	5		36,073	39,511		
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.			Personal						
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	1902	1932	First mortgage	5		37,500	37,500		
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.	1904	1935	First mortgage	5		49,325	49,325		
Indiana Union Traction Company			First mortgage			133,750	133,750		
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.	1904	1944	First mortgage	5		231,975	207,325		
Union Traction Co. of Indiana				5.6		522,291	522,291		
Totals						\$2,688,843	\$2,539,547		

a \$500,000 held by trustee on account of former bonds issued by Indianapolis & Shelbyville Traction Co.

b \$25,000 accrued and paid on account of lease contract with Indianapolis & Southeastern Electric Traction Co.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 9.

RECAPITULATION—FUNDED DEBT.

a. For Mileage Owned by Road Making this Report.
 b. For Mileage Operated by Road Making this Report (Trackage Rights Excluded), the Operations of which are Included in the Income Account.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Capital Stock.	Bonds.	Equipment Trust Obligations.	Total Amount Outstanding.	APPORTIONMENT.		AMOUNT PER MILE OF LINE.	
					a		Miles.	Amount.
					To Railroads.	To Other Properties.		
Angola Railway & Power Co.	\$96,900	\$94,750		\$191,650	*		3.85	\$49,779.00
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	7,500,000	3,030,000			\$10,530,000		79.48	132,486.68
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	808,900	75,000		1,558,900	1,558,900		39.39	39,576.02
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	300,000	321,000		621,000	621,000		16.90	36,745.56
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	3,000,000	1,590,000		4,590,000	4,590,000		62.01	74,020.00
Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	307,400	500,000		807,400	807,400		24.67	32,687.00
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	600,000	550,000		1,150,000	1,150,000		24.36	47,200.00
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.	2,000,000	1,400,000		3,400,000	3,400,000		62.50	54,400.00
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	7,500,000	8,024,000		15,524,000	15,524,000		212	73,226.41
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	543,033			543,033	543,033		20.55	26,425.00
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	910,000	932,000		1,842,000	1,842,000		60.69	30,356.00
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	2,000,000	2,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000		55.10	72,595.24
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	1,200,000	1,000,000		2,200,000	2,200,000		46.26	47,587.29
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	1,500,000	1,500,000		3,000,000	3,000,000		42.20	71,090.00
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	3,000,000	2,470,000		5,470,000	5,470,000		86.07	63,552.00
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	2,600,000	1,646,000		4,246,000	4,246,000		40.92	103,763.00
Indiana Union Traction Co.	4,990,000	2,675,000		7,665,000	7,665,000		59.59	128,628.00
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	750,000	750,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		27.15	55,269.00
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	1,086,800	1,000,000		2,086,800	1,587,700	500,000	35.90	44,167.00
Lebanon, Thornton Traction Co.	150,000	150,000		300,000	300,000		9.34	25,596.00
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	4,417,930	500,000		4,917,930	4,917,930		16.88	300,240.00
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	2,435,080	1,000,000		3,435,080	3,435,080		21.30	280,873.00
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	850,000	720,000		1,570,000	1,570,000		31.57	49,730.75
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	1,000,000	900,000		1,900,000	1,900,000		30.59	62,111.00
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	16,000,000	2,250,000		18,250,000	18,250,000		72.51	31,030.00

Southern Michigan Railway Co.	2,000,000	1,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	.....	34.78	90,568 00
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	2,710	.....	2,710	2,710	.....	17.19	157 70
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	16,000,000	6,500,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	.....	153.67	146,417 00
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	1,250,000	1,250,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	41.14	60,768 00
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.	2,500,000	4,278,000	6,778,000	6,778,000	.....	.....	.....
Union Traction Company of Indiana	8,500,000	10,196,000	18,696,000	18,696,000	.....	261.97	71,366 00
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	16,000	697,000	713,000	713,000	.....	23.62	30,732 75
Totals and averages	\$36,814,753	\$60,133,750	\$146,093,500	\$141,801,043	\$500,000	1,757.27	\$74,225 93

*Includes electric light plant and resort.

†Including electric light plant.

‡Includes N. A. Street R. R. Co.

¶Including light company; inseperable.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 9—Continued.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Capital Stock. b	Funded Debt. b	Total. b	AMOUNT PER MILE OF LINE. b	
				Miles.	Amount.
Angola Railway & Power Co.....	\$96,900	\$94,750	\$191,650	3.85	\$49,779 00
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.....	7,500,000	3,030,000	10,530,000	79.48	132,486 68
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Railway Co.....	808,900	750,000	1,558,900	32.14	48,503 42
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.....	*	*	*	*	*
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....	3,000,000	1,590,000	4,590,000	62.01	74,020 00
Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.....	307,400	500,000	807,400	24.67	32,687 00
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.....					
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.....					
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.....	7,500,000	8,024,000	15,524,000	212.00	73,226 41
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.....	1,000,000	100,000		20.55	4,866 18
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....					
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000		
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.....	1,200,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	101.36	60,098 88
Indianapolis, Crawfordville & Western Traction Co.....					
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.....					
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.....	14,490,000	13,856,000	28,346,000	365.83	77,484 00
Indiana Union Traction Co.....					
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.....					
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.....					
Lebanon, Thornstown Traction Co.....					
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.....	4,417,930	500,000	4,917,930	16.38	300,240 1
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.....	2,735,080	1,250,000	3,985,080	21.30	341,512 00
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.....					
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.....	1,000,000	900,000	1,900,000	30.59	62,100 11
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.....					

Southern Michigan Railway Co.	2,000,000	1,150,000	3,150,000	34.78	90,568.03
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.					
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	6,600,000	7,748,000	14,348,000	208.11	68,944.00
Terre Haute, Traction & Light Co.					
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.					
Union Traction Company of Indiana.					
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	16,000	697,000	713,000	23.2	30,732.75
Totals and averages.	\$54,672,210	\$43,189,750	\$96,761,960	1,236.07	\$96,486.20

*All included in Table No. 9, in columns marked a.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 10. COST OF ROAD, EQUIPMENT AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Expenditures During Year Not Included in Operating Expenses.

NOTE.—Roads not included in this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Included in Operating Expenses.	Charged to Income Account as Permanent Improvements.	Charged to Special Funds.	Charged to Construction or Equipment.	GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, ETC.	
					To June 30, 1907.	To June 30, 1908.
Angola Railway & Power Co. (1)				\$2,380 36	\$203,693 17	\$206,073 53
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.				688,016 88	256,191 18	944,208 06
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.				6,751 85	1,895,028 91	1,901,780 76
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.		\$37,628 72			820,107 66	635,173 38
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (2)				163,946 61	158,577 79	5,755,424 37
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.			\$20,846 47			
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.		6,610 71			550,090 09	556,610 71
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (3)			3,400,939 29		3,409,939 09	3,400,989 09
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.				189,048 80	14,314,037 68	14,003,688 48
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.	Nothing reported				689,344 89	707,573 02
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.				78,228 13		
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.				91,146 29		
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.						
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.				97,005 79		6,812,838 51
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.				1,647,165 88		1,647,165 88
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.				41,015 18		
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (4)						
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.					1,563,179 75	5,554,495 60
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.					120,000 00	1,563,179 95
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co.					4,648,707 21	120,000 00
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co. (5)					2,784,165 55	4,936,811 07
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (6)						3,883,854 38
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co. (7)						4,778 41
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.			1,012 16			
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.				3,408 51	1,925,104 53	1,928,513 04
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (8)				4,860,804 87	2,032,653 91	2,032,653 91
Southern Michigan Railway Co.						4,860,804 87
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.				789,928 93	22,547,558 17	23,337,487 10

Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (9)				14,771 30	782,228 07	796,999 97
Winona Interurban Railway Co.				478 64	211,831 43	212,310 07
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.				222,869 76	7,588,516 31	7,811,386 07
Indiana Union Traction Co. (10)				333,294 73	6,472,878 64	6,806,173 37
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.				13,761 64	18,686,001 45	18,699,763 09
Union Traction Co. of Indiana						
Totals	\$44,239 43	\$3,422,897 72	\$9,569,560 81	\$91,460,045 31	\$119,768,684 32	

- (1) Can not apportion, as much other property is involved.
 (2) Constituent companies purchased outright; no specific sum for any one item of plant.
 (3) \$1,115,507.91 Indiana on mileage basis.
 (4) Expenditures for permanent improvements are in part charged to operating expenses.
 (5) Cost per mile not given.
 (6) Cost per mile not given.
 (7) \$1,000,000 common stock and \$900,000 mortgage bonds issued account of construction.
 (8) Not given in detail.
 (9) This company passed into hands of receiver Jan. 31, 1908. No records available in regard to information required in this table.
 (10) Includes permanent improvements to leased property.
 (11) Both railway and light plant included.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 10—Continued.

Note.—Roads not included in this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Construction.	Equipment.	Miscellaneous.	Cost of Construction Per Mile of Line.	Cost of Equipment Per Mile of Line.	Total Cost Per Mile of Line.
Angola Railway & Power Co. (1)	\$1,578 73	\$801 63				\$2,848 15
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.						
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	6,626 35	125 50				36,745 56
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.						92,752 20
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (2)	141,598 54	17,097 95	\$4,450 12			
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	19,823 21	2,003 26				
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	3,256 32	3,354 39		\$15,316 22	\$7,261 77	22,577 99
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (3)	3,111,039 28	246,696 98	43,202 83	49,776 63	4,638 39	54,415 02
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	108,247 49	4,353 21	77,048 10	68,885 31		68,885 31
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.	Nothing reported					
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	16,381 36	17,279 97	16,391 36	797 63	840 87	1,638 50
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	37,364 61	52,589 34	37,364 61			
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.						
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.						
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	32,621 17		64,384 62			
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.				28,989 98	5,067 69	36,057 67
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.						64,539 00
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (4)	2,516 15	38,393 09				
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.						
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co.				11,435 97	1,412 00	57,597 00
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co. (5)	306,596 30	1,507 56				12,847 97
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (6)	48,511 54	21,177 12				
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co. (7)						
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.			3,408 51	11,332 00	7,006 00	18,338 00
The Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co.						63,043 90
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (8)						48,628 00
Southern Michigan Railway Co.						67,056 00
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.						92,201 54
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (9)						
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	10,277 50	4,394 71	218 18	22,174 96	6,529 61	28,704 57

St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	199,104 30	478 64	10,658 80	1,338 38	11,997 18
Indiana Union Traction Co. (10)	21,080 34	2,685 12			
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (11)					
Union Traction Co. of Indiana	7,767 12	5,994 52			71,381 31
Totals	\$4,053,319 97	\$255,626 61	\$219,367 50	\$34,088 71	\$852,344 87

- (1) Can not apportion, as much other property is involved.
- (2) Constituent companies purchased outright; no specific sum for any one item of plant.
- (3) \$1,115,507.91 Indiana on mileage basis.
- (4) Expenditures for permanent improvements are in part charged to operating expenses.
- (5) Cost per mile not given.
- (6) Cost per mile not given. Includes some investment in connection with the bridge.
- (7) \$1,000,000 common stock and \$900,000 mortgage bonds issued account of construction.
- (8) Not given in detail.
- (9) This company passed into hands of receiver Jan. 31, 1908. No records available in regard to information required in this table.
- (10) Includes permanent improvements to leased property.
- (11) Both railway and light plant included.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 11.

SECURITY FOR FUNDED DEBT.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Class of Bond or Obligation.	WHAT ROAD MORTGAGED.		
		From—	To—	Miles.
Angola Railway & Power Co. (Note 1)	First mortgage bonds.	Angola, Ind.	Paltytown, Ind.	3.85
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	First mortgage bonds.	South Bend, Ind.	Entire line.	260.28
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	5 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, due 1919.	Entire line.	Bunker Hill, Ind.	39.39
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1925.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Princeton, Ind.	16.90
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	4 and 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 1923, 1927.	Evansville city property	Newburgh, Ind.	29.55
		Evansville, Ind.	Booneville Junction, Ind.	32.46
		Evansville, Ind.	Rockport, Ind.	10.33
		Newburgh, Ind.	Richland, Ind.	14.34
Evansville, Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	5 per cent. first mortgage bonds.	Richland Junction, Ind.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	20.99
		Lima, Ohio.		3.37
Evansville & Eastern Railway Co.	5 per cent. gold, due 1926.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.		62.50
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (Note 2).	First mortgage bonds.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Decatur, Ind.	211.73
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Seymour, Ind.	20.55
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (Note 3).	20-year 5 per cent. gold bonds.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Connersville, Ind.	60.69
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	First mortgage.	Seymour, Ind.	Sellersburg, Ind.	55.10
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. (Note 4).	First mortgage bonds.	Indianapolis city limits, Ind.	Lebanon and Crawfordsville, Ind.	40.92
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Indianapolis city limits, Ind.	Martinsville, Ind.	86.07
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Lebanon, Ind.	Thornstown, Ind.	27.14
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Sellersburg and Charlestown, Ind.	38.90
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (Note 5).	Mortgage bonds.	New Albany, Ind.	Jeffersonville, Ind.	9.34
Lebanon & Thornstown Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Bluffton, Ind.	Marion, Ind.	16.38
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Muncie, Ind.	Portland, Ind.	12.23
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Muncie, Ind.	Bluffton, Ind.	31.57
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Lima, Ohio.	Toledo, Ohio.	30.50
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Kendallville, Ind.	44.27
The Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co. (Note 9).	First mortgage bonds.		Goshen, Ind.	49.59
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (Note 6).	First mortgage bonds.			72.51
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (Note 7).	First mortgage bonds.			153.67
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	First mortgage bonds.			41.14
Winona, Interurban Railway Co.	First mortgage 20-year bonds.			23.20

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 11—Continued.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made insufficient or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Class of Bond or Obligation.	Amount of Per Mile of Line.	What Equipment Mortgaged.	What Income Mortgaged.	What Securities Mortgaged.
Angola Railway & Power Co. (Note 1).	First mortgage bonds	\$24,610 00	All.	None.	None.
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	First mortgage bonds	27,750 00	All.	None.	None.
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	5 per cent. 20-year gold bonds, due 1919	20,535 66	Entire.	Entire.	.....
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1902	18,992 10	*	.....	.....
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	4 and 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 1923, 1927	74,020 00	+	.....	.....
Evansville, Suburban & Newburg Railway Co.	5 per cent. first mortgage bonds	20,267 00	+	.....	.....
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	5 per cent. gold, due 1926	20,509 03	+	.....	.....
The Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (Note 2).	First mortgage bonds	22,400 00	All.	All.	None.
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	37,897 00	.....	.....	All.
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (Note 3).	20-year 5 per cent. gold bonds	14,588 54	All.	None.	.....
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	First mortgage	15,000 00	None.	None.	None.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. (Note 4).	First mortgage bonds	36,297 62	All.	None.	None.
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	40,325 00	All.	a	.....
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	28,697 00	All.	None.	None.
Indianapolis & Martinsville Rapid Transit Co.	First mortgage bonds	27,634 50	All.	None.	None.
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (Note 5).	Mortgage bonds	20,823 00	All.	All.	None.
Lebanon & Thorntown Traction Co.	Mortgage bonds	12,848 00	2 Passenger Cars.	.....	None.
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	First mortgage bonds	30,525 00	All.	None.	None.
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	81,766 00	All.	None.	None.
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	22,800 46	All.	None.	None.
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	First mortgage bonds	29,421 00	All.	None.	None.
Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway Co. (Note 9).	First mortgage bonds	22,249 83	All.	All. a	None.
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (Note 6).	First mortgage bonds	31,030 00	All.	All.	All.
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (Note 7).	First mortgage bonds	42,299 00	All.	None.	None.
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	First mortgage bonds	.....	All.	None.	None.
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	First mortgage, 20-year bonds	32,327 60	.....	None.	None.

Southern Michigan Railway Co.	First mortgage bonds.	33,064 00	All.	None.	None.
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co. (Note 8) ..	Miscellaneous obligations.	44,890 00	All.	All. a	None.
Indiana Union Traction Co. (Note 10) ..	First mortgage bonds.	38,920 48	All.	None.	None.
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (Note 11) ..	First mortgage bonds.				
Union Traction Company of Indiana (Note 12) ..					
Totals and averages.		\$45,290 00			

* All the corporate property, real and personal, and all the rights, franchises and privileges of said company now owned or hereafter acquired.

† All the property, entire line.

‡ All the equipment, entire line.

Note 1.—a. The mortgage covers so much other property that this amount is about the proportion charged to road on mileage basis.

Note 2.—Operated by Ohio Electric Railway Co. under lease.

Note 3.—Bonds used as collateral for loan of \$175,000, which has been reduced to \$100,000.

Note 4.—a. Income from operation under lease the Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co. mortgaged.

Note 5.—Includes 8.6 miles of line in City of Kokomo, Ind.

Note 6.—Operates Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. in Indiana.

Note 7.—Includes 9.71 miles of Richmond City lines.

Note 8.—\$162,250.77 borrowed on personal obligation of company.

Note 9.—a. Only upon condition of default.

Note 10.—a. Mortgage contains provision concerning income, operative only upon default, etc.

Note 11.—Includes certain electric light property in Terre Haute.

Note 12.—Includes electric street railways in Anderson and other towns and cities.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 12. INCOME ACCOUNT—FROM OPERATION.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Income From Operations After Deduct- ing Operating Expenses.	Income From Dividends and Interest on Stocks and Bonds Owned and From Other Sources.	Total Income.	Deficit.	Deductions From Income Account of Interest Divi- dends, Taxes and Other Payments.	Net Income.	Total Deficit.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	\$4,079 15		\$4,079 15		\$5,681 41		\$1,602 26
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	210,660 52		232,630 64		168,373 64	\$64,257 54	
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co. (Note 1.)	8,805 90	\$21,990 12			16,345 46		7,539 56
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co. (Note 2.)	11,599 65				33,179 35		21,689 70
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (Note 3.)	123,378 43	212 29	123,590 72		159,368 74		35,808 02
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	51,792 95		51,792 95		55,928 09	2,012 82	
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co. (Note 4.)	13,252 48		13,252 48		35,943 85		21,791 37
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.							
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	399,090 03	173,039 92	572,068 95		463,350 87	108,718 08	
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.			13,300 00				
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (Note 5.)	20,592 24		20,592 24		5,512 82	15,079 37	
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	135,267 94		135,267 94		39,999 79	95,268 15	
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	21,443 39						
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.							
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.	145,825 17		145,825 17		237,500 14		91,674 97
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.							
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	8,335 05		8,335 05		60,039 61		51,704 56
Lebanon-Thornstown Traction Co.	62,143 31	1,931 48	64,074 79		59,739 62	4,335 17	
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	6,924 16		6,924 16		6,273 83	650 33	
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	68,929 86	3,531 05	50,474 77		25,812 20	24,662 57	
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	38,190 91	29,986 39	98,916 55		101,753 62		2,837 37
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	50,403 23	3,080 84	41,271 75		43,462 65		2,190 90
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (Note 6.)	43,717 30		50,403 23		50,364 59	38 64	
Southern Michigan Railway Co.		7,333 44	51,050 74		56,332 19		5,281 45
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	5,625 47		5,625 47		10,616 97		4,991 50
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (Note 7.)	827,467 83	131,604 79	959,072 62		998,392 55		

Winona Interurban Railway Co.....	23,336 00	2,972 28	26,308 28	.....	42,267 15	.....	15,958 87
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.....	1,378 39	45 00	1,378 39	.....	478 64	.....	.....
Indiana Union Traction Co.....	803,037 50	48,633 04	851,670 54	.....	906,833 46	.....	55,162 92
Totals.....	\$3,132,130 58	\$424,340 64	\$3,527,906 25	\$55,162 92	\$3,582,081 14	\$315,922 42	\$318,213 45

Note 1.—Apportioned on percentage basis.

Note 2.—Difference of \$5,047.59 between interest, accrued and paid.

Note 3.—\$117,875.00 interest on funded debt, deducted, not paid, as bonds in hands of trustee.

Note 4.—\$6,412.50 difference in interest accrued and interest paid.

Note 5.—a For five months' operation.

Note 6.—This income account is made up on percentage basis.

Note 7.—No records. Now in hands of receiver.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 12—Continued.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	1907.							
	Surplus From Oper- ation of— Year End- ing June 30,	Deficit From Oper- ation of— Year End- ing June 30,	Surplus on June 30, 1908.	Deficit on June 30, 1907.	Additions for the Year.	Deductions for the Year.	Surplus on June 30, 1908.	Deficit on June 30, 1908.
Angola Railway & Power Co.							\$92,605 22	\$4,303 45
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	\$28,347 68		\$64,257 54	\$2,701 19				
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co. (Note 1.)								50,415 59
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co. (Note 2.)				28,746 04				64,253 23
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (Note 3.)				28,445 21			2,012 86	
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	6,841 57		2,012 86					
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co. (Note 4.)				602 91				16,981 78
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.			108,718 08		\$108,718 08	\$58,702 74	227,566 04	
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.								
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.								
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (Note 5.)	3,521 66a		5,160 73				8,682 39	
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.								
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.								
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.		\$91,674 97		20,052 77		91,674 97		111,727 74
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.								51,704 56
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	99,009 26		4,335 17		12,500 00		106,844 43	
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.			650 33					24,662 57
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co.			24,662 57					
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	12,361 42	2,837 37	9,534 05			2,837 37	9,534 05	2,190 90
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.						2,190 90		954 43
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.								7,721 91
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.		993 07	38 64			2,440 46		4,991 50
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (Note 6.)								
Southern Michigan Railway Co.		4,991 50						
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	99,909 45		60,589 52				60,589 52	
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (Note 7.)								

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 13.

RENTALS RECEIVED AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

A. RENTS RECEIVED FROM LEASE OF TRACKS AND TERMINALS.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table had nothing to report or made incomplete reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Designation of Property.	Situation of Property Leased.	Name of Company Using Property Leased.	Total.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	Terminals.	South Bend and Goshen.	So. Mich Ry. Co. and Wmoma Interurban Ry. Co.	\$4,600 00
Chicago, So. Bend & Northern Indiana Ry. Co.	Tracks and terminals.	Evansville, Ind.	Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Ry.	4,567 28
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.				
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Ry. Co.				
Evansville & Eastern Electric Ry. Co.				
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.		Ft. Wayne and other cities.		38,435 33
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.				
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.		Sellersburg.	Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	820 89
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.				
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.				
The Ohio Electric Ry. Co.				
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.				
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Ry. Co.		Richmond and Lebanon.	Ohio Electric Ry. Co.; Lebanon & Thorntown Trac. Co.	5,450 80
Wmoma Interurban Ry. Co.				
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.				
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.				
Indiana Union Traction Co.	Tracks and terminals.	Union City, Muncie, Ind.	The Ohio Electric Ry. Co.; Muncie & Portland Trac. Co.	9,123 82
Totals.				\$62,998 12

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 13—Continued.

B. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Interest on Current Funds.	Rents of Buildings and Lands.	Income from Power Sold, Net.	Income from Lighting Service, Net.	Income from Advertising and Other Sources.	Gross Income.	Net Mis- cellaneous Income.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	\$622 02	\$513 70	\$78 29	\$9,236 78	\$3,120 06	\$13,143 13	\$13,143 13
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.			2,400 00		18,434 40	21,970 12	
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.					1,200 00		
Evansville Suburban & Newburg Railway Co.		741 50			235 08	741 50	741 50
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.		148 80	45 00		2,017 10	287,672 86	428 88
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.		1,858 00	9,628 18	274,169 58	675 00	1,931 48	167,227 49
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.		330 00	926 45		1,117 87	4,351 94	1,931 48
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.				2,413 18	26,421 91	29,986 39	4,351 94
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.		3,564 48					29,986 39
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.							3,080 84
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	1,303 87			4,869 52	200 69	6,374 08	6,374 08
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	3,612 89		3,477 68	287,933 87	3,866 15	248,890 59	131,720 00
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.			710 00		10 00	720 00	
Wmoma Interurban Railway Co.		10 00	2,850 00		112 26		2,972 28
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.		45 00					45 00
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co.					1,000 00	1,000 00	845 00
Indiana Union Traction Co.	3,231 18	6,113 29	22,953 75		12,976 22	45,273 97	42,389 14
Totals.	\$8,769 96	\$13,325 97	\$43,777 35	\$528,622 93	\$71,386 74	\$662,484 94	\$405,851 94

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 14.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from table made incomplete or no reports on subject of this table.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Maintenance of Way and Structures.	Maintenance of Equipment.	Conducting Transportation.	General Expenses.	Grand Total.	Percent- age of Ex- penses to Earnings— Entire Line.
Angela Railway & Power Co.*	\$925 69	\$815 31	\$8,298 36	\$4,045 17	\$14,084 53	77 50
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	17,611 76	62,213 00	243,591 02	51,584 23	375,000 00	64 03
Cincinnati, Lawrenceberg & Aurora Electric Street Railroad Co.**	4,725 53	3,127 51	10,290 96	4,483 36	22,627 36	71 98
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	4,492 18	2,164 16	21,221 86	10,089 05	37,967 25	76 30
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.†	26,935 43	40,029 62	148,687 70	27,900 06	243,672 81	66 38
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	16,124 67	2,323 24	37,599 18	18,375 34	74,422 43	59 38
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	6,896 62	3,711 86	26,164 02	6,636 33	43,408 53	76 60
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co.†	64,659 24	87,409 54	379,582 41	105,538 53	637,189 72	60 37
Ft. Wayne & Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	85 00	1,532 78	18,248 92	7,664 55	27,531 26	50
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	1,403 38	636 06	5,240 15	1,984 85	9,264 44	54 40
French Lick & West Baden Railway Co.	29,324 77	14,848 50	71,005 01	46,758 33	161,936 61	83 79
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	3,315 67	5,309 45	23,085 34	11,909 74	43,620 20	61 54
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	37,860 71	31,509 30	102,516 17	61,476 98	233,363 16	61 54
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	8,793 22	6,622 21	60,461 36	26,088 93	101,963 72	51 40
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	5,387 72	5,724 71	43,147 00	11,641 53	65,918 62	51 47
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	707 72	733 96	5,491 87	411 14	7,344 69	61
Lebanon & Thornton Traction Co.	1,033 91	6,944 55	54,191 67	13,936 71	76,106 84	64
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	4,409 71	11,667 95	136,393 96	24,187 94	176,659 56	53 99
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	6,071 35	1,434 09	35,001 55	8,754 06	51,351 05	53 99
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	4,051 35	3,181 69	34,495 14	17,880 65	59,608 83	54 18
Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	6,560 71	5,348 95	36,883 11	9,218 97	58,011 74	57 02
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	1,279 10	2,180 72	11,730 10	8,717 11	23,907 03	58 61
Southern Michigan Railway Co.	101,296 99	135,102 92	633,827 02	281,537 68	1,171,764 61	77 96
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	10,900 87	13,080 32	41,435 35	20,983 85	86,400 39	65 90
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.	5,467 48	6,303 73	29,033 36	10,295 73	51,100 30	77 10
Whona Interurban Railway Co.	147,851 83	131,796 94	2,945 35	990 60	4,644 16	77 38
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.			540,623 28	260,931 34	1,081,203 39	57 38
Indiana Union Traction Co.						
Totals and averages.	\$518,642 38	\$585,187 46	\$2,681,291 22	\$1,054,112 56	\$4,940,075 53	64 16

* Approximate.

** Expenses based on percentage of miles of line in Indiana to the entire mileage.

† Includes 34.41 miles city street car lines.

‡ Operated by Ohio Electric R. R. Co.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 15.

RENTALS PAID.

A. RENTS PAID FOR LEASE OF ROAD.

B. RENTS PAID FOR LEASE OF TRACKS AND TERMINALS.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Interest on Bonds Guaranteed.	Dividends on Stock Guaranteed.	Cash.	Total.	Designation of Property, Traction and Terminal.	Situation of Property Leased.	Name of Company Owning Property Leased.	Total.
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Ry. Co.						Evansville.	Evansville & So. Ind. Tr. Co.	\$4,582 28
Indianapolis, Columbus & So. Tract. Co.					{ Tracks.	Columbus	Central Ind. Lighting Co.	1,301 18
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Tract. Co.			\$398,862 43		{ Tracks and term l.	Indianapolis.	Indianapolis Trac. Term. Co.	27,474 15
Lebanon & Thorntown Tract. Co.					Street in.	Lebanon	T. H., I. & E. Tract. Co.	166 19
Louisville & North. Ry. & Lighting Co.						Ky. & Ind. at Louisville, Ky.	K. & I. Bridge Co. & Louisville Ry. Co.	24,081 74
Louisville & So. Indiana Tract. Co.	\$12,500 00	\$4,000 00	16,500 00	\$165,500 00	Louisville Ry. Co. and Louisville & Jeff. Bridge Co.	Louisville.	Louisville R. R. Co. and L. & J. Bridge Co.	\$13,687 25
Ohio Electric Ry. Co. (six different roads)	1,222,293 79	65,205 00	54,807 44	481,472 43		Indianapolis, Terre Haute and La Fayette.		
Terre Haute, Indpls. & East. Tract. Co.	361,459 99					Indianapolis, Wabash and Peru.	Fl. W. & W. V. Tr. Co.	94,274 19
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Ry. Co.	571,616 22	75,000 00	53,370 14	699,986 46				2,952 11
Indiana Union Traction Co.								73,066 80

a. Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.

* Plus taxes on leased road

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 16—Continued.

EMPLOYES AND SALARIES—STATE OF INDIANA.

AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION AND NUMBER OF EACH CLASS EMPLOYED.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no reports or not operating companies.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Number.	Wages, Power Plants.	Number.	Wages, Track De- partment.	Number.	Wages, Electric Line De- partment.	Number.	All Other Employees and Laborers.	Number.	Station Agents.	Total Num- ber Em- ployed.	Total Amount Paid Salaries and Wages.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	3	\$1 73	5	\$1 35	1	\$2 00	1	\$2 50	1		8	\$4,975 61
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	3	1 50	10	1 39	2	2 75	2	2 28			25	13,498 38
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	28	2 00	8	1 36			2	2 75	4	\$0 76	34	152,427 83
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Traction Co.	2	1 55	36	1 36	5	2 40	5	1 38			282	19,724 20
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	21	1 92	18	1 38							60	160,161 88
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.			13	1 35	2	2 50	19	1 56			61	30,667 33
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	5	2 37	142	1 56	22	2 10	130	2 32			701	31,450 38
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Railway Co.	52	2 03	4	1 65	2	1 65					499	499,489 31
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	4	1 80									32	16,938 76
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.											7	3,523 53
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.											159	86,204 74
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.												54,205 76
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	15	1 71	76	1 48	7	2 34			26	a 79	236	136,563 67
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	5	2 48	37	1 06	2	2 35					101	23,570 45
Indiana Union Traction Co.	87	1 94	198	1 40	19	2 17	92	1 51			969	602,926 75
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	8	2 01	8	1 50	2	1 73	22	1 70			84	41,361 90
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co.			1	1 50	1	2 00					8	4,279 24
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	3	2 03			5	2 00	33	1 25			100	37,072 38
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.			37	1 25	10	2 00	30	1 25			220	83,572 75
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.			15	86	2	1 31					48	21,447 31
Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	8	1 88	9	1 68	1	2 25	6	1 61			52	29,320 24
Ohio Electric Railway Co.			26	1 56	4	1 93	3	1 90			80	21,738 81
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	1	1 11					3	1 00			7	3,660 35
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	100	2 09	215	1 63	59	2 15	158	1 39			1,105	597,805 16
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co.												29,555 28
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	10	2 13	12	1 50	2	2 33	3	1 50			49	26,709 95
Totals and Averages	355	\$1 89	870	\$1 41	149	\$2 05	505	\$1 75	30	\$1 55	4,428	\$2,732,651 95

a Greater number of agents are on commission.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 17.

REVENUE STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	REVENUE STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.									
	Average Fare Per Passenger. City Lines.	Average Fare Per Passenger. Inter- urban Lines.	Gross Earnings, Per Passenger.	Platform Expenses, Per Passenger.	Other Car Service Expenses, Per Passenger.	Cost of Power, Per Passenger.	Other Expenses, Per Passenger.	Total Operating Expenses, Per Passenger.	Net Earnings, Per Passenger.	Gross Earnings, Per Car Mile.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	\$0 00.500	\$0 12.500	\$0 01.047	\$0 00.312	\$0 01.318	\$0 01.318	\$0 01.139	\$0 05.873	\$0 03.860	\$0 23.908
Cincinnati, Lawrenceberg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	09.624	09.734	01.143	00.346	01.196	01.196	01.490	04.175	01.947	23.947
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	26.379	06.122	01.160	02.150	04.700	04.700	08.600	18.100	04.200	04.200
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	22.300	22.300	02.550	00.270	00.600	00.600	01.410	03.440	02.090	18.990
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	19.700	05.530	03.800	02.400	05.000	05.000	00.600	21.200	04.200	04.200
Evansville Suburban & Newburg Railway Co.	23.300	07.600	01.300	00.600	00.900	00.900	01.800	04.600	03.090	21.000
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	20.000	05.000	01.270	00.840	01.490	01.490	03.480	07.170	05.250	28.870
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	23.750	07.600	01.706	00.840	01.420	01.420	03.640	11.643	09.725	33.000
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.	05.900	05.000	01.368	01.706	01.490	01.490	03.640	20.200	04.010	22.100
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.	04.250	24.210	02.310	02.110	03.230	03.230	09.360	17.010	10.630	24.440
Indiana Union Traction Co.	20.300	24.210	02.315	02.372	04.207	04.207	07.967	16.859	03.224	12.463
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	22.240	27.640	02.315	02.372	04.207	04.207	07.967	16.859	03.224	12.463
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	24.690	20.083	02.315	02.372	04.207	04.207	07.967	16.859	03.224	12.463
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	19.252	20.083	02.315	02.372	04.207	04.207	07.967	16.859	03.224	12.463
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	15.100	09.700	02.489	01.600	02.201	02.201	01.130	04.200	03.500	18.100
Indianapolis & North Western Traction Co.	13.502	14.414	02.489	01.600	02.201	02.201	01.130	04.200	03.500	18.100
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	06.580	06.850	00.770	00.510	00.830	00.830	00.060	02.080	02.490	26.610
Lebanon & Thornton Traction Co.	04.600	04.800	00.840	00.220	00.830	00.830	00.060	02.080	02.490	26.610
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	16.290	17.731	01.507	00.284	03.430	03.430	04.060	09.630	08.140	27.340
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	16.290	17.731	01.507	00.284	03.430	03.430	04.060	09.630	08.140	27.340
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	16.820	17.770	01.290	00.850	03.430	03.430	04.060	09.630	08.140	27.340
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	*10.318	10.780	01.340	00.700	01.490	01.490	02.790	06.320	04.460	26.370
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	09.860	23.400	02.400	01.590	05.000	05.000	01.070	16.600	07.300	21.500
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	21.100	23.400	02.400	01.590	05.000	05.000	01.070	16.600	07.300	21.500
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	\$0 04.174	\$0 17.117	\$0 01.719	\$0 01.072	\$0 02.602	\$0 02.602	\$0 03.120	\$0 10.316	\$0 05.296	\$0 22.900
Totals and averages.	\$0 04.174	\$0 17.117	\$0 14.000	\$0 01.719	\$0 01.072	\$0 02.602	\$0 03.120	\$0 10.316	\$0 05.296	\$0 22.900

*Includes both city and interurban lines.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 17—Continued.

REVENUE STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

Note.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Main- tenance Way and Structures, Per Car Mile.	Main- tenance of Equip- ment, Per Car Mile.	Platform Expenses, Per Car Mile.	Other Car Service Expenses, Per Car Mile.	Cost of Power, Per Car Mile.	General Expenses, Per Car Mile.	Total Operating Expenses, Per Car Mile.	Net Earnings, Per Car Mile.	Cost of Power, Per K. W. Hour, A. C.	Cost of Power, Per K. W. Hour, D. C.
Angola Railway & Power Co.	\$0 03 253	\$0 01 951	\$0 02 571	\$0 00 767	\$0 03 186	\$0 02 798	\$0 14 425	\$0 09 480		\$0 00 820
Cincinnati, Lawrenceberg & Aurora Electric Street Railway Co.	00 721	02 548	04 245	01 287	04 445	02 112	15 360	08 387		
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.										
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.										
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	01 060	02 080	04 060	01 380	02 300	01 680	12 560	06 430		01 190
Evansville Suburban & Newburg Railway Co.										
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.										
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	01 300	01 700	03 500	01 500	02 600	02 100	12 700	08 300		
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.										
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.										
Indiana Union Traction Co.	02 210	01 970	03 020	02 010	03 040	03 950	16 300	12 670	\$0 00 598	00 983
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	03 257	01 849					17 985	15 015		
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.							18 100	04 000		
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	02 450	02 030	02 040	01 870	02 690	03 960	15 040	09 400		
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	00 793	01 271	01 434	01 486	02 606	02 851	10 443	02 020		
Indianapolis & North Western Traction Co.										
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.							09 900	08 200		00 096
Lebanon & Tohnrtown Traction Co.	00 949	00 998	03 351	01 155	03 172	00 559	09 990	09 417		01 333
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	00 080	00 820	01 880	01 260		01 830				
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	00 390	00 930	04 260	01 100	04 190	00 970	10 560	12 630		
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	01 618	00 382	02 028	01 787	05 583	02 330	13 885	12 920		
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	01 020	00 790	01 980	01 300	05 280	04 440	14 810	12 350		01 430
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.										
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	01 340	01 780	03 280	01 740	03 600	03 730	15 470	10 900		00 854
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.										
Winona Interurban Railway Co.	01 480	01 710	02 100	01 370	03 400	02 790	13 800	06 300	00 790	00 890
Totals and averages.	\$0 01 509	\$0 02 174	\$0 02 839	\$0 01 429	\$0 03 542	\$0 02 579	\$0 13 814	\$0 09 235		

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 17—Continued. REVENUE STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Daily Average Passenger Earnings.	Daily Average Other Earnings.	Daily Average Gross Earnings.	Daily Average Operating Expenses.	Daily Average Net Earnings.	Total Passenger Receipts, Interurban Lines.	Total Passenger Receipts, City Lines.	Total Express and Freight Receipts, Interurban Lines.	Total Operating Revenue, Mile of Line, Interurban.
Angola Railway & Power Co.							\$4,781 40		\$239 15
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Indiana Electric Street Railroad Co.	\$364 34	\$28 23	\$368 39	\$222 30	\$146 09	\$134,831 23			4,195 56
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	1,521 18	83 37	1,604 55	1,027 39	577 16	196,697 09	358,535 85	\$23,591 69	
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.	120 91	14 27	135 18	103 73	31 45	44,253 47		4,350 29	
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	921 09	49 03	970 12	621 65	348 47	77,734 47	273,626 35	10,986 17	3,223 47
Evansville Suburban & Newbury Railway Co.			346 78	207 21	62 60	92,154 35		32,890 89	5,120 20
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.	108 13	46 68	154 81	118 60	36 21	40,446 86		13,473 46	
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	2,605 24	278 50	2,883 74	1,740 96	1,142 18	383,117 82	570,399 00	48,250 43	
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co.									
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.									
Indiana Union Traction Co.	36 46			25 10					
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	4,737 58	543 50	5,281 08	2,963 35	2,317 73	1,473,999 19	234,282 54	141,163 79	5,445 78
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	758 44	55 81	814 25	443 66	370 59	276,833 64		19,013 18	4,581 52
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	323 00	28 90	352 00	293 00	59 00	113,195 97		82,86 39	2,742 00
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	950 20	88 70	1,038 90	639 40	399 50	346,820 55		32,367 78	3,741 00
Indianapolis & Northwestern Traction Co.	193 04	8 72	201 76	169 07	32 69	49,805 15		534 29	
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.									
Lebanon & Thornton Traction Co.	329 62	21 23	340 85	180 59	160 26	73,655 39	46,327 24	7,749 30	2,978 49
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	36 51	2 46	3,898 59	20 06	18 91	13,365 88		902 97	1,426 88
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	324 94	21 85	346 79	148 89	197 90	118,605 01		3,624 66	5,851 11
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	656 42	98 57	755 07	318 25	436 74	152,077 97		7,385 73	10,161 94
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	223 16	22 15	245 32	141 23	132 82	81,456 41		7,833 25	1,626 57
The Ohio Electric Railway Co.	279 07	21 51	300 58	162 87	137 71	102,140 59		173,301 58	3,470 30
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	6,031 61	523 77	6,555 38	3,798 25	2,817 13		\$2,207 571 54	153,559 45	4,388 96
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.	5,023 01	439 37	5,462 38	3,201 54	2,260 84		1,538,421 87		5,224 30
Winona Interurban Railway Co.									3,350 35
Totals and averages.	214 47	112 00	234 82	163 26	74 55	\$3,783,323 13	\$5,533,945 71	\$701,947 76	3,208 46

*Includes both city and interurban lines.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 18.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Revenue Passengers Carried, City Lines.	Revenue Passengers Carried, Interurban Lines.	Total Revenue Passengers Carried.	Transfer Passengers Carried, City Lines, Transfer Passengers Carried, Interurban Lines.	Advertising Passes, Free, City Lines, Advertising Passes, Interurban Lines.	Compli- mentary Passes, Free, City Lines, Compli- mentary Passes, Free, Interurban Lines.	Total Passengers Carried.	Average Passengers Per Day, City Lines, Average Passengers Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Average Passengers Per Car, City Lines, Average Passengers Per Car, Interurban Lines.
Angola Railway & Power Co.		38,251	38,251				38,251		
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	8,323,048	745,643	9,068,691	753,492	75,984	14,052	10,042,503	25,449	27,501
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric St. Ry. Co.		1,385,150				3	1,443,527	3,944	887
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.				198,504			208,868		
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	6,125,447	459,116	6,584,563	1,629,563	9,250	64,539	8,448,078	23,145	1,118
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.									
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.			202,436				204,588	560	
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (1)									
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co. (2)	12,329,608	1,549,144	13,878,752	2,877,318	2,564	205,139	17,261,955	63,233	a708 b343
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (3)									
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.									
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.		509,230					1,390,833	3,752	
Indianapolis, Crawfordville & Western Traction Co.		1,371,568	1,371,568		4,848	26,617	1,424,088	3,891	394
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. (4)		258,699	258,699	150,111	868	7,862	425,740		1,650
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.				a64,070	9,883	10,173	1,655,223	{ a3,214 b1,347	a193,894 b163,952
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (5)	1,078,324	485,281	1,555,605				98,991	27,046	13
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co. (6)		98,991	98,991	13,645			1,845,656	5,056	2,572
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co. (7)		1,801,274	1,801,274	554,399			5,670,071	15,241	1,396
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (8)	1,955,909	3,036,986	4,992,895				504,994		
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co. (9)		482,060	482,060						
Ohio Electric Railway Co.		21,296,203	21,296,203	{ a2,207,058 b140,370				{ a31,452 b27,188	a746 b686
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (10)	8,875,753	9,078,004	18,553,757		b12,385	a165,563 b33,052	21,562,535		

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 18—Continued.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Revenue Passengers Carried, City Lines.	Revenue Passengers Carried, Interurban Lines.	Total Revenue Passengers Carried.	Transfer Passengers Carried, City Lines, Transfer Passengers Carried, Interurban Lines.	Advertising Passes, City Lines, Advertising Passes, Interurban Lines.	Compli- mentary Passes, Free, City Lines, Compli- mentary Passes, Free, Interurban Lines.	Total Passengers Carried.	Average Passengers Per Day, City Lines, Average Passengers Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Average Passengers Per Car, City Lines, Average Passengers Per Car, Interurban Lines.
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (11).....	318,054	318,054	.....	2,437	565	330,524	1,057	352
Winona Interurban Railway Co.
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co. (12).....
Indiana Union Traction Co. (13).....	5,517,488	7,176,137	12,693,625	{ a1,120,389 b60,158	a16,057 b21,792	a35,046 b9,023	14,430,385	{ a19,205 b20,223	{ a579 b588
Totals and averages.....	29,393,588	84,217,419	9,759,277	155,988	571,634	86,987,080	7,585	2,336

Note 1.—Operated by Ohio Electric Railway Co.
 Note 2.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.
 Note 3.—No data.
 Note 4.—a Use natural gas in part, cost, \$30,559.57 per year.
 Note 5.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.
 Note 6.—Power rented.
 Note 7.—a 20 hours per day.
 Note 8.—a Operated 16, 19 and 20 hours. b Not separated.
 Note 9.—a 2 cars 20 hours, 1 12 hours.
 Note 10.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.
 Note 11.—Road in hands of receiver; no data obtainable
 Note 12.—No data prior to March 1, 1908.
 Note 13.—c Not kept separate.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 18—Continued.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Total Car Mileage.	Cars Operated, City Lines.	Cars Operated, Interurban Lines.	Cars Operated, 164 Hours Per Day, City Lines.	Cars Operated 18 Hours Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Average Cars Per Day, City Lines, Average Cars Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Coal Consumed, Pounds.	Total Operating Expenses Per Mile Line, (All Lines).	Total Operating Expenses Per Mile Line, Interurban Lines.
Angola Railway & Power Co.						1			
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	2,438,102		1	33	5	38	77,152,000		\$4,416.96
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric St. Ry. Co.	564,005				5	4	15,371,000		2,531.34
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co.									
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	1,803,485			28	4	32	42,456,000		
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.									
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.									
Ft. Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (1)						{ 660 613 }			
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co. (2)	3,416,117								3,005.61
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (3)									
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.									
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	900,385.76								2,496.25
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	557,194.67	10					No data, a		2,286.00
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co. (4)		24							2,302.30
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	417,662							\$1,065.96	1,065.96
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co. (5)	665,312	4		6	2	64	8,116,000	1,836.15	1,482.59
Lebanon-Thornstown Traction Co. (6)	73,526	1			1	1	14,290,902	734.46.2	734.46.2
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co. (7)	761,885	22		a6		8			2,596.74
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (8)	1,118,631	7		a12	4	20			b3,550.58
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co. (9)	375,219	6		a					1,026.57
Ohio Electric Railway Co.	9,899,427					{ a42 b40 }	184,077,342	3,073.72	2,502.84
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (10)	7,581,770								

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 18—Continued.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS—ENTIRE LINE.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from above table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Total Car Mileage.	Cars Operated, City Lines.	Cars Operated, Interurban Lines.	Cars Operated 16½ Hours Per Day, City Lines.	Cars Operated 18 Hours Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Average Cars Per Day, City Lines, Average Cars Per Day, Interurban Lines.	Coal Consumed, Pounds.	Total Operating Expenses Per Mile Line, (All Lines).	Total Operating Expenses Per Mile Line Interurban Lines.
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (11).....	369,267	4				4	10,569,375		\$2,202 59
Winona Interurban Railway Co.									
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co. (12)	6,095,538					{ 333 b41	176,729,440	\$3,143 03	
Indiana Union Traction Co. (13)							528,702,059		\$2,343 90
Totals and averages.....	37,637,526.43								

Note 1.—Operated by Ohio Electric Railway Co.

Note 2.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.

Note 3.—No data.

Note 4.—a Use natural gas in part, cost, \$30,559.57 per year.

Note 5.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.

Note 6.—Power rented.

Note 7.—a 20 hours per day.

Note 8.—a Operated 16, 19 and 20 hours. b Not separate.

Note 9.—a 2 cars 20 hours; 1 12 hours.

Note 10.—a City lines. b Interurban lines.

Note 11.—Road in hands of receiver; no data obtainable.

Note 12.—No data prior to March 1, 1908.

Note 13.—c Not kept separate.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 19.

DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT—CARS, OWNED AND LEASED.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	IN PASSENGER SERVICE.							IN FREIGHT SERVICE.							IN COMPANY'S SERVICE.						Total All Cars.			
	First-Class Cars.	Second-Class Cars.	Combination Cars.	Postal Cars.	Other Cars in Passenger Service.	Number Added During the Year.	Total Number at End of Year.	Equipped With Train Brake.	Equipped With Automatic Coupler.	Express Cars.	Freight Cars.	Coal Cars.	Other Cars in Freight Service.	Number Added During Year.	Total Number at End of Year.	Equipped With Train Brake.	Equipped With Automatic Coupler.	Officers' and Pay Cars.	Gravel Cars.	Derrick Cars.		Caboose Cars.	Other Road Cars.	
Angola Railway & Power Co. (1).	2				1	1	3				1						1	5		6			1	4
Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana Railway Co.	9				83	5	92	29		1			5				1						1	105
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Electric St. R. R. Co. (2).	12						12	12														3	14	
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Railway Co. (3).	3						3	3		1							1						7	
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	72						72				1								1				2	
Evansville & Eastern Electric Railway Co.																								
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Railway Co.	5						5	5		1		15	6											
French Lick & West Baden Railroad Co.																								
Ft. Wayne & Van Wert & Lima Traction Co. (5).																								
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co. (6).	11	13					24	5			5		2				4		1	6			2	
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railway Co. (7).			3				3	3					1											
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co. (8).	10	4	3		15		21	21			2			1	3		3	12	14			3	19	
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	20						20	20		5			2		7		7		6			15	34	
Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Western Traction Co.	8									2														
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.	16				8		16	16			4								2				24	

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 19—Continued. DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT—CARS OWNED AND LEASED.

NOTE.—Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no operating reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	IN PASSENGER SERVICE.							IN FREIGHT SERVICE.							IN COMPANY'S SERVICE.							Total All Cars.	
	First-Class Cars.	Second-Class Cars.	Combination Cars.	Postal Cars.	Other Cars in Passenger Service.	Number Added During the Year.	Total Number at End of Year.	Equipped With Train Brake.	Equipped With Automatic Coupler.	Express Cars.	Freight Cars.	Coal Cars.	Other Cars in Freight Service.	Number Added During Year.	Total Number at End of Year.	Equipped With Train Brake.	Equipped With Automatic Coupler.	Officers' and Pay Cars.	Gravel Cars.	Derrick Cars.	Caboose Cars.		Other Road Cars.
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	16	6					22	8			2	5		2	7	4	4		1			2	32
Lebanon-Thorntown Traction Co.			2			2	2		13						1		1						2
Louisville & Northern Railway & Lighting Co.	7	6				13	42	13	13		1				1	1	1		7			1	14
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co. (9) ..	41				1		42	16	16		1					1							51
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co. (10) ..	5												2	3	3					1			9
Muncie & Portland Traction Co. (11) ..			5				5	5	1							1			2			2	12
The Ohio Electric Railway Co. (12) ..	189	a57			15		261	210	20	20	20		2	2	42	3	1		18			b46	367
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co. (13) ..	150	2	60		43		212	89	58	17	17		2	2	19	19	14	38	18	1	1		284
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Railway Co. (14) ..	8						8	8		2	1				3	3	3	a2				7	
Winona Interurban Railway Co. (15) ..	5				1		5	5	5	2	2					2	2						
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.		1				5	2	1															2
Indiana Union Traction Co. (16) ..	20	23			141	5	214	106	73	12	6		2		18	18	1	77	1		32	343	
Terre Haute Traction & Light Co. (17) ..	116		8		124	21	21	106	73	5	5		2		7	5		22			13	166	
Totals	725	112	81		242	216	1,125	520	181	46	69	20	24	11	122	90	60	2	214	4	1	141	1,692

- Note 1.—One car equipped with air brakes.
 Note 2.—13 cars equipped with air, 1 with hand brakes.
 Note 3.—4 cars equipped with air brakes.
 Note 4.—1 locomotive, 22 cars equipped with air brakes, 5 not equipped.
 Note 5.—Reported by operating company.
 Note 6.—Plus 134 city cars.
 Note 7.—5 cars equipped with air brakes, 14 hand brakes.
 Note 8.—12 cars equipped with air brakes, 24 with Westinghouse.
 Note 9.—20 cars with automatic brakes.
 Note 10.—4 cars equipped with automatic couplers.
 Note 11.—6 cars equipped with Westinghouse brakes.
 Note 12.—a Open cars. b 6 are snow plows, 1 sweeper.
 Note 13.—184 cars equipped with train brakes, 134 equipped with automatic coupler.
 Note 14.—a 2 cars equipped with hand brakes.
 Note 15.—All cars equipped with automatic couplers.
 Note 16.—161 cars equipped with brakes, 129 equipped with automatic couplers.
 Note 17.—50 cars equipped with brakes.

ELECTRIC ROADS—TABLE No. 20.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

NOTE.—Taxes on roads not included below are paid by operating roads, listed below. Roads omitted from this table made incomplete or no reports.

NAMES OF ROADS.	A. For Reporting Company's Owned and Proprietary Lines in Indiana—On the Value of Railroad Per- sonal Property.		B. For Reporting Company's Leased and Operated Lines in Indiana.	
	Assessed Valuation.	Amount Taxes Paid.	Assessed Valuation.	Amount Taxes Paid.
Angola Railway & Power Co.		\$549 96		
Chicago, So. Bend & Northern Indiana Ry. Co.	\$28,836 68			
Cin., Lawrenceburg & Aurora Elec. St. R. R. Co.		1,280 10		
Evansville & Mt. Vernon Electric Ry. Co.		1,421 70		
Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.	175,621 00			
Evansville Suburban & Newburgh Ry. Co.	205,860 00			
Evansville & Eastern Electric Ry. Co.		199 28		
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	1,933,665 00	*44,810 05		
Ft. Wayne & Springfield Ry. Co.	(None paid.)			
Indianapolis, Columbus & Southern Traction Co.	†437,120 00			
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.	602,465 00	11,027 41	\$362,098 00	\$5,176 96
Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.		522 68		
Kokomo, Marion & Western Traction Co.	4,477 62			
Lebanon & Thornton Traction Co.	29,261 00	548 83		
Louisville & Northern Ry. & Lighting Co.		1,565 90		
Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co.		6,616 37		3,481 14
Marion, Bluffton & Eastern Traction Co.	215,025 00	3,350 86		
The Muncie & Portland Traction Co.	288,160 00	5,364 59		
The Ohio Electric Ry. Co.		4,062 82	2,646,054 00	52,807 44
Southern Michigan Ry. Co.	41,460 00	759 79		
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.	1,124,470 00	21,542 37		
Toledo & Chicago Interurban Ry. Co.		4,342 47		
Winona Interurban Ry. Co.	238,095 00	2,179 12		
St. Joseph Valley Traction Co.		478 64		
Indiana Union Traction Co.			411,230 00	84,300 01
Totals.	\$5,324,516 30	\$110,622 94	\$3,419,382 00	\$145,765 54

*Includes \$500.00 franchise tax.

†This covers only the road between Indianapolis and Columbus.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 1.
ORGANIZATION AND MILES OPERATED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location of General Offices.	Date of Last Meeting of Stock or Shareholders for Election of Directors.	Total Number of Stockholders or Shareholders at Date of Last Election.	MILEAGE COVERED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908, IN U. S.					Mileage of all Kinds Not Assignable to States and Territories.
				Steam Roads.	Electric Roads.	Boat Lines.	Stage and Wagon Lines and Miscellaneous Mileage.	Total Mileage, all Kinds, in United States.	Total Mileage, all Kinds, in Indiana.
Adams Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.....	June 30, 1908.....	2,892.....	30,679.....	31.....	4,086.....	66.....	34,862.....	1,514.....
American and National Express Companies.....	New York City, N. Y.....	June 30, 1908.....	3,787.....	43,434.....	484.....	438.....	56.....	45,174.....	3,038.....
Pacific Express Company.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 2, 1908.....	12.....	21,375.....	253.....	686.....	.....	21,717.....	1,797.....
Southern Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.....	Nov. 12, 1908.....	28.....	30,940.....	80.....	3,374.....	.....	31,546.....	243.....
United States Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.....	June 30, 1908.....	1,586.....	27,631.....	1,801.....	455.....	.....	29,886.....	1,366.....
Wells Fargo Company.....	New York City, N. Y.....	Aug. 13, 1908.....	1,728.....	42,124.....	1,180.....	279.....	932.....	44,515.....	710.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	10,033.....	196,383.....	3,829.....	9,318.....	1,054.....	207,701.....	7,454.....
									25,840.....

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 2.

CAPITAL STOCK.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Location of General Offices.	Number of Shares Authorized.	Par Value of One Share.	Total Par Value Authorized.	Total Par Value Outstanding June 30, 1908.	TOTAL PAR VALUE HELD BY RESPONDENT COMPANY.		Total Par Value Not Held by Respondent Corporation.	DIVIDEND DECLARED DURING YEAR.	
						In Treasury.	In Sinking Fund.		Rate.	Amount.
Adams Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.	*\$120,000	None.	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$18,660	None.	\$101,340	\$8 00	a\$812,820
American and National Express Companies.....	New York City, N. Y.	180,000	\$100	18,000,000	18,000,000	340,000	None.	17,660,000	12 ^c / ₁₀₀	d2,119,200
Pacific Express Company.....	St. Louis, Mo.	60,000	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	e	e	6,000,000	6 ^c / ₁₀₀	c380,000
Southern Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	.....	b400,000
United States Express Company.....	New York City, N. Y.	100,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000	e	e	e	.....	e
Wells Fargo Company.....	New York City, N. Y.	e	100	e	8,000,000	e	e	8,000,000	10 ^c / ₁₀₀	800,000
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,492,020

a Dividends declared on shares not owned by respondent, \$812,820. Declared on shares owned by respondent, \$147,180. Total dividends declared, \$960,000. Issued for stock dividends and outstanding, 20,000. For real property, 100,000 shares.

b This company has 50,000 shares outstanding, par value not stated. The profits are distributed according to holdings of these shares. No other stock or shares have been issued.

c Issued for franchises.

d Stock issued in exchange for shares American Express Co. and Merchants' Union Express Co. under provisions of merger articles dated November 25, 1868; 180,000 shares outstanding.

e Information for blanks not given in reports.

* Common stock.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 3.

FUNDED DEBT.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Par Value Outstanding.	TOTAL PAR VALUE HELD BY RESPONDENT CORPORATION.		Total Par Value Not Held by Respondent Corporation.	INTEREST.		Total Par Value Outstanding.
		In Treasury.	In Sinking or Other Funds.		Amount Ac- rued During Year.	Amount Paid During Year.	
Adams Express Company.....	\$36,000,000	\$2,677,800	None.	\$33,322,200	d	b	\$36,000,000
American Express Company.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Pacific Express Company.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Southern Express Company.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
United States Express Company.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Wells Fargo Company.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Totals.....	\$36,000,000	\$2,677,800	.....	\$33,322,200	.....	.....	\$36,000,000

a Issued for distribution of assets to shareholders.

b Interest not paid by respondent but by trustee out of income received from securities transferred by trust deed to them. Amount accrued and paid by trustees during year, \$144,000.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 4.

CASH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—FUNDED DEBT AND STOCKS OWNED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Cash and Current Assets Available for Payment of Current Liabilities.	Balance Current Liabilities.	Total Liabilities Accrued to and Including June 30, 1908.	Balance Cash Assets.	Totals.	Materials and Supplies on Hand.
Adams Express Company.....	\$3,829,296 15	.....	\$183,691 31	\$3,645,604 84	\$3,829,296 15	\$9,692 60
American and National Express Companies.....	11,933,906 63	.....	9,618,119 71	2,315,786 92	11,933,906 63	Not known.
Pacific Express Company.....	2,022,827 20	.....	1,142,539 93	1,880,287 27	2,022,827 20	Not given.
Southern Express Company.....	3,206,373 23	.....	1,263,491 61	1,942,881 62	3,206,373 23	19,532 93
United States Express Company.....	1,868,189 98	\$2,528,848 41	2,528,848 41	.....	2,528,848 41	.....
Wells Fargo Company.....	4,139,432 41	.....	3,663,158 90	476,273 51	4,139,432 41	61,400 84
Totals.....	\$27,000,025 60	\$2,528,848 41	\$17,399,349 87	\$10,260,834 16	\$27,660,684 03	\$90,626 37

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 4—Continued.

CASH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—FUNDED DEBT AND STOCKS OWNED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	STOCKS OWNED, ACTIVE CORPORATIONS.				FUNDED DEBT OWNED, ACTIVE CORPORATIONS.			
	Par Value of Stock Owned, Not Pledged or Held in Sinking or Other Funds.	Rate of Dividends.	Amount of Dividends Declared and Paid.	Market Valuation of Stocks.	Par Value of Funded Debt Owned, Not Pledged or Held in Sinking or Other Funds.	Rate of Dividends.	Amount of Dividends Declared and Paid.	Market Value of Funded Debt.
Adams Express Company.....	\$510,428,700 00	4 to 10%	\$767,171 52	\$4,659,993 71	\$5,889,775 00	4 to 6%	\$231,216 14	\$3,618,874 28
American and National Express Companies.....	None.	5 to 12%	None.	14,271,593 95	None.	3 to 6%		6,157,028 45
Pacific Express Company.....	952,800 00		66,784 00	1,215,180 38	1,715,900 00	4 to 6%	72,540 00	1,469,154 50
Southern Express Company.....	383,525 00	5 to 12%	19,820 54	506,262 75	4,278,000 00	3 to 7%		4,251,689 75
United States Express Company.....	2,769,985 00		175,000 00	3,177,869 51	6,212,500 00	4 to 6%	88,083 33	5,953,951 03
Wells Fargo Company.....								
Totals.....	\$14,535,010 00		\$1,028,776 06	\$23,830,900 30	\$18,096,175 00		\$391,839 47	\$21,451,298 01

a 18,660 shares, valued \$3,423,488.14; dividends, \$8.00 per share.

b \$25,000.00 stock of inactive corporation owned, of nominal value.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 5.
COST OF REAL PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT.

NAME OF COMPANY.		EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.					Total Cost to June 30, 1907.	Total Cost to June 30, 1908.	
		Real Estate, Buildings and Fixtures Used in Operation.	Equipment, Cars, Horses, Vehicles, Other Equipment.	Included in Operating Expenses.	Not Included in Operating Expenses.				
					Charged to Income Account, as Additions and Betterments.	Charged to Special Fund.			Charged to Capital.
Adams Express Company.....	\$3,599,484 88	\$2,469,554 00	\$269,693 48			\$681,597 35	\$7,650,726 39	\$6,069,038 88	
American and National Express Companies.....		269,693 48						8,332,323 74	
Pacific Express Company.....		b47,907 92	b47,907 92						
Southern Express Company.....	24,941 55	96,938 53	121,780 08		\$58,762 58	199,368 47	137,731 98	267,100 45	
United States Express Company.....		c128,196 93	128,196 93			3,169 10	1,459,812 03	2,782,985 22	
Wells-Fargo Express Company.....	41,622 41	330,111 85	371,743 26			318,851 95	2,079,023 15	2,385,823 16	
Totals.....	\$3,666,048 84	\$3,342,404 71	\$939,321 67		\$58,762 58	\$1,132,986 87	\$11,227,393 57	\$19,837,271 46	

a Total expenditures to June 30, 1908, and not for the current year.

b Personal property, not all equipment.

c This includes renewals and repairs not made at local offices, for year ending June 30, 1908.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 6.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

NAME OF COMPANY.		OPERATING INCOME.				
		Gross Receipts From Operation.	Express Privileges, Dr.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Net Operating Revenue.
Adams Express Company.....		\$27,068,377 80	\$14,133,937 41	\$12,934,440 39	\$12,926,664 29	\$7,776 10
American and National Express Companies.....		30,917,432 30	13,917,432 30	16,631,211 20	16,331,741 48	299,469 72
Pacific Express Company.....		7,303,855 41	3,504,593 88	3,799,261 53	2,839,180 50	960,081 03
Southern Express Company.....		12,291,847 30	5,949,642 93	6,342,204 37	5,149,992 35	1,192,212 02
United States Express Company.....		16,983,638 18	8,008,693 16	8,974,945 02	8,937,210 38	37,734 64
Wells-Fargo Company.....		24,490,699 06	11,064,755 78	13,425,913 28	10,310,887 62	3,115,025 66
Totals.....		\$119,052,850 05	\$56,584,085 46	\$62,107,975 79	\$56,495,876 62	\$5,612,299 17
NAME OF COMPANY.		Total Other Income.	Total Deductions From Gross Corporate Income.	Net Corporate Income.	Disposition of Corporate Income.	Balance for the Year to Credit of Profit and Loss.
Adams Express Company.....		\$1,024,393 78	\$51,168 48	\$981,001 40	a\$960,000 00	\$21,001 40
American and National Express Companies.....		1,614,242 67	125,360 93	1,788,351 46	.....	1,788,351 46
Pacific Express Company.....		112,676 60	.....	1,072,757 63	b\$60,000 00	712,757 63
Southern Express Company.....		190,965 44	.....	1,383,177 46	c400,000 00	983,177 46
United States Express Company.....		430,630 77	28,286 17	439,479 37	d500,000 00	.....
Wells-Fargo Company.....		1,138,891 59	73,301 51	4,180,615 74	e800,000 00	3,380,615 74
Totals.....		\$4,511,200 85	\$278,117 09	\$9,845,353 06	\$3,020,000 00	\$6,824,351 92

a Paid on common stock \$8.00 per share per year, aggregating \$960,000.
b Paid on common stock 6% per year, aggregating \$60,000.
c Paid on account of dividends, rates and conditions not named.
d Excess of payments over credits, \$60,520.76.
e Paid on common stock 10 per cent., aggregating \$800,000.

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 7.

STATISTICS OF EQUIPMENT OWNED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Auto-mobiles.	No. Cars.	No. Car Sales (Stationary).	No. Double Wagons.	No. Four Wheel Trucks, All Kinds.	No. Horses and Other Draft Animals.	No. Messengers' Safes.	No. Messengers' Packing Trunks.	No. Office Furniture and Fixtures.	No. Office Safes.	No. Single Wagons.	No. Sleighs.	No. Stable Equipment (Including Horses).	No. All Other Equipment.	Total Value.
Adams Express Company.....	201	.....	154	809	6,854	4,105	2,657	4,821	.....	1,504	2,594	553	.....	.....	\$2,469,554 00
American and National Express Companies.....	.....	.....	137	1,014	6,125	5,307	3,849	3,334	23,166	2,645	2,818	1,345	4,133	16,774	2,513,471 16
Pacific Express Company.....	1	None.	143	162	1,840	685	801	608	.....	942	417	14	.....	.....	365,122 77
Southern Express Company.....	.....	21	295	183	2,258	817	1,653	2,340	.....	1,401	487	None	.....	.....	462,936 00
United States Express Company.....	36	None.	210	2,282	.....	3,347	1,628	2,010	.....	1,593	.....	463	.....	.....	1,319,904 08
Wells Fargo Company.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	2,555	1,369	10,472	.....	1,902	.....	157	.....	1,930	1,180,716 62
Totals.....	238	122	939	4,450	16,677	17,146	11,957	23,585	23,166	9,917	6,316	2,532	4,133	18,704	\$8,311,704 63

STATISTICS OF FINANCIAL PAPER ISSUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Number Money Orders Sold.	Number Travelers' Checks Sold.	Number C. O. D. Checks Sold.	Number Letters of Credit Issued.	Number Other Forms of Remittance Paper Issued.	Total Number.	Amount.	Number of Express Offices on June 30, 1908.	Number of Offices at Which Money Orders Were Sold on June 30, 1908.
Adams Express Company.....	937,106	.....	430,508	.....	.....	1,376,614	\$14,510,186 54	3,673	3,809
American and National Express Companies.....	4,794,624	835,381	1,342,386	525	773,665	7,746,581	258,421,572 29	6,571	6,447
Pacific Express Company.....	634,172	.....	360,936	.....	.....	995,108	9,677,203 77	2,435	2,323
Southern Express Company.....	1,511,977	None.	465,767	None.	None.	1,977,744	15,388,777 79	3,864	3,543
United States Express Company.....	2,265,041	37,928	^b 931,592	32	.....	2,303,001	25,101,737 84	5,036	5,036
Wells Fargo Company.....	1,794,945	c55,836	.....	None.	None.	2,782,373	36,593,234 86	5,020	4,226
Totals.....	11,937,865	929,145	3,531,189	557	773,665	17,181,421	\$359,692,712 59	26,599	25,384

^a Includes both single and double wagons.

^b Included in "Money orders sold."

^c Called "Travelers' money orders."

EXPRESS COMPANIES—TABLE No. 8.
TAXES PAID.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AD VALORUM TAX.		SPECIFIC TAX.			On Prop-erty owned, Not Used in Operation, and Mis-cellaneous.	Internal Revenue, U. S. Gov-ernment.	Total.	Total for Indiana.
	On the Value of Real and Personal Property.	On the Value of Stocks or Bonds or on Valuation Based on Earnings, Dividends or Other Results of Operation.	On Stocks, Bonds, Loans, etc.	On Gross or Net Earnings, Revenue or Dividends.	On Traffic, or Some Physi-cal Quality of Property Operated, or on Privileges.				
Adams Express Company.....	\$99,713 77	\$121,066 74	\$117 08	\$1,150 00	\$27,735 16	\$30,167 45	.....	\$134,604 32	.....
American and National Express Companies.....	7,015 69	17,017 81	.....	31,380 33	2,059 59	.....	.....	279,950 20	\$5,764 01
Pacific Express Company.....	12,564 78	.....	.....	5,706 05	75,745 52	1,492 82	.....	57,473 42	674 84
Southern Express Company.....	49,540 99	.....	.....	22,311 44	6,921 74	1,594 92	.....	95,509 17	463 48
United States Express Company.....	39,363 00	59,009 60	2,476 44	.....	8,358 82	2,987 26	.....	82,845 53	79 34
Wells Fargo Company.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,270 84	305 58
Totals.....	\$208,198 43	\$197,094 15	\$2,593 52	\$60,547 82	\$120,820 83	\$36,242 45	.....	\$785,663 48	\$7,287 25

a Books of company not so kept as to separate items.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Absorbing switching charges.....	231
Accident Bulletins	10
Accident Bulletin No. 3	399
Accident Bulletin No. 4	415
Accident Bulletin No. 5	429
Accidents, information about.....	218
Interurban rules as to.....	329
Investigations and reports.....	10, 189, 225, 284
Prevention of	217
Accounting by interurbans, circular on.....	551
Additional shipping days for oil.....	517
Adjustments of rates.....	511
Affidavit under Car Service Rule No. 7.....	187
Agent, charges against.....	180
Alarms at street crossings.....	194
Amo, highway crossing.....	213
Andrews vs. Wabash R. R.....	66
Anderson Interlocker	103
Angola, Crossing by St. Jos. R. R. of L. S. & M. S.....	38
Angola Ry. & Power Co., ex parte.....	64
Appeal from town ordinance.....	105
Appendixes	25
Appendix I.	27
Appendix II.	31
Appendix III.	109
Appendix IV.	235
Appendix V.	491
Appendix VI.	539
Appendix VII.	547
Appendix VIII.	557
Application for approval of refunds.....	521
Approval of refunds, application for.....	521
Arrivals of cars, notices of.....	188
Ashbury Mine, switch at.....	214
Augusta, train service.....	231
Audible signals, interurban rules on.....	304
Automatic signals at crossings, laws on.....	443
Average demurrage	41

Baggage, checking excess.....	171
Excess	202
Excess rates	213
Lost	216
Bash Packing Co., et al., vs. So. Ry.....	33
Beds, folding, classification.....	104
Bells and whistles as warnings.....	442
Bessire vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.....	52
Bill of lading, uniform.....	552
Circular on	555
Block coal rates, differential.....	173
Block Signals	218
Block System in General.....	13
Bluffton, Crossing of C., B. & C., Ft. W., C. & L. and L. E. & W. at....	40
B. & O. R. R., Crossing L. S. & M. S.....	104
B. & O. R. R., Evansville Furniture, etc., Assn. vs.....	104
B. & O., et al., crossing with L. S. & M. S. Ry.....	98, 107, 108
B. & O. R. R., et al., Indpls. Light & Heat Co. vs.....	93
B. & O. S. W. Ry., Commission vs.....	18
B. & O. S. W., L. & S. I. Traction crossing.....	107
B. & O. S. W., Harmon, Rec., vs.....	65
B. & O. S. W., Application of	66
B. & O. S. W., S. I. Ry. vs.....	52
B. & O. S. W., Central States Cooperage Co. vs.....	45
B. & O. S. W. R. R., Jennings vs.....	45
Brazil, crossing of Vandalia & C. & E. I.....	37
Brazil, switching of cars.....	180
Bridge clearance	220
Bridge rates, K. & I. bridge.....	169
Bulletins, Accident	10
Bulletin, Accident No. 3	399
Accident, No. 4	415
Accident, No. 5	429
Bunching	188
Bunching Rules	227
C. B. & C. vs. Ft. W. C. & L., et al.....	40
C. B. & C. crossing with T., St. L. & W.....	57
C. B. & C. crossing with Ft. W. C. & L. and L. E. & W.....	57
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co., Commission vs.....	16
C., C., C. & St. L. vs. Carbon	105
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs. Commission.....	19
C., C., C. & St. L., Schuler vs.	101
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs. Commission	21
C., C., C. & St. L. R. R., Commission vs.	22
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry., Roots & Co. vs.....	34
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. crossing at Moorefield.....	35
C., C., C. & St. L. interlocker at Colfax.....	36
C., C., C. & St. L. signalling at Mass. Ave., Indianapolis.....	36
C., C., C. & St. L., Farmland Stone Co. vs.....	37
C., C., C. & St. L., crossing with I. U. Tr.....	104

	PAGE
C., C., C. & St. L., Winona Inter. Ry. vs.....	80
C., C., C. & St. L. vs. S. I.....	83
C., C., C. & St. L., crossing of I. U. Traction.....	103
C., C., C. & St. L., crossing at Carbon.....	40
C., C., C. & St. L., Ind. Bridge Co. vs.....	41
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry., Bessire vs.....	52
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry., Commission vs.....	17
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. et al. M., B. & E. Tr. Co. vs.....	168
C., C., C. & St. L. crossing at Coal Bluff.....	57
C., C. & L. R. R., Commercial Club of Richmond vs.....	38
C. & E. R. R. et al., Commission vs.....	35
C. & E. R. R. crossing at Newton.....	38
C. & E. R. R. et al., Kinsey Bros. vs.....	65
C. & E. I. R. R. crossing with T., St. L. & W. R. R.....	107
C. & E. I. R. R., crossing L. E. & W.....	107
C., H. & D. crossing at Dana.....	52
C., H. & D. et al., Commission vs.....	17
C., I. & L. Ry., Romona-Oolitic Stone Co. vs.....	104
C., I. & L., LaFayette Gravel, etc., Company vs.....	37
C., I. & L. Ry., Crawfordsville Shale Brick Co. vs.....	107
C., L. & L. Ry., Appeal from Town Brd.....	56
C., I. & L. Ry., Evans vs.....	66
C., I. & L. Ry., Slider vs.....	108
C., I. & S. Ry. Co. vs. Commission	18
C., I. & S. crossing at E. Chicago.....	39
C., I. & S. crossing at Grasselli.....	39
C., I. & W. Ry., in re.....	65
C., L. S. & E. Ry., ex parte.....	56
C., L. S. & S. B. Ry., crossing Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.....	103
C. R. & Ft. W. R. R. vs. Commission.....	22
Caboose, standard	191
Calora Coal Co. vs. S. I. Ry.....	40
Car service	185, 232
Connersville	190
Raccoon	204
Rules	186, 187, 188, 189, 200
Rule No. 1	188
Rule No. 7	187
Rule on bunching.....	188
Carbon, crossing of C., C., C. & St. L. at.....	40
Carbon, C., C., C. & St. L. vs.....	105
Carbon, watchman for	199
Carload, minimum	176
Carlos City, train service.....	195
Cars, condition of.....	185
Disinfecting	218
Failure to furnish.....	232
Inspected	282
Loading	194
Placing, irregularity	183, 189

	PAGE
Car tin plates, car service on.....	185
Cattle, rates on carload lots.....	194
Cement, rate on.....	98
Central States Cooperage Co. vs. B. & O. S. W.....	45
Chairs, rates on.....	518
Charges against agent	180
Charges for storage.....	190, 232
Charges for using right-of-way	190
Charlestown, train service.....	178
Checks, refund	223
Checking excess baggage.....	171
Cinders, reduction rate on.....	520
Circulars	547
Accounting by interurbans.....	551
Conference on interurban rules.....	549
Fertilizer rates	496
Highway crossing signs.....	550
Highway grade crossings.....	552
Interlocking reports.....	549
Interurban rules, circular on.....	550, 551
Railroad Convention.....	554
Refunds	496
Trespass signs.....	553
Uniform bill of lading.....	552, 555
Claim for lumber.....	230
Claims for shortage.....	187
Clark's Hill, train service.....	204
Clark's Junction interlocker	104
Class rate, reduction of.....	512
Classification of trains, interurban rules on.....	309
Classification of hoop timber	45
Mantel folding beds.....	104
Motor vehicles	173
Paste products	52
Short logs	514
Thin cut lumber.....	219
Clay City, lights at crossings.....	196
Clay City, crossing of I. & L. and E. & I.....	40
Clearances, lateral	14, 195, 226, 232
Overhead	177
Temporary bridge	220
Wires of railroads.....	220
Clermont, depot facilities at.....	177
Coal Bluff, crossing of C., C., C. & St. L. and C. & E. I.....	57
Coal, eastern, rate on.....	516
Establishment of rate on.....	157
Rates	83, 87, 168, 170, 173, 185, 194, 195, 208
Reconsignment	174, 516
Reduction of rate on.....	512, 513, 515
Short weight	190

	PAGE
Coke, reduction of rate on.....	514
Colburn, depot facilities.....	209
Colfax Interlocker of C., C., C. & St. L.....	36
Colfax, train service.....	204
Commercial Club of Richmond, vs. C., C. & L. R. R. et al.....	38
Common carriers	191
Commission vs. B. & O. S. W. Ry.....	18
Commission vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.	16
Commission vs. C., C., C. & St. L. R. R.	22
Commission vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.	17
Commission vs. C. & E. R. R. et al.....	35
Commission vs. C., H. & D. et al.....	17
Commission vs. Express Companies	19
Commission vs. Express Companies	20
Commission vs. K. & I., B. & R. R. Co.....	17
Commission vs. L. E. & W. R. R.....	16
Commission vs. Monon Railway	20
Commission vs. Southern Indiana Railway et al.....	18
Commission vs. Southern Indiana Railway	17
Commission vs. Southern Indiana Railway	22
Commission, C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs.	19
Commission, C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs.	21
Commission, C., I. & S. Ry. Co. vs.....	18
Commission, C., R. & Ft. W. R. R. vs.....	22
Commission, Express Co. vs.....	16
Commission, Grand Trunk Ry. vs.....	17
Commission, L. E. & W. Ry. vs.....	21
Commission, Monon Railway vs.....	18, 21
Commission, Pennsylvania Railroad vs.....	19
Commission, P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs.....	21
Commission, P., F. W. & C. Ry. Co. vs.....	19
Commission, Southern Indiana Railway vs.....	19
Commission, Vandalia R. R. Co. vs.....	17
Commission, Wabash Railway vs.....	18
Commission, duties of	217
Commissioners, Convention of.....	228
Concrete Products, gravel, rates on.....	58
Conductors, interurban rules as to.....	326
Conference on additional oil shipping days.....	537
With express companies.....	537
On Interurban rules.....	549, 550, 551
K. & I. bridge rates.....	536
Reconsignment of coal.....	536
With Tariff Department.....	536
Confidential communications.....	220
Connection between railroads.....	12
Connections at Connerville.....	168
Passenger, at Peru.....	183
Switch, Indianapolis	184
Connecting Carriers, loss of freight.....	215

	PAGE
Connersville, connections at.....	168
Car Service at	190
Interchange Track at.....	65
Construction of Car Service Rules.....	186
Rule No. 1	211
Rule No. 7	187
Full Train Crew Law.....	184, 185
Sixteen Hour Law.....	200
Convention, Railroad	11, 107, 357
Address by Supt. Ames	380
Address by Commissioner Dowling	372
Address by Col. Dunn	391
Address by Chairman Hunt	364, 376
Address by Chief Inspector Shane.....	386
Address by Commissioner Wood	364
Convention Indiana Railroad, call for.....	359
Circular	554
Committees	393
Delegates	360
Discussions	374, 387
Report of Committee.....	394
Convention, Interurban	12, 286
Convention of Railroad Commissioners.....	228
Cord Wood, rates on.....	188, 518
Corn shipments	174
Corn Cobs, rates on.....	192
Corydon Junction, depot facilities at.....	170
Coupon passenger tickets.....	196
Crask vs. Wabash R. R.....	68
Crawfordsville Shale Brick Co. vs. C., I. & L. Ry.....	107
Crawfordsville Junction, switching rates.....	517
Crew, full train.....	224
Criminal Code, governing railroads.....	339
Crossing at Knightstown.....	179
Overhead, whistling for.....	221
Stopping at	222
Steam and street railways.....	226
Cross ties, reduction rate on.....	520
Crushed stone, reduction rate on.....	516, 518
Cottage Grove, depot at.....	214
Curtis et al. vs. P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.....	79
Dana, Crossing at C., H. & D. and S. I.....	52
Daily freight movements.....	204
Death by electric shock, saving from.....	337
Deedsville, depot facilities at.....	67, 173
Deere & Co. vs. I. U. Ry.....	103
Defects in Interlockers.....	341
Definitions in Interurban Rules.....	298

	PAGE
Delays in interstate traffic.....	219
Shipments	230
U. S. Mail.....	218
Delmar, crossing at.....	182
Demurrage	41, 200, 211, 222, 224, 227, 228
Department of Tariffs and Rates in General.....	5
Depots in general	13
Depot facilities, Colburn	209
Corydon Junction	170
Cottage Grove	214
Deedsville	67, 173
Detamore	213
Ellsworth	213
Fairland	101, 215
Fulton	209
Ging	203
Hillsdale	196
Indiana Girls' School.....	177
Jamestown	172
Lake Village	38
Mt. Comfort	199
New Castle	36
New Palestine	204
Pierceville	208
Providence	108
Queensville	79
Rockford	202
Rossville	209
Rushville	169
Sellersburg	174
Straughn	206
Whiteland	208
Desks, rates on.....	230
Detamore, depot at.....	213
Differential in block coal rates.....	173
Discipline talks to railroad men.....	13
Discrepancy in passenger rates.....	217
Discrimination in rates.....	191
Disinfecting cars	218
Doors, grain, claim for making.....	230
Dugger, highway crossing.....	213
Duties of employes, Interurban rules on.....	321
Dyer, Crossing of E. J. & E. R. R., Monon and M. C.....	35
East Chicago Interlocker.....	103
Eastern coal, joint rate on.....	519
Rate on	516
Ejectments, Interurban rules as to.....	330

	PAGE
Electric Lines, inspection of.....	9
Electric shock, saving from death by.....	337
Electric wires, clearance	190
Elevation of tracks, Indianapolis.....	184
Elimination of grade crossings.....	14
Ellsworth, depot at.....	213
East Chicago, crossing of C., I. & S., C. & I., C., T., T. and E., J. & E..	39
E., J. & E. R. R. crossing at Dyer.....	35
E., J. & E. crossing at Ivanhoe.....	38
E., J. & E. Ry., ex parte	56
E., J. & E. Ry., crossing at McCool	57
E., J. & E. Ry., Crossing C., L. S. & S. B. Ry.....	103
E., J. & E., crossing M. C., et al.....	105
Employees, accidents to.....	417, 432
Killed	406
Etter vs. I. S. Ry.....	108
Evans vs. C., I. & L. Ry.....	66
Evansville Furniture, etc., Assn. vs. B. & O. R. R. et al.....	104
Excess baggage, checking.....	171
Interurbans	202
Rates	213
Excess fare	172, 212
Southport and Indianapolis.....	214
Excessive coal rates	186
Excessive rate on corn cobs.....	192
On lumber	203
Exclusive telephone service by carrier.....	215
Explosives, transportation of.....	227
Express cases	16
Express Companies vs. Commission.....	16, 20
Express Companies, Commission vs.....	19
Express, delivery of.....	203
Free delivery	187
Inquiry	111
Lost in transit.....	226
Rates	7, 225
Service, Mt. Vernon.....	230
Tariffs, rules governing.....	498
Extension of free time.....	228
Fairland, depot at.....	101, 215
Failure to furnish cars.....	232
Fares, excess	172
Farmland Stone Co. vs. C., C., C. & St. L. et al.....	37
Fauvre Coal Co. vs. Wabash R. R.....	73
Federal Court, litigation in.....	16
Federal Law on employes.....	219
Fences and guards on railways.....	469
Fertilizer rates, circular on.....	496, 497
Financial statement	27, 30

	PAGE
Fixed signals, Interurban rules on.....	307
Flagmen at crossings, laws on.....	443
Flagmen at town crossings.....	62
Folding beds, classification of.....	104
Folz, in re.....	22
Formal Proceedings in General.....	15, 31
Fowler, delivery of express at.....	203
Franklin, switching at.....	210
Free delivery of express.....	187, 203
Free time	200
Extension of	228
Freight, charges, legal tender.....	184
Liability for lost.....	215
Movements per day.....	204
Rates, prorating	176
Rough handling	171
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Tr. crossing at La Gro.....	58
Ft. Wayne, crossing of P., F. W. & C., L. S. & M. S. and G. R. & I....	36
Full Crew Law, violation of.....	168, 171, 184, 185, 224
Fulton, depot at.....	209
Gary and Inter. Ry., Pennsylvania Co. vs.....	78
Gasoline motor stopping at crossings.....	216
Gates at crossings, laws on.....	443
General rules for Interurbans.....	295
Ging, depot at.....	203
Grade Crossings	14, 434
Laws on	449
Report of committee on.....	448
Warnings at	442
Grain, Milling-in-transit.....	519
Rates on	194, 513
Reduction of rate on.....	515
Transit, rule on.....	513
Doors, claims for making.....	230
Grand Trunk Ry. vs. Commission.....	17
Graselli, crossing of C., I. & S., C., T., T. and E., J. & E.....	39
Gravel—Interchange of shipments.....	209
Gravel rates	175, 189
Reduction rates on.....	519
Gravel and sand, rates on.....	180
Griffith Interlocker	105
Grouping rates	62
Hagerstown vs. P., C., C. & St. L.....	58
Harmon, Rec., vs. Roachdale	62
Harmon, Rec., vs. B. & O. S. W.....	65
Hess vs. C., I. & S. R. R.....	38
Highway crossing, Amo.....	213
Condition of, affecting demurrage.....	224
Dangerous	211

Highway Crossing—Continued.

PAGE

At Delmar	182
At Dugger	213
Grade crossings	442, 532
At Knightstown	179
At Milroy	208
Sings, circular on	550
Hill vs. L. E. & W.	67
Hillsdale, depot facilities	196
Hoop Timber, classification of	45
Hose & Son vs. Wabash R. R.	78
Human Endurance Law	219, 232
Indiana Bridge Co. vs. C., C., C. & St. L.	41
Indiana Girls' School, depot facilities at	177
Indiana Harbor Interlocker	108
Indiana Manufacturers' and Shippers' Assn. vs. S. I. Ry. et al.	73
Indianapolis interchange switching list	228
Indianapolis Light & Heat Co. vs. B. & O. R. R. et al.	93
I. & L. Crossing at Clay City	40
I. & L. Ry. Crossing at Midland	34
I. S. Railway, Etter vs.	108
Indiana Railroad Convention	357
Indiana Soldiers' Home, station at	199
Indiana Union Ry., Deere & Co. vs.	103
Indiana Union Traction crossing C., C., C. & St. L., et al.	103
Indiana Union Traction crossing C., C., C. & St. L.	104
Informal Proceedings in General	15, 109
Inquiry as to express rates	111
Inspection of safety appliances	356
Inspection Department	8
Inspections, report of	235
Interchange between steam and electric lines	80
Switching list, Indianapolis	229
Track at Connersville	65
Of traffic, Orestes	209
Of traffic	176
Interlockers, list of	345
Reports	182, 341
Reports, circular on	549
Interstate business	91, 104
Interstate passenger fares	217
Interstate transportation	219
Interstate traffic, delays in	219
Interurbans accounting, circular on	551
Excess baggage on	202
Interchange with steam lines	80
Officials, Convention of	12
Railroad Convention	286
Interurban Rules	329
Accidents	329
Audible signals	304

Interurban Rules—Continued.

	PAGE
Circular on	549, 550-551
Classification of trains.....	309
Conductors	326
Definitions in	298
Duties of employes.....	321
Ejectments	330
Fixed signals	307
General rules	295
Maintenance of overhead line.....	335
Motormen	324
Motormen and conductors.....	322
Movement of trains.....	309
Semaphore signals	307
Signals	303
Standard time	301
Time tables	302
Track and Roadway Department	331
Track and section foremen	332
Train dispatchers	321
Train orders	313
Train order blank	316
Train signals	306
Use of signals.....	308
Visible signals	303
Interurbans, rules for.....	173
Investigations, special, by Tariff Department.....	535
Irregularity in placing cars.....	183
Ivanhoe, crossing of E., J. & E., G. W. Ry. and M. C. R. R.....	38
Investigations, accident	10, 284
Jamestown, depot facilities.....	172
Jennings vs. B. & O. S. W. R. R.....	45
Jennings vs. L. E. & W. R. R.....	36
Joint rate on eastern coal.....	519
Keasey vs. T. H., I & E. Tr. Co.....	64
K. & I. B. & R. R. Co., Commission vs.....	17
K. & I. Bridge, rates over.....	169
Kimmel, coal rates at.....	170
Kinsey Bros. vs. C. & E. R. R., et al.....	65
Knightstown, crossing at.....	179
Lafayette Gravel, etc., Co. vs. C., I. & L., et al.....	37
Lafayette & Logansport Tr. Co. vs. Vandalia	41
Lafayette Gravel Co. vs. Monon.....	58
Lafayette & Logansport Tr. Co. crossing with Vandalia R. R.....	41
La Gro crossing.....	58
L. E. & W. Ry. vs. Commission.....	21
L. E. & W. R. R, Jennings vs.....	36
L. E. & W. crossing with P., C., C. & St. L.....	45

	PAGE
L. E. & W., Hill vs.....	67
L. E. & W. R. R. Commission vs.....	16
L. E. & W. R. R. crossing with C. & E. I.....	107
L. S. & M. S., B. & O. R. R. crossing.....	104
L. S. & M. S., crossing B. & O.....	98
L. S. & M. S. Ry., crossing B. & O., et al.....	107
L. S. & M. S., crossing B. & O., et al.....	108
Lake Village, depot at.....	38
Lakeville Interlocker	97
Lateral clearances	14, 191, 195, 226, 232
Lateral clearances	195
Laws on highway warnings.....	442
Legal tender of freight charges.....	184
Legislation, suggested	23
Lights at street crossings.....	196
List of Interlockers.....	345
Litigation, pending	16
Live Stock, movement of.....	173
Rate on	513, 519
Loading cars	194
Logs, rates on.....	214
Reduction rate on.....	516, 517, 518, 519, 520
Short, classification	514
Long and Short Haul Clause.....	66, 79
Losantville, switching at.....	170
Lost baggage	216
Lost freight, liability for.....	215
L. & N. Ry. crossing at Watson.....	57
L. & S. I. Traction crossing B. & O. S. W. R. R.....	107
Lumber Claim	230
Excessive rates on.....	203
Overcharge on	190
Rates on	183
Reduction of rates on.....	514, 517, 518
Thin cut, classification.....	219
Magee Interlocker	103
Mail, delays of.....	218
Maintenance of overhead line, Interurban.....	335
Manufacturers' rates to South Bend.....	516
Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, signalling at.....	36
M. B. & E. Tr. Co. vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry Co., et al.....	168
M. C., et al., crossing with E., J. & E.....	105
McCool, crossing of E., J. & E. and B. & O.....	57
Midland, crossing I. & L. and S. I. Railways.....	34
Milk and Cream, reduction of rates on.....	514
Miller's Interlocker	98
Milling-in-transit on grain.....	519
Milroy, highway crossing at.....	208
Minimum carload	176

	PAGE
Minimum rates on short logs.....	514
Minimum weights	230
Monon, et al., Lafayette Gravel, etc., Co. vs.....	58
Monon Ry. vs. Commission	18
Monon Ry., Commission vs.....	20
Monon Ry. vs. Commission	21
Monon Railway, State vs.....	20
Moorefield, crossing C., C., C. & St. L. and I. C. & W. Tr.....	35
Moore vs. Southern Indiana Ry.....	35
Motormen and conductors, Interurban rules on.....	322
Motormen, Interurban rules as to.....	324
Motor vehicles, classification.....	173
Motor, gasoline, stopping at crossings.....	216
Movements, daily, of freight.....	204
Movement of trains, Interurban rules on.....	309
Mt. Comfort, depot facilities at.....	199
Mt. Vernon, express service.....	230
Muncie, interchange at.....	176
Switching at	204
New Albany and Jeffersonville Interlocker.....	107
New Albany, terminal charges.....	171
New Castle, depot at.....	36
New Palestine, depot at.....	204
Newton, crossing of C. & E. R. and Vandalia.....	38
Non-publication of rates.....	176
Notice of car arrivals.....	188
Oak backing, overcharge.....	225
Obstructions, lateral	191
Signboard	233
Offenses against railroads.....	462
Oil, additional shipping days.....	218, 517
Opinions	74, 80, 84, 88, 94, 98, 101, 114
Orders	75, 83, 86, 90, 93, 99, 100, 102
Orestes, interchange at.....	209
Overhead clearances	177
Overhead crossings, whistling for.....	221
Overweights of carloads.....	183
Overcharge on lumber.....	190
Oak backing	225
Scrap iron	189
Overworking operator	219
Oxford Interlocker	107
Paddock, et al., vs. Wabash R. R.....	98
Passengers, Accidents to.....	417, 131
Killed	401
On platform of cars, laws on.....	471
Rates	189, 191
Rates on I. U. Tr.....	214

Passengers—Continued.	PAGE
On traction line.....	181
Service, Yeomans	199
Train connections, Peru	183
Train service at W. Lebanon.....	68
Passes, giving	191
Paste Products, classification of.....	52
P., C., C. & St. L. Ry. vs. Commission	21
P., C., C. & St. L. crossing with L. E. & W.....	45
P., C., C. & St. L., Curtis vs.....	79
P., C., C. & St. L. depot at New Castle.....	36
P., C., C. & St. L., Hagerstown vs.....	58
P., C., C. & St. L., Winona Inter. Ry. vs.....	83
Pending litigations	16
Pennsylvania Co. vs. Gary and Interurban Ry.....	78
Pennsylvania Lines, crossing Ship Canal.....	108
Pennsylvania R. R. vs. Commission.....	19
P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. vs. Commission.....	19
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. crossing at Ft. Wayne.....	35
P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. crossing at Plymouth.....	35
Physical Road, Commission's duties as to.....	217
Inspection	8
Physical Valuation of Railroads.....	226
Pierceville, depot at.....	208
Pierson vs. Vandalia R. R.....	68
Pine Interlocker	107
Placing of cars.....	189
Plymouth, crossing of P., F. W. & C. R. R., L. E. & W. and Vandalia..	35
Police powers of railroad employes.....	477
Procedure, rules of.....	539
Proceedings, formal	31
Prorate, failure to.....	511
On freight rates.....	176
Protecting street crossings.....	178
Providence Station	108
Queensville, train service at.....	176
Queen Coal & Mining Co. vs. S. I. and C. & E. I.....	87
Raccoon, car service at.....	204
Radnor, train service at.....	204
Railroad Convention	11, 107
Circular on	554
Indiana	357
Interurban	286
Rates—Adjustments	511
Between Argos and Templeton.....	221
Block coal differential.....	173
Cattle	194
Cement	98
Chairs	518

Rates—Continued.

	PAGE
Coal	108, 170, 185, 186, 194, 195, 208
Coal, sand and gravel.....	108
Coal, South Bend	208
Cord wood	188
Corn cobs	192
Desks	229
Discrimination in	191
Excess baggage	213
Excessive, on lumber	203
Express, inquiry	111, 225
Fertilizer	496, 497
Grain	194
Gravel	58, 175, 189
Gravel and concrete products.....	58
Interstate passenger	223
Live stock	519
Logs	214
Louisville and New Albany.....	169
On lumber	183
Non-publication of	176
Passenger	189, 191, 217
Passenger, on I. U. Tr.....	214
Passenger on traction line.....	181
Prorating	176
Sand and gravel.....	180
Straw	171
Raub, train service.....	198
Reciprocal Demurrage	41
Recommendation by Tariff Department.....	537
Reconsignments	174
Of coal	516
Reduction of Rates.....	514
Cinders	520
Class rate	512
Coal	512, 513, 515
Coke	514
Cord wood	518
Cross ties	520
Crushed stone	516, 578
Grain	513
Gravel	519
Less than statutory notice.....	535
Live stock	513
Logs	515, 516, 517, 578, 579, 520
Lumber	514, 517, 518
Milk and cream.....	514
Sewer pipe	515
Refund	183, 194, 223
Approval of, application for.....	521

Refund—Continued.

PAGE

Brick	522, 529, 530, 531
Checks	223
Cinders	522, 524
Circular on	496
Coal	521, 524, 527, 530, 532, 534, 535
Coal, eastern	523, 524
Commodity rates	523
Contractor's outfit	524
Corn	526
Corpse	533
Cross ties	528
Dry goods	530
Express	524, 527, 530, 535
Fence posts	531
Flue lining	526
Grain	522, 524
Hay	524, 527, 529
Hoop timber	529
Household goods	531
Live stock	530
Logs	521, 522, 523, 529, 531, 532, 534
Lumber	521, 528, 531
Melons	530
Passenger fares	533, 534
Piano	523
Plows	526
Poles	527
Potatoes	528
Sand	531, 534
Scrap iron	521, 522, 524, 533
Scrap rails	524, 531, 534
Stone, crushed	524, 526, 528
Switching charges	526
Trackage charges	528
Transit claims on grain	524
Wagons	527
Wood slabs	529
Refunding overcharges	33
Tickets	194
Regularity in transportation	228
Reports	179, 206
Accident	189, 225
Committee on Grade Crossings	446
Interlocking	182, 341
Inspections	235
Reports of Electric Railroads—Address of officers	622
Capital stock	630, 634
Characteristics of road	628
Cost of road	644

Reports of Electric Railroads—Continued.

	PAGE
Employees and salaries.....	660
Equipment	669
Funded debt	636, 640
Income from operation.....	652
Mileage	626
Operating expenses	658
Property operated	624
Rentals paid	659
Rentals received, etc.....	656
Revenue statistics	662
Security for funded debt.....	648
Stockholders	622
Taxes and assessments.....	672
Traffic statistics	665
Telegraphs and telephones owned.....	632

Reports of Express Companies—

Assets and liabilities.....	676
Capital stock	674
Cost of land and equipment.....	678
Equipment statistics	680
Financial paper issued.....	680
Funded debt	675
Income account	679
Organization and miles operated.....	673
Taxes	681

Reports of Steam Railroads.....

Bridges, trestles and tunnels.....	618
Capital stock	568
Characteristics of road, alignment, profile.....	616
Consumption of fuel.....	602
Cost of road, employment and general expenses.....	564
Employees and salaries.....	600
Equipment, entire line.....	614
Freight traffic movements.....	590
Funded debt	574
Income	578
Miles in Indiana.....	559
Overhead crossings	620
Operating expenses, entire line.....	586
Operating expenses in Indiana.....	588
Roads jointly owned or leased.....	560
Roads leased	563
Switching or terminal companies.....	561, 562
Taxes and assessments.....	612
Total miles operated.....	558
Traffic and mileage statistics.....	584, 594

Report of Tariff Department.....

Richmond connection

Right-of-way, charges for.....

491

12

190

	PAGE
Roachdale, appeal from Board of Trustees.....	56
Roachdale, Harmon, Rec., vs.....	62
Rockford, depot at.....	202
Romona-Oolitic Stone Co. vs. C., I. & L. Ry., et al.....	104
Roots & Co. vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.....	34
Rossville, depot and train service.....	209
Rough handling of freight.....	171
Rules, car service.....	186, 187, 188
Demurrage	225, 227
General Interurban	295
Governing express tariffs.....	498
Governing overcharges	33
Interlockers	543
Interurbans	173, 295
Procedure	539
Storage	185
Rushville, depot at.....	169
Train service	229
Safety appliances, inspection of.....	10, 356
Salem, stopping trains at.....	185
Sand and gravel.....	79, 108, 180
Saving from death by electric shock.....	337
Schnull & Co. vs. Vandalia R. R. Co.....	33
Schuler, et al., vs. C., C., C. & St. L.....	101
Scrap iron, overcharge on.....	189
Sellersburg depot facilities at.....	174
Semaphore signals Interurban rules on.....	307
Sewer pipe, reduction of rate on.....	515
Sharpsville, street crossing at.....	178
Ship Canal, Pennsylvania Lines crossing.....	108
Shipments, delays in.....	230
Shippers' Bill	192
Shipping days for oil.....	218
Shock, electric, saving from death by.....	337
Shortage, claims for.....	187
Short logs, classification of.....	514
Short weight on coal.....	190
Showing tickets before entering train.....	221
Side tracks to industries.....	223
Side track, removing	192
Signals, block	218
Signal rules, Interurban.....	303
Signals at crossings, laws on.....	443
Town crossings	56
Signboard, badly located.....	233
Signboards at crossings, laws on.....	444
Sixteen Hour Law, construction of.....	200, 232
Slider vs. C., I. & L. Ry.....	108
Slider vs. So. Ry.....	33

	PAGE
Soldiers' Home, station at	199
South Bend coal rates	208
South Bend, Manufacturers' rate to.....	516
St. I. Ry. application	79
S. I. Ry vs. B. & O. S. W.....	52
So. Ry., Bash Pckg. Co. vs.....	33
S. I. Ry., Calora Coal Co. vs.....	40
S. I., C., C., C. & St. L. vs.....	83
So. Ind. Ry., Commission vs.....	17, 18, 19, 22
S. I. Ry., Ind. Mfrs. and Shippers' Assn. vs.....	73
So. Ind. Ry., Moore vs	35
S. I., Queen Coal, etc., Co. vs.....	87
Southern Ry., rough handling of freight.....	171
Southern Railway, Slider vs.....	33
Southern Indiana Ry., et al., United States Cement Co. vs.....	168
S. I. Ry., Wabash Sand and Gravel Co. vs.....	55
Special investigation by Tariff Department.....	535
Standard time, Interurban	301
State Courts, Litigation in.....	17
State vs. Monon Railway	20
State vs. Vandalia Railroad	22
State vs. Wabash Railroad	20
Station at Soldiers' Home	199
Statutory construction	204
Stealing rides on trains, laws on.....	471
Steam railroads, inspection of.....	8, 282
Steam and street railways crossing.....	226
Stock yards, unsanitary condition.....	231
Stone, crushed, reduction rate on.....	516, 518
Stop-over privilege on corn	174
Stopping at crossings	222
Stopping of trains, Salem	185
Storage charges	190, 232
Rules	185
Straughn, depot at	206
Straw, rates on	171
Street crossings, alarms at.....	194
Lights at	196
Sharpsville	178
Street railway crossing steam line	226
St. Joseph Valley R. R. Co., petition to cross L. S. & M. S. at Angola..	38
Subway on C., C., C. & St. L.....	103, 213
Suggested legislation	23
Suitcase, lost	216
Switch construction	186
Ashbury mine	214
Connections, Indianapolis	184
Valparaiso	177
Switching cars, Brazil	180

Switching Cars—Continued.

	PAGE
Charges	55
Absorbing	231
At Franklin	210
List, Indianapolis	229
At Losantville	170
At Muncie	204
Rates at Crawfordsville Junction.....	517
Trap and ferry car.....	520
Switz City, crossing of Vandalia R. R. and I. S. R. R.....	65
Tables, accident	408, 422, 436
Talks to railroad men.....	13
Tariffs, express, rules governing.....	494, 498
Tariffs and Rates, Department of.....	5
Tariff Report	491
Telegraph operator	219
Telephone service by carrier.....	215
Telephone wires over railways.....	193
Tell City, train service at.....	205
Terminal charges, New Albany.....	171
T. H., I. & E. Tr. Co., Keasey vs.	64
Thin cut lumber, classification of.....	219
Through rate on carloads of cattle.....	194
Tickets, coupon	196
Refunding	194
Showing	221
Ties, cross, reduction rate on.....	520
Time tables, Interurban.....	302
T., St. L. & W. R. R., crossing C. & E. I. R. R.	107
Tomlinson, et al., application of.....	103
Town Ordinance, appeal from.....	56, 62, 105
Town Ordinance of Roachdale, appeal from.....	56
Track elevation, Indianapolis.....	184
Track and Roadway Dept., Interurban rules as to.....	331
Track and section foremen, Interurban rules as to.....	232
Tracks, side, to industries.....	223
Traction lines, rates on.....	181
Train Crew Law	185, 224
Train dispatchers, duties of Interurban.....	321
Train movement, Interurban rules on.....	309
Train order blank, Interurban form of.....	316
Train orders, Interurban rules on.....	313
Train service, Augusta	231
Carlos City	195
Charlestown	178
Clark's Hill and Colfax.....	204
Indianapolis and Greensburg.....	211
Mt. Comfort	199
Oakland City and Princeton.....	228

Train service—Continued.	PAGE
Queensville	176
Radnor	204
Raub	198
Rossville	209
Rushville	229
Tell City	205
Ways	211
West Lebanon	68
Train signals, Interurban rules on.....	306
Transit rule on grain.....	513
Transportation of explosives.....	227
Transportation, regularity in.....	228
Trap and ferry car switching.....	520
Travelers on highways, accidents to.....	404, 418, 434
Trespass signs, circular on.....	553
Trespassers, accidents to.....	401, 420, 435
Trespassing on railroads.....	460
Trespassing, statutes on.....	462
Twenty-ride coupon tickets.....	196
Uniform Bill of Lading, circular on.....	552, 555
United States Cement Co. vs. Southern Indiana Ry. Co., et al.....	168
Unloading, placing cars for.....	183
Unsanitary condition of stock yards.....	231
Use of signals, Interurban rules on.....	308
Valparaiso, switch at.....	177
Valuation, physical, of railroads.....	226
Vandalia R. R. Co. vs. Commission	17
Vandalia R. R. crossing at Brazil.....	37
Vandalia R. R. crossing with Lafayette & Logansport Traction.....	41
Vandalia R. R. crossing at Switz City.....	65
Vandalia, crossing Wabash R. R. at Lakeville.....	97
Vandalia R. R., Pierson vs.....	68
Vandalia R. R., Schnull & Co. vs.....	33
Vandalia R. R., State vs.....	22
Veedersburg Interlocker	107
Vehicles or animals on right-of-way.....	465
Violation, Full Crew Law.....	168, 171
Transportation Law	191
Visible signal, Interurban rules on.....	303
Wabash R. R., Andrews vs.....	66
Wabash Railway vs. Commission.....	18
Wabash R. R., Crask vs.....	68
Wabash R. R., crossing Pere Marquette.....	103
Wabash, crossing with Vandalia at Lakeville.....	97
Wabash R. R., Fauvre Coal Co. vs.....	73
Wabash R. R., Hose & Son vs.....	78
Wabash R. R., Paddock et al. vs.....	98

	PAGE
Wabash Railroad, State vs.....	20
Wabash Sand & Gravel Co. vs. S. I. Ry.....	55
Warnings at highway crossings.....	442
Watchman at Carbon.....	199
Watson, crossing of L. & N. Ry. and B. & O. S. W.....	57
Ways, train service.....	211
Weather, additional free time on account of.....	222
Weights, minimum	230
West Lebanon, train service at.....	68
Whistling for overhead crossings.....	221
Whiteland, depot facilities.....	208
Winchester Interlocker	104
Winona Interurban Ry. vs. C., C. C. & St. L.....	80
Winona Interurban Ry. vs. P., C., C. & St. L. Ry.....	83
Wires, clearance	190
Wires over railways.....	193, 220
Yeomans, passenger, etc., service.....	199

Indiana Farmers' Institutes

FOR THE YEAR
1907-1908

By W. C. LATTA
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Lafayette, Indiana
1908

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, November 4, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, November 12, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

November 13, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 13, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer November 13, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

W. E. STONE, PH. D., LL. D., *President Purdue University,
LaFayette, Indiana:*

DEAR SIR—In behalf of the committee on Farmers' Institutes, I respectfully submit herewith the annual report of the Farmers' Institute work for the year ending September 30, 1908.

Following the report proper will be found a schedule of meetings to be held the coming season; also the program, and a brief account of the third Normal Institute for Speakers and eleventh annual conference of Farmers' Institute Workers, held in October, 1908.

Very respectfully yours,

W. C. LATTA,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.
Purdue University,
LaFayette, Indiana,
November 3, 1908.

LaFAYETTE, IND., November 3, 1908.

HONORABLE J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of 1889, amended March, 1901.

Respectfully yours,

WINTHROP E. STONE,
President of Purdue University.

INDIANA FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1907-08.

The first important event of the year which began October 1, 1907, was the tenth annual conference of Institute Workers and second Normal Institute. The proceedings of this conference, which was held in October, 1907, were published in the last annual report of the State Superintendent.

The Farmers' Institute season opened November 18, 1907, and closed February 28, 1908. An occasional independent Institute, however, was held in March, 1908.

Early in February, 1908, the County Institute chairmen were requested to make out statistical reports of the Institute work in their several counties for the season ending March 31, 1908. Late in February the chairmen elect for the ensuing year were asked to advise the Superintendent as to the places, dates, and subjects desired for Institutes to be held in their respective counties in the season of 1908-09. The spring and summer months of 1908 were occupied in the preparation of the annual report of the State Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, preparing the program for the Normal Institute and Conference of Workers to be held in October and in arranging the schedule of Institutes for 1908-09.

Special sessions for boys and girls, for women and for the discussion of agricultural education and rural school improvement were reported by a considerable number of the Institute Associations. Live stock, feeding, dairy, fruit, market garden, and soil sessions were also frequently held.

Soil renewal, corn improvement, feeding problems,

poultry, farm dairying, creamery work, fruit culture, forestry, foods, the home and household management were important topics considered at many of the Institutes.

On the following pages will be found a fuller presentation of the important features of the Farmers' Institute work of the year.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTES HELD.

The number of meetings scheduled was 300; of these 16 failed; extra meetings to the number of 37 were held; total number of meetings actually held was 321; of these 161 were one-day; 156 two-day, and 4 three-day Institutes; total number of Institute days 485; total number of sessions held was 1,112.

ATTENDANCE AT THE INSTITUTES.

The following table gives a complete list of the Institutes held with the number of sessions and the attendance at each meeting in 1907-08. The attendance is the average of the number present at the several sessions of each meeting. The reports of secretaries and speakers were consulted in making up the table. The county aggregates of attendance at the right of the table were obtained by adding together the numbers showing the overage attendance at each of the several meetings held in the county:

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT WINTER FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

COUNTY.	PLACE, 1907-8.	No. Sessions, 1907-8.	Attend- ance, 1907-8.	ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.		
				1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Adams.....	Berne.....	2	66			
	Decatur.....	5	129	195	317	240
Allen.....	Hoagland.....	2	51			
	Nine Mile.....	3	126			
	Huntertown.....	3	66			
	Poe.....	3	111			
	Monroeville.....	3	63			
	Ft. Wayne.....	2	196			
	Maysville.....	5	280	893	584	415
Bartholomew.....	Columbus.....	4	193			
	Hope.....	4	77	270	189	458
Benton.....	Otterbein.....	6	83			
	Boswell.....	2	78			
	Wadena.....	2	32			
	Fowler.....	4	101	294	778	623
Blackford.....	Hartford City.....	4	252	252	223	242
Boone.....	Lebanon.....	5	122			
	Mechanicsburg.....	2	51			
	†Lebanon.....	6	87	260	558	413
Brown.....	Nashville.....	5	37			
	Sprunica.....	3	42	79	211	181
Carroll.....	Deer Creek.....	2	200			
	Camden.....	2	29			
	Burlington.....	3	207			
	Flora.....	5	178	614	628	458
Cass.....	Galveston.....	2	173			
	Young America.....	4	193			
	Royal Center.....	2	113			
	Lucerne.....	2	92			
	Walton.....	2	73			
	Logansport.....	6	221			
	Lake Cicot.....	2	44			
	*Clymers.....	2	153			
	*New Waverly.....	2	50			
	*Royal Centre.....	3	267	1,379	1,259	1,338
Clark.....	Otisco.....	5	47			
	Sellersburg.....	4	10			
	Prather.....	4	47	104	181	251
Clay.....	Clay City.....	5	365			
	Brazil.....	5	108	473	350	484
Clinton.....	Moran.....	2	60			
	Seircleville.....	2	120			
	Colfax.....	2	170			
	Kirklin.....	2	82			
	Frankfort.....	7	542			
	*Mulberry.....	3	197			
	*Rossville.....	3	175			
	*Middlefork.....	5	300	1,646	1,064	1,251
Crawford.....	English.....	5	210			
	West Fork.....	5	119	329	139	126
Daviess.....	Odon.....	5	332			
	Alfordsville.....	4	60			
	Plainville.....	4	57			
	Washington.....	4	196	645	220	394
Dearborn.....	Manchester.....	4	53			
	Ebenezer.....	5	64			
	Dillsboro.....	4	93	210	196	217
Decatur.....	Burney.....	5	375			
	New Point.....	4	147	522	612	408
DeKalb.....	Butler.....	5	185			
	Butler Tp.....	2	89			
	Corunna.....	3	167			
	St. Joe.....	3	112	553	515	481
Delaware.....	Muncie.....	4	135			
	Daleville.....	2	145			
	Albany.....	2	253	533	544	791
DuBois.....	Bird's Eye.....	4	50			
	Holland.....	2	17			
	Huntingburg.....	5	86	153	112	198

*Independent institutes.

†Average of six monthly meetings of Woman's Auxiliary.

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT WINTER FARMERS' INSTITUTES

—Continued.

COUNTY.	PLACE, 1907-8.	No. Sessions, 1907-8.	Attend- ance, 1907-8.	ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.		
				1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Elkhart.....	Goshen.....	5	212			
	Middlebury.....	3	166			
Fayette.....	Elkhart.....	4	161	539	1,381	1,153
	Everton.....	2	132			
Floyd.....	Connersville.....	5	125	257	280	275
	Edwardsville.....	5	44			
Fountain.....	Grant Line.....	6	47	91	42	60
	Attica.....	4	88			
Franklin.....	Veedersburg.....	2	99			
	Kingman.....	3	99	286	281	355
Franklin.....	Metamora.....	2	75			
	Laurel.....	2	48			
Franklin.....	Brookville.....	2	37			
	Fairfield.....	2	51			
Franklin.....	Mt. Carmel.....	5	158			
	*New Trenton.....	2	100			
Fulton.....	Mixersville.....	2	95	564	963	789
	Rochester.....	5	246			
Gibson.....	Akron.....	5	163			
	Kewanna.....	5	150	559	863	1,478
Grant.....	Patoka.....	5	150			
	Oakland.....	4	103	253	437	368
Grant.....	Swayzee.....	5	370			
	Marion.....	5	540			
Greene.....	Fairmount.....	5	284			
	*Marion.....	2	1,050	2,244	1,289	974
Greene.....	Lyons.....	1	18			
	Worthington.....	5	155			
Hamilton.....	Bloomfield.....	5	114	287	197	660
	Westfield.....	5	106			
Hancock.....	Noblesville.....	4	268	374	397	335
	Shirley.....	5	355			
Harrison.....	Greenfield.....	4	425			
	*Charlottsville.....	5	256	1,036	845	466
Harrison.....	Crandall.....	2	145			
	De Pauw.....	2	72			
Hendricks.....	Palmyra.....	2	19			
	Corydon.....	4	85	321	235	350
Henry.....	Pittsboro.....	5	167			
	Clayton.....	2	23			
Henry.....	Danville.....	4	174	364	411	517
	New Castle.....	5	540			
Huntington.....	Lewisville.....	3	154			
	Middletown.....	2	250			
Huntington.....	*Mooreland.....	4	190	1,134	1,022	1,691
	Warren.....	2	220			
Howard.....	Mt. Etna.....	2	139			
	Andrews.....	2	56			
Howard.....	Clear Creek.....	2	72			
	Roanoke.....	2	57			
Howard.....	Markle.....	2	223			
	Huntington.....	4	694	1,461	923	529
Howard.....	New London.....	2	61			
	Kokomo.....	5	132			
Jay.....	Greentown.....	5	135	328	638	515
	Portland.....	6	180			
Jackson.....	Pennville.....	5	180	360	534	323
	Uniontown.....	2	114			
Jasper.....	Brownstown.....	2	117			
	Seymour.....	5	360			
Jasper.....	Kurtz.....	2	67	658	456	324
	Wheatfield.....	3	73			
Jefferson.....	Rensselaer.....	5	146			
	Remington.....	7	94	313	570	377
Jennings.....	Ryker's Ridge.....	7	70			
	Deputy.....	5	106	176	288	360
Jennings.....	North Vernon.....	4	185			
	Lovett.....	2	71			
Jennings.....	Scipio.....	2	51			
	*San Jacinto.....	1	125			

*Independent institutes.

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT WINTER FARMERS' INSTITUTES

—Continued.

COUNTY.	PLACE, 1907-8.	No. Sessions, 1907-8.	Attend- ance, 1907-8.	ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.		
				1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Jennings.....	*Butlerville.....	2	105			
	*Lovett.....	1	25			
	*Scipio.....	1	80			
	*Paris Crossing.....	1	100			
	*North Vernon.....	1	20			
	*Zenas.....	1	100			
	*Commiskey.....	1	75	937	377	245
Johnson.....	Greenwood.....	3	149			
	Franklin.....	5	425	574	554	614
Knox.....	Fritchton.....	5	65			
	Oaktown.....	5	137	202	276	410
Kosciusko.....	North Webster.....	4	156			
	Mentone.....	2	138			
	Warsaw.....	5	433			
	Sydney.....	2	170	897	1,004	481
Lagrange.....	Lagrange.....	5	455			
	Shipsheawanna.....	3	131			
	Lima.....	3	223			
	South Milford.....	2	149			
	Topeka.....	3	525			
	*Topeka.....	1	100	1,583	1,002	1,852
Lake.....	Plum Grove.....	2	52			
	Leroy.....	2	82			
	Merrillville.....	3	140			
	Hobart.....	2	113			
	Highlands.....	2	138			
	Ross.....	2	60			
Laporte.....	Crown Point.....	5	132	717	592	447
	Mill Creek.....	2	73			
	Wanatah.....	5	158			
	Laporte.....	5	265	496	682	997
Lawrence.....	Tunnelton.....	2	46			
	Bedford.....	4	70			
	Fayetteville.....	2	94			
	Bryantsville.....	5	159			
	*Williams.....	5	173			
	*Springville.....	5	87			
	*Lawrenceport.....	5	139			
	*Erie.....	2	48	816	817	94
Madison.....	Summittville.....	5	126			
	Pendleton.....	5	380			
	Anderson.....	5	235	741	1,179	919
Marion.....	Indianapolis.....	4	39			
	Clermont.....	5	95			
	West Newton.....	5	220			
	Oaklandon.....	5	139			
	*Cumberland.....	5	140	633	172	341
Marshall.....	Bremen.....	5	318			
	Culver.....	3	81			
	Plymouth.....	4	194	593	569	1,149
Martin.....	Shoals.....	5	25			
	Burns City.....	2	22	47	64	80
Miami.....	Peru.....	4	181			
	Macy.....	5	166	347	373	388
Monroe.....	Richland Twp.....	2	16			
	Washington Twp.....	2	17			
	Bloomington.....	7	152	185	179	274
Montgomery.....	Waveland.....	6	283			
	Ladoga.....	4	163			
	New Market.....	3	242			
	Wingate.....	3	317			
	Crawfordsville.....	2	63	1,068	903	937
Morgan.....	Mooreville.....	5	293			
	Paragon.....	5	102	395	380	288
Newton.....	Brook.....	5	148			
	Goodland.....	5	98	246	166	207
Noble.....	Wolf Lake.....	3	149			
	Cromwell.....	3	213			
	Cosperville.....	3	218			
	LaOtto.....	2	85	665	526	560

*Independent institutes.

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT WINTER FARMERS' INSTITUTES

—Continued.

COUNTY.	PLACE, 1907-8.	No. Sessions, 1907-8.	Attend- ance, 1907-8.	ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES		
				1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Ohio.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	5	40	40	30	202
Orange.....	Orangeville.....	2	47			
	Paoli.....	2	181			
	Orleans.....	5	241	469	605	681
Owen.....	Gosport.....	3	30			
	Spencer.....	4	73			
	Patrickburg.....	4	34	137	208	249
Parke.....	Rockville.....	4	311			
	Bellmore.....	2	94			
	Marshall.....	2	119	524	583	690
Perry.....	Avery's Church.....	4	107			
	Tell City.....	6	355	462	268	114
Pike.....	Winslow.....	4	107			
	Stendal.....	2	52			
	Petersburg.....	2	35	194	97	324
Porter.....	Hebron.....	3	123			
	Valparaiso.....	5	122			
	McCool.....	2	88	333	247	278
Posey.....	Mt. Vernon.....	5	99			
	Poseyville.....	5	237			
	*Cynthiana.....	4	388	724	445	784
Pulaski.....	Winamac.....	5	161			
	Star City.....	5	99	260	258	163
Putnam.....	Greencastle.....	5	570			
	Cloverdale.....	5	118			
	Roachdale.....	2	224	912	704	784
Randolph.....	Winchester.....	4	239			
	Union City.....	2	140			
	Ridgeville.....	5	209	588	405	693
Ripley.....	Friendship.....	5	91			
	Versailles.....	5	80	171	117	245
Rush.....	Carthage.....	5	72			
	Milroy.....	2	81			
	Manilla.....	3	177			
	Falmouth.....	2	125			
	Arlington.....	3	172	627	1,086	807
Scott.....	Scottsburg.....	5	136	136	89	157
Shelby.....	Shelbyville.....	5	160			
	Flat Rock.....	2	80			
	Morristown.....	5	378	618	600	921
Spencer.....	Chrisney.....	5	116			
	Richland.....	3	222			
	Dale.....	2	78			
	Newtonville.....	3	207	623	705	740
Starke.....	Aldine.....	3	184			
	Knox.....	4	278	462	300	591
Steuben.....	Orland.....	2	53			
	Salem Center.....	3	163			
	*Flint.....	3	333			
	Angola.....	5	650			
	Hamilton.....	3	243	1,442	745	873
St. Joseph.....	North Liberty.....	5	225			
	Wyatt.....	3	270			
	New Carlisle.....	3	296			
	*South Bend.....	5	350			
	Walkerton.....	3	279	1,420	1,573	995
Sullivan.....	Pleasantville.....	5	267			
	Carlisle.....	5	74	341	174	326
Switzerland.....	East Enterprise.....	5	188			
	Patriot.....	5	84			
	Moorefield.....	5	125	397	110	303
Tippecanoe.....	Monitor.....	2	250			
	Mt. Zion Church.....	2	104			
	Farmers' Inst.....	3	109			
	Montmorenci.....	2	215			
	*Purdue University.....	2	63			
	Dayton.....	2	68			
	Clark's Hill.....	2	73	882	960	437

*Independent institutes.

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT WINTER FARMERS' INSTITUTES
—Continued.

COUNTY.	PLACE, 1907-8.	No. Sessions, 1907-8.	Attend- ance, 1907-8.	ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.		
				1907-8.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Tipton.....	Kempton.....	3	126			
	Windfall.....	3	264			
	Tipton.....	5	808	1,198	1,724	1,548
Union.....	Liberty.....	4	420	420	531	540
Vanderburgh.....	McCutchenville.....	5	223			
	Perry Twp.....	2	110			
	Knight Twp.....	2	83	416	522	392
Vermillion.....	Dana.....	5	60	60	180	98
Vigo.....	Pimento.....	4	114			
	Ellsworth.....	4	64	178	162	151
	Wabash.....	4	94			
Wabash.....	Somerset.....	1	36			
	Laketon.....	2	41			
	*Lafontaine.....	2	350			
Warren.....	*North Manchester.....	1	376	897	1,073	285
	Pine Village.....	2	143			
	West Lebanon.....	5	194			
Warrick.....	Foster.....	2	65	402	543	533
	Newburg.....	1	67			
	Boonville.....	5	86			
Washington.....	Tennyson.....	2	33	186	129	170
	Pekin.....	2	93			
	Kossuth.....	2	101			
Wayne.....	Claysville.....	4	47			
	Salem.....	4	160	401	486	449
	Greensfork.....	5	253			
Wells.....	Cambridge City.....	4	283	536	1,079	982
	Liberty Center.....	2	125			
	Uniondale.....	3	117			
White.....	Petroleum.....	2	40			
	Bluffton.....	5	124	406	800	631
	Wolcott.....	6	282			
Whitley.....	Headlee.....	3	170			
	Idaville.....	5	184			
	Monticello.....	5	49			
Whitley.....	*Burnettsville.....	5	130	815	445	695
	Hecla.....	3	145			
	Columbia City.....	5	452			
Total.....	Larwill.....	3	167	764	946	343
		1,112	50,592	50,592	49,476	49,325

*Independent institutes.

Number of Winter Institutes held 1907-08, 321; 1906-07, 273; 1905-06, 250.
Number of Institute sessions held 1907-08, 1,112; 1906-07, 980; 1905-06, 918.
Average attendance 1907-08, 176; 1906-07, 181; 1905-06, 197.

The average attendance is a little less than in the last two previous years. This is doubtless due in part to the greater number of sessions held at small outlying points, and in part to a number of women's sessions, which were attended, as a rule, only or chiefly by women. The number of sessions is 132 more than last year, which was the highest up to that time.

It will be observed that the aggregate attendance, obtained by adding the numbers giving the average attend-

ance at the several meetings, passed the 50,000 mark last season. The actual number of persons attending is, of course, considerably larger. The figures showing the attendance by counties are, in each case, the aggregate of the averages for the several meetings held in the county.

Notwithstanding the slightly reduced attendance, 49 of the 92 counties of the state report an increase in attendance over the previous year. Each one of 42 counties shows an attendance of over 500 the past season, and each of 11 counties reports over 1,000 in attendance.

The local Institute officers whose meetings show a falling off in attendance compared with previous years should advertise their meetings more thoroughly hereafter. There is no reason why at least three-fourths of the counties should not show a respectable increase in attendance for several years to come. This would greatly enhance the benefits of the Institute work.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTES AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN EACH MONTH.

The following table shows the number of meetings held and the average attendance in each month, also the average number of meetings and average attendance in each month for the past three years.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MEETINGS AND AVERAGES BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.		AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS.	
	No. of In- stitutes.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of In- stitutes.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of In- stitutes.	Average Attend- ance.	No. of In- stitutes.	Attend- ance.
November....	22	101	19	87	22	105	21	98
December....	83	150	67	134	89	123	80	136
January.....	69	258	94	211	97	199	87	220
February.....	66	219	84	205	76	156	75	193
March.....	10	236	5	216	.....	.....	8	226

Excluding March, in which month but few meetings were held, it will be observed, from the column giving the three year averages, first, that in number of meetings, Jan-

uary stands first, December second, February third, November fourth; and second, that in average attendance January comes first, February second, December third, and November fourth.

The low attendance in November and in early December is, no doubt, due to the fact that the farmers are still busily engaged during this part of the year in harvesting the corn crop. The table makes it clear that January and February are the months most favorable for Farmers' Institute work in Indiana. It will be well to note, however, that the massing of meetings in these two months makes it more difficult to arrange a working schedule of meetings and supply the most efficient speakers.

SUMMARY OF INSTITUTES AND ATTENDANCE BY YEARS.

YEAR.	Number Counties Holding Institutes.	Total Number Institutes Held.	Average Attend- ance.	Aggregate Attend- ance.
1889-90.....	50	50		
1890-91.....	41	41		
1891-92.....	90	102		
1892-93.....	89	95		
1893-94.....	92	95		
1894-95.....	92	97	118	11,446
1895-96.....	92	103	272	28,016
1896-97.....	92	104	232	24,128
1897-98.....	92	108	272	29,376
1898-99.....	92	102	250	25,500
1899-00.....	92	104	269	27,976
1900-01.....	92	104	279	29,016
1901-02.....	92	197	191	37,603
1902-03.....	92	179	192	34,226
1903-04.....	92	175	338	59,189
1904-05.....	92	226	329	74,467
1905-06.....	92	250	197	49,325
1906-07.....	92	273	181	49,476
1907-08.....	92	321	176	50,592

In consulting the above table, it should be born in mind, first, that the high averages and aggregates in attendance for 1903-04 and 1904-05 were due to a different method of computing attendance which greatly exaggerated the real number present; and, second, that the method employed for the other years, as explained on a previous page, falls considerably below the actual number of persons attending the Institutes.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE INSTITUTE FUND.

The classified disbursements of the state appropriation for Farmers' Institutes for the year ending September 30, 1908, as certified to by the Secretary of Purdue University, are as follows:

DR.

Received of State Treasurer.....\$10,000 00

CR.

Mileage and per diem of speakers.....	\$6,293 12
Salary of Superintendent.....	1,800 00
Expenses of Annual Conference in 1907.....	871 46
Clerical work	551 97
Printing, stationery and postage.....	247 95
Printing annual report for 1906-07.....	103 16
Traveling expenses of Superintendent.....	76 94
Express, freight, telephone, etc.....	22 60
Supplies	10 25
Charts	9 50
Membership dues American Association Farmers' Institute Workers	5 00
Miscellaneous	4 05
Repairs	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00 \$10,000 00

I, Edward A. Ellsworth, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University, hereby certify that the expenditures from the above mentioned fund are full and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) EDWARD A. ELLSWORTH,
Secretary Board of Trustees Purdue University.

FUNDS COLLECTED AND DISBURSED BY THE SEVERAL COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Institute season of 1907-08 was the first in which the county associations received no state funds for meeting local expenses. The fund hitherto used for this purpose was largely utilized in sending a greater number of speakers than in previous years.

The accompanying table shows the amount of money collected as membership dues, the amount raised in other ways, and also the total receipts and disbursements in each of the several counties of the State for the Institute season of 1907-08.

TABLE SHOWING FUNDS COLLECTED AND EXPENDED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR 1907-08.

COUNTY.	Member- ship, Dues, Institute Associa- tion.	Dues and Other Dues, Woman's Auxiliary.	Private Funds from Donations, Advertis- ing, Etc.	From County Treasurer.	Total Receipts.	Amount Expended.
Adams.....	\$10 00			\$4 75	\$14.75	\$14 75
Allen.....	40 00	\$14 00		54 00	108 00	108 00
Bartholomew.....	30 50		\$9 00	9 82	49 32	49 32
Benton.....	67 60			67 60	135 20	135 20
Blackford.....	7 75	3 25	23 50	11 00	45 50	33 00
Boone.....	17 25	12 00	22 90		52 15	40 15
Brown.....				10 00	10 00	10 00
Carroll.....	13 00		42 00		55 00	42 00
Cass.....	74 80		8 60		83 40	119 70
Clarke.....	8 50				8 50	11 00
Clay.....	29 50	6 60	42 75		78 85	78 85
Clinton.....	88 55	5 25	92 61	92 20	278 61	278 61
Crawford.....	20 00			10 00	30 00	30 00
Daviess.....	46 35			42 89	89 24	89 24
Dearborn.....			41 50		41 50	21 00
Decatur.....	54 50				54 50	48 50
Dekalb.....			50 00		50 00	50 00
Delaware.....			13 56		13 56	11 27
Dubois.....			19 10	34 60	53 70	34 60
Elkhart.....	30 00		36 50		66 50	47 00
Fayette.....	24 15		14 60	12 15	50 90	50 90
Floyd.....	1 50		5 00		6 50	6 50
Fountain.....	39 10		6 56		45 66	38 40
Franklin.....	23 00	3 50	39 00		65 50	29 75
Fulton.....	8 00		20 00		28 00	28 00
Gibson.....			35 00		35 00	35 00
Grant.....	70 95	21 90	234 52	85 33	412 70	412 70
Greene.....				25 00	25 00	25 00
Hamilton.....	20 25		2 00		22 25	19 30
Hancock.....	39 25		69 93		109 18	102 61
Harrison.....	10 00		3 35	10 00	23 35	23 35
Hendricks.....	18 25		8 00	15 75	42 00	42 00
Henry.....			12 61		12 61	38 00
Howard.....	14 00		15 00		29 00	27 00
Huntington.....	56 00	17 00	107 50	50 00	230 50	174 76
Jackson.....	33 00		40 50	20 80	94 30	93 68
Jasper.....			53 33		53 33	53 33
Jay.....	34 00			19 15	53 15	40 65
Jefferson.....	11 50		10 15		21 65	18 51
Jennings.....	78 00	25 00	51 60	100 00	254 60	254 60
Johnson.....			57 00		57 00	57 00
Knox.....	15 00	15 00	20 00		50 00	50 00
Kosciusko.....	16 25		11 63	16 25	44 13	44 13
Lagrange.....	47 00		35 00	47 00	129 00	96 30
Lake.....	36 70		22 10		58 80	58 80
Laporte.....			900 00		900 00	900 00
Lawrence.....	40 50		52 64		93 14	93 14
Madison.....	32 95			32 70	65 65	65 90
Marion.....	12 50			150 00	162 50	101 75
Marshall.....	27 25	3 75			31 00	28 60
Martin.....			17 50		17 50	17 50
Miami.....	19 00				19 00	8 35
Monroe.....	100 00	85 00		100 00	285 00	285 00
Montgomery.....	28 50	8 75	139 99		177 24	111 15
Morgan.....	27 50		26 75		54 25	54 25
Newton.....			42 25	9 00	51 25	51 25

TABLE SHOWING FUNDS COLLECTED AND EXPENDED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES FOR 1907-08—Continued.

COUNTY.	Member- ship, Dues, Institute Associa- tion.	Dues and Other Dues, Woman's Auxiliary.	Private Funds from Donations, Advertis- ing, Etc.	From County Treasurer.	Total Receipts.	Amount Expended.
Noble.....	\$26 75			\$52 11	\$78 86	\$52 11
Ohio.....			\$6 95		6 95	6 95
Orange.....			17 35		17 35	17 50
Owen.....			50 00		50 00	50 00
Parke.....	24 50	\$5 75*			30 25	16 95
Perry.....			40 00	100 00	140 00	140 00
Pike.....	11 00	2 25		10 40	23 65	23 65
Porter.....	9 75		26 25		36 00	36 00
Posey.....	27 50		28 70		56 20	45 40
Pulaski.....	15 00		20 00		35 00	25 00
Putnam.....			20 00	20 00	40 00	40 00
Randolph.....	45 00	10 00	11 00		66 00	33 90
Ripley.....	5 50		34 00		39 50	34 00
Rush.....	94 50	8 50	104 30	100 00	307 30	307 30
Scott.....			3 00		3 00	3 00
Shelby.....	32 00			31 27	63 27	63 27
Spencer.....	13 50				13 50	40 00
Starke.....	50 00			29 00	79 00	58 85
Steuben.....	75 00		20 00		95 00	30 00
St. Joseph.....			26 00	29 00	55 00	
Sullivan.....	25 25		2 25		27 50	27 50
Switzerland.....			25 00		25 00	25 00
Tippecanoe.....	93 15		5 00	70 66	168 81	168 81
Tipton.....	72 50		37 60	36 25	146 35	146 35
Union.....	22 25		28 90	21 25	72 40	72 40
Vanderburgh.....	22 75	8 50	145 00	31 25	207 50	203 04
Vermillion.....	13 75		53 25		67 00	66 25
Vigo.....	14 00				14 00	10 50
Wabash.....						28 00
Warren.....	15 25		9 25		24 50	13 25
Warrick.....	15 00			15 00	30 00	18 00
Washington.....			9 85		9 85	9 85
Wayne.....	26 75		7 50	17 62	51 87	51 87
Wells.....				27 00	27 00	27 00
White.....	21 75	6 45	25 00		53 20	46 05
Whitley.....	15 00	5 00	7 70	12 93	40 63	40 63
Total.....	\$2,209 80	\$267 45	\$3,219 38	\$1,633 73	\$7,330 36	\$6,767 73

The above table was compiled from the reports of the chairmen, several of which were incomplete. It is believed, therefore, that the total receipts amounted to about \$8,000, and that the total disbursements were \$7,000 or more, making a grand total of about \$17,000, State and local funds expended for the year 1907-08.

The above table shows that less than half of the Institute Associations received county funds for the support of the Farmers' Institute work. Three reasons may be given for the failure of many associations to receive coun-

ty funds: first, the annual meetings of nearly all the associations were held prior to the time when the Institute Act of 1907 went into effect. The associations were, therefore, unable, technically, to comply with the feature of the law requiring the adoption and announcement of the plan of work for the ensuing year so far as this related to anything new that might be undertaken; second, many of the County Institute chairmen failed to notify their respective county auditors at the proper time of their desire to avail themselves of the provision of said Act authorizing the payment of county funds for the support of the Institute work; third, in a few instances associations failed to secure paid members and were thus debarred from securing county funds by the expressed terms of the Institute Act.

The table gives ample evidence, however, of the commendable activity of most of the chairmen in securing financial support from private sources and not a few were notably successful in securing ample funds for the support of the Institute work.

Now that the Institute Act of 1907 is better understood by the Farmers' Institute and county officials, it is believed that every association having a paid membership will be able to secure annually, hereafter, county funds for the support of the Institute work.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE INSTITUTE WORK.

There is a growing tendency to discuss, at the Farmers' Institutes, special subjects and special interests. Among these may be mentioned soil inoculation, the relation of systems of cropping to soil productiveness, alfalfa, the southern legumes, tomatoes, potatoes, melons and melon blight, the scale insects, spraying, dairy vs. creamery, methods of creaming, starters in butter-making, bacteria in food, in water and in the home, sanitary dwellings, barns and water supply, feeding rations, methods of feeding, and specialized types of live stock as draft horses, beef and dairy types of cattle, object lessons in stock and corn judging, and sometimes class exercises in competitive judging of grains, fruits, potatoes, dairy and culinary products.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Special sessions are becoming more frequent from year to year. In many of the counties one or more special sessions were held the past season, and in a few counties nearly every session was special in character. There were special sessions on soils, crops, live stock and dairy, etc.; special sessions for women and for boys and girls, and a number of special sessions relating to school improvement, agricultural education, industrial training, nature study, etc. The total number of special sessions reported for the past winter is:

Reports from 18 counties show that 30 educational sessions were held the past winter; the counties which held educational sessions are Brown, Elkhart, Floyd, Gibson, Howard, Jasper, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Ohio, Orange, Pike, St. Joe, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union and White.

Thirty-two counties report that 67 women's sessions were held. The counties which held women's sessions are Allen, Bartholomew, Boone, Cass, Clinton, Clay, Elkhart, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jefferson, Jennings, Lagrange, Lawrence, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Newton, Perry, Pike, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Spencer, St. Joe, Tipton, Wells, White and Whitley.

Twenty counties show that 27 boys' and girls' sessions were held. The counties holding such sessions are Daviess, Delaware, Elkhart, Hancock, Huntington, Jasper, Jennings, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Ohio, Pike, Randolph, Rush, Scott, Switzerland, Tipton, Vanderburgh, Warrick and White.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.

The Women's Auxiliary, as its name indicates, is an organization supplementary to the Farmers' Institute Association. The Women's Auxiliary sometimes holds a separate session, especially for women, but quite as often, and perhaps more frequently, it takes charge of one or more general sessions of the Farmers' Institute. Thirty-six counties report regularly organized Women's Auxiliaries.

This is considered a good showing, inasmuch as such organization is entirely voluntary and without State aid, except in the way of an occasional assigned speaker. The counties reporting organized Women's Auxiliaries are Allen, Bartholomew, Blackford, Boone, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, Elkhart, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Grant, Hancock, Howard, Huntington, Jasper, Jefferson, Jennings, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Laporte, Marshall, Montgomery, Morgan, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Spencer, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh and Whitley.

INSTRUCTION IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Domestic Science instruction has become a regular and very important feature of the Farmers' Institute work. For several years a trained instructor has devoted almost the entire Institute season to such work and the demand continues unabated. Two features of this instruction merit special attention: One, the help and encouragement given to farmers' wives, and, two, the inspiration given to young women to adequately prepare for the very important mission of the housekeeper and homemaker. The number of meetings attended by specially trained Domestic Science instructors in recent years is as follows: In 1904-05, 31; 1905-06, 56; 1906-07, 68; 1907-08, 46. The only counties of the State which have not been visited by a trained Domestic Science instructor within the last four years are Dearborn, Dubois, Ohio, Steuben, Vermillion, Wabash and Warrick.

In addition to the foregoing, much instruction pertaining to the home and household management has been given at the Institutes by farmers' wives. Nearly all of this instruction has been both acceptable and valuable.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONTESTS.

The reports of the Chairmen show that young people's contests of various kinds were held in 34 counties. These contests included the competitive growing and exhibiting of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and poultry, and the making

and exhibiting of butter, bread and cake. The corn contests were by far the most numerous and popular and some of them were highly successful. In most cases, however, the exhibits showed a lack of training on the part of the contestants as to the standards of merit in the articles exhibited. In a number of instances the contestants received preliminary instruction and the exhibits of corn, in particular, were, in consequence, very creditable, being superior in quality and uniformity to those made by active farmers.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL CLUBS.

The desirability of organizing boys' and girls' school clubs for the purpose of training the young people in the growing and exhibiting of high class farm and dairy products has become apparent to the more observing and thoughtful Institute workers. For this reason the formation of boys' and girls' clubs, under the supervision of the county superintendents of schools assisted by the teachers has been recommended.

The following circular relative to school clubs and the accompanying tentative forms of constitution for such clubs were published and distributed early in the spring of 1908 in the hope that they might prove helpful in securing the organization and maintenance of a goodly number of school clubs during the year of 1908-09.

CONCERNING BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL CLUBS.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR ORGANIZATION, SUPERVISION AND PLAN OF WORK.

In April, 1907, a circular, giving suggestions for conducting young people's contests of various kinds, under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute Associations, was sent out from the office of the undersigned to the Farmers' Institute workers and county school superintendents of the State.

In accordance with the suggestions offered, or in pursuance of other plans, contests in the line of growing or making and exhibiting farm and home products by the boys and girls were conducted in several counties the present season. Many boys and girls of the public schools were interested and some very creditable exhibits of corn, oats, wheat, poultry, bread, and butter were made.

In several instances the members of boys' corn clubs were previously instructed in the selection of approved types of corn, and the results were evident in the quality and uniformity of their exhibits. In most cases, however, the boys and girls received little, if any, definite previous instruction, and their exhibits clearly showed some lack of knowledge of the various points of excellence to be attained.

The experience of the present season has clearly demonstrated both the value and need of instructing the contestants as to the standards of excellence in the farm and culinary articles which they are encouraged to produce and enter in competitive exhibits at the Farmers' Institutes.

The great *practical* value of these young people's contests is evident to all intelligent observers. When carefully prepared for and properly conducted, these contests have, also, a very high *educational* value, and it is *this* feature which strongly appeals to the county superintendents of schools and teachers.

Experience has already shown that the systematic instruction of the young people in making or growing farm and household products and in selecting articles of the highest excellence for competitive exhibits can be secured through and by means of boys' and girls' school clubs. It has been shown also that such school clubs, when properly conducted, admirably supplement the work of the school.

It is believed that the conditions are now favorable in many sections of the State for the establishment and successful maintenance of boys' and girls' school clubs under the joint auspices of the Farmers' Institute Associations and the public schools. The local Farmers' Institute managements can furnish the necessary incentive in the way of premiums for an annual contest in growing or making, exhibiting and judging products of the farm and home, and in presenting papers describing the methods employed. The county superintendents of schools, assisted by their corps of teachers, can organize the boys and girls into school clubs and secure for them the necessary preliminary instruction to enable them to make truly

educational and highly successful competitive exhibits at the Farmers' Institutes the following season.

Where not already associated with existing school clubs, the boys and girls between the ages of, say, ten and twenty might be organized into township or county clubs. If a county club is organized it should be divided into township branches with the principal school in the township, if centrally located, as the headquarters for the club. As the work of the girls would properly differ much from that of the boys, it would be best, doubtless, to organize separate clubs for them. Each club should be officered, conducted and its programs largely rendered by its own active members under the guidance and assistance of one or more teachers. Each club might hold, on Saturdays, monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly meetings, according to the wishes or convenience of its members. When farm crops are to be considered, the meetings should be so timed that each topic may be taken up in reference to the season. At least half the time of each meeting should be devoted to the consideration of such subjects as will prepare the members for the annual contest at the end of the year. Some time may be devoted, also, to music, recitations and general subjects.

The following suggestive outlines of special subjects will serve to show what might be undertaken respectively by boys' and girls' clubs the first year:

I. SPECIAL TOPICS FOR A BOYS' SCHOOL CLUB FOR ONE YEAR.

FIRST MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Selection of seed corn from the standing crop—when, how and why. Members will bring desirable and undesirable types of stalk and ear for study and comparison.

SECOND MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Points of excellence in corn—study of the score card. Members will bring various types of ears for illustration and shell certain ears to get per cent. of grain and cob.

THIRD MEETING.—*Special Topic:* How to use the score card; an exercise in scoring ten ears of corn by each member.

FOURTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Comparison of home varieties of corn with the standard ear*, as to length, circumference, proportion of grain and cob, color of grain and cob, regularity in rows and uniformity in size and shape of kernels, etc.

FIFTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Testing and grading seed corn. Members will exhibit or demonstrate methods used. A second exercise by each member in scoring corn.

SIXTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Preparation of soil, planting and culture of corn to secure perfect stand and greatest yield.

II. SPECIAL TOPICS FOR A GIRLS' SCHOOL CLUB FOR ONE YEAR.

FIRST MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Winter and spring wheat—where grown, characteristics, and uses. The club should have samples of each for study and comparison.

SECOND MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Burr, roller-process, and whole-wheat flour—their characteristics, composition, and uses. The club should have and carefully examine samples of each kind of flour.

*Approved by the Corn Growers' Association for this section of the State.

THIRD MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Yeast—its nature and use in bread-making; effect of temperature on growth of yeast plants; hops in home-made yeast; wild yeast. Members will bring samples of home-made yeast mixtures and also of commercial yeasts.

FOURTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Bread—ingredients, mixing, rising, kneading. Study and use of score card. A loaf of bread is needed for demonstration.

FIFTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Baking bread—the objects; time and temperature for; effect of over and under baking; general appearance, form, size, color, crust, and crumb of a well baked standard* loaf of bread. Members will each bring a loaf of white yeast bread, baked the day before, and each will score one or more loaves of bread.

SIXTH MEETING.—*Special Topic:* Bread—examination and sampling of loaves of bread, baked by the members the day before, with mutual criticism. A second exercise by the members in judging bread by the score card.

The topics⁸ in the above outlines might be condensed and considered in four meetings or they might be easily extended for eight or ten meetings.

A highly successful corn grower and an expert judge of corn might be invited to address the boys' club on corn culture and on judging by the score card. In like manner a first-class bread maker and a good judge of bread might be asked to address the girls' club. With the above named possible exceptions, the work of the club should be performed by its own active members.

The second year the boys' club might give attention to corn improvement; the third year to culture and improvement of the small grains; the fourth year to fruit, and the fifth to dairying and so on.

The girls' club might consider in successive years: butter making; the stitches used in sewing—basting, gathering, over-casting, felling, button-hole, etc.; underwear; cotton waists and aprons. If thought best the club might take up, the same year, both bread and sewing.

Half-day sessions, beginning, say, at 9 a. m. or 1:30 p. m., will be most practicable as a rule. If but four meetings are held, it will be better to hold both morning and afternoon sessions. Whenever a judging exercise is undertaken, there should be two sessions, the forenoon being given to discussion and the afternoon to instruction in judging and to the scoring of corn or bread by the members.

In order to provide stationery and postage, procure reference books and illustrative material, the members should pay annual dues. The dues may be uniform for all, or graded as to ages, somewhat as follows: Under 12, 10c.; 12 and under 15, 15c.; 15 and under 18, 20c.; 18 and over, 25c.

The bulletins and special circulars of the Experiment Station, LaFayette, Indiana, will be furnished free. The farmers' bulletins of the National Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on crops, foods, etc., can be had usually for the asking or for a few cents. These bulletins and circulars will prove very helpful to the members in preparing for the meetings of the club. Samples of approved forms of score cards for corn, bread,

*As given in the bread score card.

and butter, explaining the several points of excellence, will be sent from the office of the undersigned to each club upon request.

The Farmers' Institute Chairman, the President of the Woman's Auxiliary, and the committee having immediate supervision of the young people's contest should confer with the County Superintendent of Schools and the teachers in charge of the school clubs and agree upon premiums of real utility and educational value. The following will serve as examples of suitable premiums:

- (1) Books—Manuals, and on science, travel, biography, etc.
- (2) Useful articles as a seed-grader, universal bread maker, milk tester, etc.
- (3) Excursions to some place or point of interest as the State Fair, Experiment Station, a creamery, canning factory, a noted orchard, farm or herd.
- (4) Scholarships covering the expenses of attending the Farmers' Short Course, or the Winter School of Agriculture at Purdue University.

In several instances, boys have been awarded, as a premium, their expenses while attending the Farmers' Short Course or the Winter School of Agriculture of Purdue. This premium (expenses in the Winter School of Agriculture), should not be awarded to anyone who has not completed, at least, the common school course of study or to anyone under eighteen years of age. School boys and girls who may win a scholarship, in the Winter School of Agriculture, should complete the course of study in the home school before availing themselves of the premium won. Farmers' Institute officials should, therefore, be willing to hold the premium money in trust, in such cases, until the winners have completed the course in the public school. Further the boys and girls, who may win the above named premium and who have the necessary preparation, should have the option of entering the *regular* course in Agriculture or Household Economics of Purdue University.

In order to further aid in the establishment and maintenance of successful school clubs, the undersigned will render assistance gladly, if desired, in the way of information, suggestions or advice to Farmers' Institute officers and committees, County Superintendents of Schools and teachers, and also to the officers and committees of boys' and girls' school clubs.

Tentative forms of constitution for boys' and girls' school clubs accompany this circular. Others will be sent by the undersigned upon request.

W. C. LATTA,

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, February 28, 1908.

PROPOSED FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR A BOYS' SCHOOL CLUB.

Article I.—Name.

The name shall be the Boys' School Club of
Township, County, Indiana.

Article II.—Objects.

The objects shall be: (1) to gain knowledge of the best methods of Agriculture, (2) to prepare for the annual contest conducted by the Farmers' Institute Association, (3) to secure literary culture, and (4) to acquire a working knowledge of parliamentary usage.

Article III.—Members.

Any boy between the ages of ten and twenty years, living within the county, may become a member by signing the constitution and paying the annual dues.

Article IV.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Critic, and a Door-Keeper.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the last (annual) meeting of the club each year. They shall take office the first meeting of the ensuing year and continue until their successors are duly elected.

Article V.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The duties of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be those which usually appertain to these offices.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint members to fill any vacancies that may occur by resignation or removal. The Critic shall call attention to mistakes in language, gesture, and general bearing, of those who take part in the formal proceedings of the club; look up and report upon disputed points as to grammar, choice of words, pronunciation, and parliamentary usage. The Door-Keeper shall see that the place of meeting is kept comfortable, tidy, and properly ventilated, and look after the comfort of the members and any invited guests.

Sec. 3. The President, Vice-President, and Recording Secretary shall be the executive and also the program committee of the club.

Article VI.—Duties of Members.

It shall be the duty of the members to attend each meeting of the club and perform every part assigned by the President or by the Program Committee. Absence or non-performance of duty, due to sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be excused.

Article VII.—Dues.*

Section 1. The annual dues, payable at the opening of each year, shall be: For members under twelve years old, 10c; twelve and under fifteen, 15c; fifteen and under eighteen years, 20c; eighteen years and over 25c.

*The dues may be uniform if preferred.

Sec. 2. Three months' arrearage in dues will forfeit membership, but the member in arrears may be reinstated by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, and the payment of dues.

Article VIII.—Meetings.

Section 1. The club shall meet on the Saturday
(1st, 2d, 3d or 4th)
in
(Name the several months in which the meetings will be held.)
..... at
(Name of the club headquarters.)

Sec. 2. The hour of meeting shall be fixed by the Program Committee.

Sec. 3. The date or place of meeting may be changed temporarily by vote of the majority of the members present.

Sec. 4. A special meeting may be called at any time by the President upon written request of five members.

Article IX.—Order of Business.

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Roll call.
- (3) Reading minutes of previous meeting.
- (4) Reports of officers (for annual meeting only).
- (5) Reports of committees.
- (6) Miscellaneous business.
- (7) Appointment of committees.
- (8) Special order of the day.
- (9) Adjournment.

Article X.—By-Laws.

The Club may enact such by-laws, not in conflict with this constitution, as may seem necessary.

Article XI.—Parliamentary Guide.

Robert's Rules of Order.

Article XII.—Amendments.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided notice of the amendment was presented in writing at the previous regular meeting.

PROPOSED FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR A GIRLS' SCHOOL CLUB.

Article I.—Name.

The name shall be the Girls' School Club of
Township, County, Indiana.

Article II.—Objects.

The objects shall be: (1) to gain knowledge of Household Economics, (2) to prepare for the annual contest conducted by the Farmers' Institute Association, (3) to secure literary culture, and (4) to acquire a working knowledge of parliamentary usage.

Article III.—Members.

Any girl between the ages of ten and twenty years, living within the county, may become a member by signing the constitution and paying the annual dues.

Article IV.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Critic, and a Door-Keeper.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the last (annual) meeting of the club each year. They shall take office the first meeting of the ensuing year and continue until their successors are duly elected.

Article V.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The duties of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be those which usually appertain to these offices.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint members to fill any vacancies that may occur by resignation or removal. The Critic shall call attention to mistakes in language, gesture, and general bearing, of those who take part in the formal proceedings of the club; look up and report upon disputed points as to grammar, choice of words, pronunciation, and parliamentary usage. The Door-Keeper shall see that the place of meeting is kept comfortable, tidy, and properly ventilated, and look after the comfort of the members and any invited guests.

Sec. 3. The President, Vice-President, and Recording Secretary shall be the executive and also the program committee of the club.

Article VI.—Duties of Members.

It shall be the duty of the members to attend each meeting of the club and perform every part assigned by the President or by the Program Committee. Absence or non-performance of duty, due to sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be excused.

Article VII.—Dues.*

Section 1. The annual dues, payable at the opening of each year, shall be: For members under twelve years old, 10c; twelve and under fifteen, 15c; fifteen and under eighteen years, 20c; eighteen years and over, 25c.

*The dues may be uniform if preferred.

Sec. 2. Three months' arrearage in dues will forfeit membership, but the member in arrears may be reinstated by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, and the payment of dues.

Article VIII.—Meetings.

Section 1. The club shall meet on the Saturday
(1st, 2d, 3d or 4th)
in
(Name the several months in which the meetings will be held.)
..... at
(Name of the club headquarters.)

Sec. 2. The hour of meeting shall be fixed by the Program Committee.

Sec. 3. The date or place of meeting may be changed temporarily by vote of the majority of the members present.

Sec. 4. A special meeting may be called at any time by the President upon written request of five members.

Article IX.—Order of Business.

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Roll call.
- (3) Reading minutes of previous meeting.
- (4) Reports of officers (for annual meeting only).
- (5) Reports of committees.
- (6) Miscellaneous business.
- (7) Appointment of committees.
- (8) Special order of the day.
- (9) Adjournment.

Article X.—By-Laws.

The Club may enact such by-laws, not in conflict with this constitution, as may seem necessary.

Article XI.—Parliamentary Guide.

Robert's Rules of Order.

Article XII.—Amendments.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided notice of the amendment was presented in writing at the previous regular meeting.

The following explanatory forms of score card have been prepared to enable the boys and girls more perfectly to understand the several points of excellence in corn, butter, and bread:

FARMERS' INSTITUTE SCORE CARD FOR CORN.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Score.</i>
1. Uniformity of Exhibit, all the ears alike.....	10	_____
2. Shape of Ears, straight, nearly cylindrical.....	10	_____
3. Length of Ears, eight and one-half to ten inches, according to section of the state.....	10	_____
4. Color of Grain and Cob, even, typical, free from mixture	10	_____
5. Tips of Ears, covered with regular deep grains.....	5	_____
6. Butts of Ears, not swelled, not pinched, covered with regular grains	5	_____
7. Kernels, deep, uniform in size, shape and indentation. —(a) 10; (b) 5; (c) 10; see note 7.....	25	_____
8. Seed Condition, ears well matured and germ large and bright	15	_____
9. Proportion of Grain to Cob, at least 86 per cent. of grain for each ear.....	10	_____

Explanatory Notes by A. T. Wiancko, Professor of Agronomy, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.

1. All the ears should be similar in size, shape and color, with rows, shape and indentation of kernels uniform.

2. The ears should be full and strong in the middle portion, whose circumference should be about three-fourths of the length of the ear. The rows of kernels should be straight throughout and not less than 16 nor more than 22 in number.

3. *The length of each ear should be 8½ inches in section 1; 9½ inches in section 2, and 10 inches in sections 3, 4 and 5 of the state. Deficiencies in length should be cut at the rate of 2 points for each inch.

4. White cobs in yellow ears, or red cobs in white ears, or 12 or more crossed grains in a single ear, should disqualify exhibit for premiums or for seed. For each crossed kernel, white in yellow ear, or yellow in white ear, cut the ear two-tenths of a point. If ear or cob is "off color" cut according to shade.

5. The tips of ears should be covered with straight rows of regular kernels of good form. Rounded shallow kernels are objectionable. Cut poor tips one-tenth to one-half point, according to judgment.

6. The rows of kernels should extend in regular order well over the butt end of the cob. Open, expanded, flattened, or tapering butts are objectionable. Cut defective butts one-tenth to one-half point according to judgment.

7. (a) In shape, the kernel should be twice as long as it is broad and of medium size. The edges of the kernels should be nearly straight so as to

*For sectional divisions of the state, see official score card of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. Apply to the secretary, G. I. Christie, LaFayette, Ind.

leave only a slight crease between rows on the outside of the ear. There should be no space between the tips of the kernels, either on sides or edges.

Shrunk tips and badly rounded crowns should be heavily cut.

(b) The indentation of the kernels should be regular and fairly deep, but not pinched, which would make the edges of the crown sharp or chaffy.

(c) The kernels should be uniform, in size and shape, on each ear and throughout the exhibit.

8. The ears should be firm and sound. The germ should be well developed, fresh and healthy in appearance, indicating strong vitality. One or more dead ears should disqualify exhibit.

9. Each ear should shell at least 86 per cent. of grain, as compared with weight of grain and cob. For each per cent. below 86, cut the exhibit two points.

References: (1) Bulletin 110, revised, Experiment Station, LaFayette, Ind., free. (2) Cereals of America by Thos. F. Hunt, published by Orange Judd Co., New York, price \$1.75.

A copy of this score card will be sent to each School Club, on application to W. C. Latta, LaFayette, Ind.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE SCORE CARD FOR BUTTER.

Description	Standard.	Score.
1. Flavor, rich creamy, slightly but not sharply acid to the taste	45	_____
2. Body, moderately firm with a waxy texture.....	25	_____
3. Color, a bright yellow, resembling that of June butter.	15	_____
4. Salt, best dairy, moderate amount, well distributed, well dissolved	10	_____
5. Market Package, one pound print, standard size preferred, wrapped in parchment paper.....	5	_____

Explanatory Notes by O. F. Hunziker, Professor of Dairying, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.

1. The flavor may be: (a) *weedy*, from weeds in pasture or feed; (b) *mouldy*, from mouldy, sour or fermented feed or from bad silage; (c) *unclean*, from unclean cows, stables or utensils; (d) *stale*, from old milk or cream, from exposure to impure air in kitchen, cellar or stable, or from milk tightly covered while cooling; (e) *fishy*, from unclean and fermented cream or poor quality of salt or impure wash water or storing butter at too high temperature; (f) *oily*, from overheating cream in cans and also from overworking butter; (g) *flat*, from cream not ripened enough, or from washing butter with too cold and too much water or from insufficient salt; (h) *rancid*, from over-ripe cream or starter or from exposure of butter to light, air and high temperature; (i) *bitter*, from frozen milk or cream or from keeping cream too long at too low temperature; (j) *metallic*, from galvanized iron or rusty milk pails. Remark: The foregoing are the most frequent but not the only causes of defective flavors in butter.

2. The body may be: (a) *tallowy*, from overworking at too low temperature; (b) *salvy*, from overworking at too high temperature; (c)

crumbly, from churning and washing too cold and not working enough; (d) *weak*, from not keeping cream cold long enough before churning or from churning at too high temperature; (e) *leaky*, from churning too cold into fine granules and not working enough.

3. The color may be: (a) *too high*, from use of too much butter color; (b) *too light*, from using too little color; (c) *mottled* or *wavy*, from uneven distribution of salt, or from excess of buttermilk and doubtless from other causes not yet satisfactorily demonstrated; (d) *milky*, from excess of buttermilk due to incomplete washing; (e) *specky*, having white specks from over-ripe cream or starter, or from cream or starter not properly strained.

4. Too heavy salting destroys the rich, creamy flavor of butter and tends to give it a "coarse" flavor. Poor, or too much salt, or insufficient working, causes gritty butter. Uneven distribution, or incomplete solution of salt, tends to cause mottled butter. Too little salt causes butter to lack flavor.

5. The standard size of butter print is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and should weigh a full pound. The shape should be perfect. The wrapper should be of clean parchment paper neatly put on and folded.

References: (1) "First Lessons in Dairying," by H. E. Van Norman, published by Orange Judd Co., New York, price 50c. (2) "Farm Dairying," by John Michaels, published by the author, Clemson College, So. Car., price \$1.00.

A copy of this score card will be sent to each School Club, on application to W. C. Latta, LaFayette, Ind.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE SCORE CARD FOR BREAD.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Standard.</i>	<i>Score.</i>
1. Flavor, nutty	35	_____
2. Texture, even, elastic, but breaking readily.....	25	_____
3. Lightness, pores medium, uniform.....	15	_____
4. *Color of Crumb, creamy white.....	5	_____
5. Crust—color, thickness, texture.....	10	_____
6. Size and Shape, medium, symmetrical.....	5	_____
7. Moisture, not dry, not sad.....	5	_____
Total	100	_____

Explanatory Notes by Ivy F. Harner, Professor of Household Economics, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.

Judging Bread—The items in the score card represent the points which figure in scoring bread. Bread to be scored should be 24 hours old and the sample should be taken from the center of the loaf.

1. The **FLAVOR** is best characterized by the word "nutty," meaning rich as opposed to a starchy flat taste. Good flavored bread is free from acidity, and from the odor of yeast.

*For brown bread a uniform shade.

2. TEXTURE refers not only to the coarseness or fineness of the pores, but also to the elasticity of the mass and to the ease with which it breaks.

3. LIGHTNESS is judged by the uniformity of the pores, which should be medium in size, and the weight of the loaf compared to its size. Baker's bread is usually too light.

4. The desirable creamy color of the crumb is an indication of a large per cent. of gluten in the flour and a desirable fermentation during the process of bread making.

5. The crust should be a medium brown, and its texture crisp rather than elastic. A uniform crust is best obtained by baking in a single loaf when the crust is continuous.

6. There is no standard size for a loaf of bread. A rectangular shape is desirable for the best results as the heat permeates the dough in the loaf more uniformly. A rectangular pan capable of holding about one and one-half pounds of dough is a good size. These pans may be obtained at any hardware store.

7. Moisture in bread is a relative condition depending upon baking and age, as well as care after baking.

References: The following bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will prove very useful:

No. 67, Office of Experiment Stations, "Studies on bread and bread making."

No. 85, Office of Experiment Stations, "Digestibility and nutritive value of bread."

No. 112, Farmers' Bulletin, "Bread and the principles of bread making."

For Nos. 67 and 85, address Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C. The price of No. 67 is 10c, and of No. 85, 5c. Send the coin, not stamps. Farmers' Bulletin No. 112 can be obtained free, by addressing Officers of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

A copy of this score card will be sent to each School Club, on application to W. C. Latta, LaFayette, Ind.

For the reasons set forth in the foregoing circular, relative to school clubs, an earnest effort will be made to establish, in the fall and winter of 1908-09, such school clubs in the more progressive counties of the State.

SOME COMPARISONS.

As stated elsewhere the Farmers' Institute season of 1907-08 was the first in which the county associations received no State funds for local expenses. Thrown thus upon their own resources the county chairmen and their co-workers have rallied to the support of the Institute work in a way and with results that are highly gratifying.

The Institute work of 1907-08 surpassed that of the pre-

vious year in both number of meetings and number of sessions held, the excess of meetings being 48 and of sessions 132 for the past season. The aggregate attendance in 1907-1908 is also a little greater than in the previous year.

With a few exceptions, the quality and character of the instruction compared favorably with that of previous years. This is clearly shown by the majority of the official reports of the Institute secretaries.

An earnest effort will be made by the general committee on Institutes to maintain and even improve the quality of instruction given at the Farmers' Institutes. As the chairmen elect more fully understand the provision of the Institute Act of 1907 and as the county associations are getting into line to reap the full benefits of said act, it is believed that the Institute work of 1908-09 will, in both quality and quantity, surpass that of any previous year.

PLANS FOR THE INSTITUTE SEASON OF 1908-09.

The Institute work of next year will be of the same general character as in the past. An effort will be made, (1), to increase the number and efficiency of the Women's Auxiliaries; (2), to effect the organization of a considerable number of boys' and girls' school clubs; (3), to secure more general co-operation of county superintendents of schools and teachers with the local institute associations in providing work at the Farmers' Institutes of real interest and profit to the boys and girls.

In order that all who are interested may know the method of making up the schedule of Institutes for the coming season, we give below the letter of instructions and accompanying blank for advice sent out last February to the chairmen elect for 1908-09.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE CHAIRMAN-ELECT FOR 1908-09.

Dear Sir: Although the term of the Institute officers-elect will not begin until April 1st, they should have opportunity before the busy season to express their wishes as to the Farmers' Institutes for the coming year.

After consulting with your associate officers, please fill the enclosed blank and return it to the undersigned not later than March 31st. To aid you in this, I make the following suggestions:

1. Invite the officers of the Institute Association and also of the Woman's Auxiliary to meet you at some central point and convenient date to consider the needs of the work in your county. If a meeting is out of the question, confer by 'phone or mail. It is better to *meet* in order to more fully inform your associate officers.

2. Appoint Institute Vice-Presidents to fill any vacancies, get their consent to act, and invite them as under Number 1.

3. If you have no Woman's Auxiliary, invite interested farmers' wives from different sections of the county, as under Number 1.

4. Read this letter to these officers when they meet.

5. Express *clearly in the blank* the preferences of these officers and workers as to places, dates, and subjects for each Institute.

6. Bear in mind the needs of farmers living remote from places where recent Institutes have been held. Do not neglect good points off railroad.

7. One-day Institutes will permit a wider and more equitable distribution of meetings, but bear in mind that assigned speakers at *one-day* meetings can not remain, as a rule, for night sessions.

8. Select *general* subjects for the assigned speakers, leaving purely *local* subjects for *home* speakers.

9. Remember the needs of the farmers' wives and the boys and girls in your choice of subjects for the assigned speakers.

10. Plan for competitive exhibits by the boys and girls in connection with your Institutes next season. I believe this to be very important. The accompanying circular relative to boys' and girls' clubs suggests how they may prepare for these contests.

11. Do not undertake too much in the way of exhibits, but plan to do well what you do undertake.

12. After agreeing upon plans for next year, announce the same to the County Council and request that money be appropriated therefor in accordance with the Institute Act of 1907. I will send to the new officers the last Institute report containing full text of said act. Old officers already have this report.

Please do not lay this letter aside, or you may forget it. Kindly give it attention at the earliest practicable date and promptly return the blank, after filling it out, that the undersigned may consult it in arranging the Institute schedules for next season.

In case you have a Woman's Auxiliary, I will send the President of same a letter requesting her to be ready to respond when you call the officers together.

Very truly yours,

W. C. LATTA,

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind., Feb. 28, 1908.

**THE COUNTY OFFICERS-ELECT FOR 1908-09 WILL PLEASE FILL
OUT THIS BLANK AND RETURN TO W. C. LATTA,
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, BY MARCH 31, 1908.**

..... County is entitled to the equivalent of days
of State Institute work between November 1, 1908, and March 31, 1909.

Numbered subjects from which to select for assigned speakers:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) The soil. | (19) Live stock feeding. |
| (2) Drainage. | (20) Farm buildings. |
| (3) Manures and fertilizers. | (21) Farm machinery. |
| (4) Grain crops. | (22) Farm fences. |
| (5) Forage crops and pastures. | (23) Farm management. |
| (6) Garden crops. | (24) Tenant farming. |
| (7) Small fruits. | (25) Co-operative farming. |
| (8) Orchard fruits. | (26) The home. |
| (9) Forestry. | (27) Household management. |
| (10) Horses. | (28) Food and its preparation. |
| (11) Cattle. | (29) School improvement. |
| (12) Hogs. | (30) Industrial training. |
| (13) Sheep. | (31) Agricultural education. |
| (14) Poultry. | (32) Boys' and Girls' Clubs. |
| (15) Silos and silage. | (33) Reading courses. |
| (16) Farm dairying. | (34) Rural betterment. |
| (17) Creamery. | (35) Agricultural outlook. |
| (18) Live stock breeding. | (36) The highway. |

Please suggest for each meeting, in the space below, the number of days (not over two), number of speakers (not over two), three or four subjects by number, in order preferred, and month desired.

Place of Meeting.	No. of Days.	No. of Speakers.	Subject of Speakers.	Month.

Do you or will you have a Boys' Club for 1908-09?

Do you or will you have a Girls' Club for 1908-09?

What form of young people's contest will you have next winter—

(a) For boys?

(b) For girls?

Remarks:

Number consulted in filling this blank (1) Institute Officers.....;
(2) Auxiliary Officers.....; (3) Others.....;
Chairman.....; Postoffice.....;
Date of mailing.....; County.....

The advice of the chairmen is thus sought and carefully considered each year in placing the meetings and in assigning speakers. The right is reserved, however, to make such adjustments in arranging the schedule of meetings as the convenience of the speakers, movement of trains, and economy in traveling expenses render desirable.

SCHEDULE OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR THE SEASON OF
1908-1909.

The schedule of meetings for 1908-09, alphabetically arranged by counties with dates and speakers assigned, is as follows:

ADAMS—

Berne, January 4, Burkhart, Mrs. Calvin.
Decatur, January 27-28, Burris, Cantley.

ALLEN—

Monroeville, November 30, Burris.
Nine Mile, December 1, Burris, Mrs. Kline.
Hoagland, January 26, Snow.
Harlan, February 1-2, Professor Latta (1), Miss Berry (2).
Huntertown, February 3, Miss Berry.
Fort Wayne, February 26-27, Freeman (26), Miss Berry (26), Benjamin (27).

BARTHOLOMEW—

Columbus, December 15-16, Burris, Cantley.
Elizabethtown, January 22-23, Mrs. Meredith (22-23), Billingsley (22), Allen (23).

BENTON—

Earl Park, December 9, Burkhart.
Wadena, December 10, Burkhart.
Boswell, December 11-12, Burkhart.
Fowler, December 21-22, Cantley (21-22), Mrs. Calvin (21), Davis (22).
Otterbein, December 31, January 1, Thompson.

BLACKFORD—

Hartford City, February 2-3, Burkhart, Billingsley.

BOONE—

Thorntown, December 5, Crane, Miss Berry.
Terhune, December 9, Miss Berry, Professor Smith.
Lebanon, January 1-2, Anderson (1-2), Billingsley (1), Cochel (2).

BROWN—

Pike's Peak, December 17-18, Billingsley.
Elkinsville, December 19, Billingsley.
Nashville, December 21, J. J. Doan.
Needmore, December 22, J. J. Doan.
Sprunica, December 23, J. J. Doan.

CARROLL—

Bringinghurst, December 10, Cochel, Miss Berry.
 Radnor, December 31, Prigg.
 Flora, January 1-2, Snow (1), Thompson (2).
 Deer Creek, February 8, Billingsley.
 Burlington, February 10, Burkhart.
 Pymont, February 11, Burkhart.

CASS—

Clymers, January 4, Burris.
 New Waverly, January 5, Burris.
 Twelve Mile, January 6, Burris.
 Royal Center, January 7, Burris.
 Walton, February 11, Burris.
 Young America, February 12, Burkhart.
 Logansport, February 17-18, Price (17), Snow (18).

CLARKE—

Marysville, December 17-18, Miss Berry, J. J. Doan.
 Prather, February 26-27, Burkhart, Mrs. Lindley.

CLAY—

Brazil, November 27-28, Martindale (27-28), Mrs. Calvin (27), Professor Latta (28).
 Clay City, December 4-5, Billingsley (4-5), Mrs. Bates (4), Allen (5).

CLINTON—

Pickard, February 1, Davis.
 Middlefork, February 2, Davis.
 Mulberry, February 5, Davis.
 Colfax, February 6, Davis.
 Frankfort, February 12-13, Burris (12-13), Cochel (12), Mrs. Calvin (13).

CRAWFORD—

Bowman, November 9-10, Anderson.
 Jericho, November 11-12, Anderson.
 English, November 27-28, Allen (27), Mrs. Calvin (28).

DAVISS—

Elnora, November 30, December 1, Burkhart.
 Alfordsville, December 3-4, Burkhart.
 Montgomery, December 29, Crane, Professor Hunziker.
 Washington, January 1-2, Miss Berry (1), Professor Christie (2).

DEARBORN—

Mt. Sinai, November 20-21, Mrs. Lindley (20), H. C. Mills (21).
 Chesterville, December 10-11, Billingsley (10), Anderson (11).
 Mt. Tabor, February 17-18, Miss Berry (17), Anderson (18).

DECATUR—

Letts, December 4-5, Prigg, Mrs. Carter.
 Greensburg, December 11-12, Billingsley (11), Anderson (12), Mrs. Calvin (12).

DE KALB—

St. Joe, December 29-30, Thompson (29-30), Professor Troop (29),
Price (30).

Butler Township, January 1, Price, Benjamin.

Corunna, January 2, Price, Benjamin.

DELAWARE—

Selma, January 9, Snow, Billingsley.

Muncie, January 29-30, Billingsley (29), Freeman (29), Mrs. Calvin
(30), Cantley (30).

Eaton, February 5, Miss Berry, Professor Latta.

DUBOIS—

Brooner School House, November 17, Anderson.

Holland, November 19, H. C. Mills.

Huntingburg, December 2-3, Rainbolt, J. J. Doan.

ELKHART—

Goshen, November 24-25, Mrs. Kline (24), Maish (25).

Bristol, December 2, Burris.

Millersburg, December 22, J. W. Mills.

Middlebury, January 6, Burkhart.

Nappanee, January 9, Burkhart.

Elkhart, February 15-16, Burris (15), Cantley (16).

FAYETTE—

Everton, January 1, Professor Christie.

Bentonville, January 19, Thompson.

Connersville, February 19-20, Anderson (19-20), Miss Berry (19), Vog-
ler (20).

FLOYD—

Horticultural Hall, November 10-11, Heacock (10), Martindale (11).

Grant Line, November 12-13, Martindale (12), Mrs. Carter (13).

FOUNTAIN—

Attica, December 22-23, Miss Berry (22-23), Prof. Christie (22), Prof.
Latta (23).

Newtown, January 2, Miss Berry, Davis.

Kingman, February 11, Cochel, Cantley.

FRANKLIN—

Metamora, December 10, Anderson.

Laurel, December 11, Woodbury.

Mixersville, January 28, Prigg.

Fairfield, January 29, Prigg.

New Trenton, February 4, Cantley.

Mt. Carmel, February 18, Miss Berry.

Brookville, February 19-20, Mrs. Meredith.

FULTON—

Rochester, January 20-21, Burkhart, Snow.

Akron, February 3-4, J. J. Doan.

Kewanna, February 5-6, J. J. Doan.

GIBSON—

Haubstadt, November 13, Martindale, Anderson.
 Mackey, November 14, Martindale, Anderson.
 Owensville, January 22-23, Cantley, McHenry.

GRANT—

Swayzee, December 18-19, Mrs. Lindley (18), Burkhart (19).
 Marion, January 6-7, Cantley (6-7), Mrs. Meredith (6), Miss
 Berry (7).
 Fairmount, February 4-5, Meads (4), Mrs. Kline (5).

GREENE—

Worthington, December 11-12, Miss Berry, J. J. Doan.
 Lyons, January 2, Crane, Billingsley.
 Bloomfield, February 8-9, Burkhart (8-9), Woodbury (8), Miss
 Berry (9).

HAMILTON—

Sheridan, December 15-16, Davis (16), Billingsley (15).
 Cicero, January 1-2, Burris.
 Noblesville, January 29-30, Cantley (29), Miss Berry (30).
 Carmel, February 5-6, Burkhart.

HANCOCK—

Eden, February 4, Billingsley, Davis.
 Greenfield, February 5-6, Cantley (5-6), Prigg (5), Miss Berry (6).

HARRISON—

Crandall, January 21, Martindale.
 New Middletown, January 22, Martindale.
 Valley City, January 23, Martindale.
 Palmyra, January 25, Billingsley.
 Corydon, January 29-30, Martindale (29-30), Heacock (29), Mrs. Lind-
 ley (30).

HENDRICKS—

Avon, January 2, Snow.
 Pittsboro, January 8-9, Burris.
 Danville, January 27-28, Burkhart (27-28), Mrs. Lindley (28).
 Clayton, February 5-6, Billingsley.

HENRY—

Shirley, January 2, Professor Latta.
 Newcastle, January 8-9, Davis (8-9), Snow (8), Mrs. Meeks (9).
 Middletown, January 18, Thompson.
 Lewisville, February 1, Billingsley.
 Mooreland, February 3, Davis.

HOWARD—

Russiaville, December 24, Miss Berry, J. J. Doan.
 Kokomo, January 29-30, Miss Berry (29), Prigg (30).
 Greentown, February 4, Burkhart, Miss Berry.

HUNTINGTON—

Bippus, December 3, Burris.
 Andrews, December 14, Burkhart.
 Roanoke, December 15, Burkhart.
 Union Center, December 16, Burkhart.
 Markle, December 17, Burkhart.
 Warren, December 18, Burkhart.
 Mt. Etna, December 22, Billingsley.
 Huntington, Huntington, January 9, Professor Latta.

JACKSON—

Uniontown, December 1, Billingsley, Miss Berry,
 Brownstown, December 2, Billingsley, Miss Berry.
 Kurtz, December 19, J. J. Doan, Miss Berry.
 Seymour, January 28-29, Benjamin (28-29), Heacock (28), Mrs. Lind-
 ley (29).

JASPER—

Rensselaer, December 7-8, Burkhart (7-8), Woods (7), Miss Berry (8).
 Fair Oaks, December 11, Cantley.
 Parr, December 12, Professor Smith.
 Wheatfield, December 16-17, Burnside.
 Remington, December 18-19, Mrs. Kline (18), Professor Skinner (19).

JAY—

Bryant, January 2, Professor Hunziker.
 Corydon, January 9, J. J. Doan.
 Salamonia, February 5-6, Mrs. Meeks (5), Allen (6).
 Pennville, February 19-20, Price (19), Allen (20).
 Portland, February 26-27, Mrs. Meredith (26), J. J. Doan (27).

JEFFERSON—

Saluda Township, December 4-5, J. J. Doan, Mrs. Lindley.
 Canaan, February 25-26, Burris, Woodbury.

JENNINGS—

Vernon, November 20-21, Billingsley (20), Woodbury (20), Allen (21),
 Mrs. Lindley (21).
 Paris Crossing, January 20, Martindale, Mace.
 San Jacinto, February 3, Cantley, Mace.

JOHNSON—

Trafalgar, December 3, Billingsley.
 Greenwood, January 9, H. C. Mills.
 Franklin, February 5-6, Vogler (5-6), Professor Smith (5), Fouts (6).

KNOX—

Freelandville, December 14-15, J. J. Doan (14), Maurer (15).
 Fritchton, December 15-16, J. J. Doan, Miss Berry.
 Oaktown, December 29-30, Miss Berry (29-30), McHenry (29), Prof.
 Christie (30).

KOSCIUSKO—

North Webster, December 7-8, Thompson.

Warsaw, January 8-9, Freeman (8), Benjamin (8), Allen (9), Miss Berry (9).

Mentone, February 3, Meads, J. W. Mills.

Sydney, February 25, Benjamin, Freeman.

LAGRANGE—

Lagrange, January 7-8, Burkhart (7-8), Miss Berry (8).

Shipshewana, February 16, Burris.

Lima, February 17, Burris.

Wolcottville, February 18, Burris.

South Milford, February 19, Burris.

Topeka, February 20, Burris.

LAKE—

Hobart, January 7, Thompson.

Leroy, January 9, Crane.

Crown Point, January 25-26, Snow (25), Miss Berry (26).

West Creek, February 9, Burris.

Shelby, February 8, Burris.

Merrillville, February 10, Burris.

LAPORTE—

Rolling Prairie, January 7-8, Billingsley.

Laporte, February 19-20, Martindale (19-20), Prigg (19), Prof. Latta (20).

Wanatah, February 23-24, Benjamin.

Westville, February 25-26, Cantley.

LAWRENCE—

Mitchell, November 18-19, Martindale, Anderson.

Bryantsville, February 12, J. J. Doan.

Williams, February 16, Anderson.

Heltonville, February 17, Anderson.

Stonington, February 23, Burris.

MADISON—

Summittville, December 19, Professor Troop.

Pendleton, January 8-9, Mrs. Meeks (8), Prigg (9).

Elwood, January 29, Burris, Professor Troop.

Anderson, February 17-18, Snow (17), J. J. Doan (18).

Alexandria February 27, Prigg.

MARION—

Bridgeport, February 3-4, Anderson.

Southport, February 5-6, Anderson (5), Professor Goss (6).

New Augusta, February 10-11, J. J. Doan (10), Shoemaker (11).

Lawrence, February 12-13, Shoemaker (12), Burkhart (13).

MARSHALL—

Plymouth, December 30-31, Burris (30-31), Prof. Troop (30), Miss Berry (31).

Bremen, January 6, Miss Berry, Thompson.

Culver, February 23, Cantley, Price.

MARTIN—

Loogootee, December 1-2, Crane (1), Burkhart (2).
 Trinity Springs, February 19, Burkhart, Heacock.
 Burns City, February 20, Burkhart, Heacock.

MIAMI—

Peru, December 29-30, Prigg (29-30), J. W. Mills (29), Mrs. Calvin (30).
 Macy, January 18-19, Burkhart, Snow.

MONROE—

Reeves School House, December 8-9, Burris, Mrs. Bates.
 Bloomington, December 18-19, Anderson, Heacock.

MONTGOMERY—

Brown's Valley, December 17, Thompson.
 Waveland, December 26, Miss Berry, Allen.
 Darlington, December 30, Cochel.
 Newmarket, December 31, Benjamin, Mrs. Kline.
 Ladoga, February 24, Anderson.
 Wingate, February 25-26, Anderson.
 Crawfordsville, February 27, Mrs. Calvin.

MORGAN—

Paragon, January 4-5, Prigg, Davis.
 Mooresville, January 26-27, Billingsley (26-27), Cantley (26), Professor Latta (27).

NEWTON—

Kentland, January 6-7, J. J. Doan, Prigg.
 Morocco, February 17-18, Cantley, Martindale.

NOBLE—

LA OTTO, January 19, Burris.
 Wolf Lake, January 20, Burris.
 Cromwell, January 21, Miss Berry, Burris.
 Cosperville, January 22, Miss Berry, Burris.
 Albion, January 23, Miss Berry, Burris.

OHIO—

Pleasant Ridge Church, December 28-29, Burkhart, W. S. Smith.

ORANGE—

_____, February 17, Burkhart, Heacock.
 _____, February 18, Heacock, Burkhart.
 _____, February 24-25, Heacock, Davis.

OWEN—

Freedom, December 9-10, Thompson.
 Quincy, December 11-12, Thompson.
 Spencer, December 16-17, Anderson (16-17), Crane (16), Mrs. Carter (17).

PARKE—

Rockville, January 1-2, Prigg (1), Cochel (1), Mrs. Calvin (2), J. J. Doan (2).
 Bloomington, February 16, Miss Berry, Burkhart.
 Bridgeton, February 26-27, Martindale.

PERRY—

Tell City, November 10-11, Mrs. Lindley (10-11), Prof. Christie (10),
Heacock (11).

Bristow, November 12-13, Heacock, Mrs. Lindley.

PIKE—

Winslow, December 3-4, Miss Berry (3), McHenry (4).

Pleasantville, January 20, Cantley.

Union, January 21, Cantley.

Stendal, January 22, Heacock.

Otwell, January 23, Billingsley.

PORTER—

Chesterton, January 6, Billingsley, Price.

Valparaiso, January 8-9, Woods (8-9), Thompson (8), Professor
Troop (9).

Hebron, February 22, Benjamin, Cantley.

POSEY—

New Harmony, January 18-19, Mrs. Lindley (18-19), Anderson (18),
Professor Christie (19).

Wadesville, February 22-23, Burkhart, McHenry.

PULASKI—

Star City, January 4-5, Mertz (4), Woods (4), Cochel (5), Wyatt (5).

Winamac, January 22-23, Burkhart, Snow.

PUTNAM—

Cloverdale, December 28-29, Crane (28), Davis (29).

Filmore, January 6, Anderson.

Roachdale, January 7, Anderson.

Russellville, January 8-9, Anderson.

Greencastle, January 29-30, Professor Christie (29), Heacock (30).

RANDOLPH—

Modoc, December 14, Thompson.

Lynn, December 15, Thompson.

Parker, December 16, Thompson.

Ridgeville, December 17-18, Burris.

Union City, December 19, Burris.

Winchester, January 28-29, J. J. Doan (28), Mrs. Meredith (29).

RIPLEY—

Sunman, November 20-21, Martindale (20-21), H. C. Mills (20), Bil-
lingsley (21).

Versailles, January 18-19, Martindale, Cantley.

RUSH—

Carthage, February 15, Snow.

Manilla, February 16, Snow.

Milroy, February 17, Benjamin.

Arlington, February 18, Benjamin.

Rushville, February 19-20, Benjamin (19-20), Snow (19), Miss Berry
(20).

ST. JOE—

Wyatt, January 5, Woods, Miss Berry.
 North Liberty, January 26-27, Martindale (26), Miss Berry (27).
 New Carlisle, February 2, J. J. Doan.
 Walkerton, February 10-11, Billingsley (10), Miss Berry (11).
 Lakeville, February 24, Cantley.

SCOTT—

Leota, December 18, Woodbury.
 Scottsburg, January 27-28, Mrs. Lindley (27), Martindale (28).
 Lexington, February 24, Burris.

SHELBY—

Flat Rock, January 26, Burkhart, Thompson.
 Morristown, January 27, Vogler, Martindale.
 Shelbyville, January 29-30, Burkhart, Thompson.

SPENCER—

Newtonville, November 30, Anderson, J. J. Doan.
 Gentryville, December 1, Anderson, J. J. Doan.
 Rockport, December 11-12, Heacock (11-12), Davis (11), Mrs. Lindley (12).

STARKE—

Aldine, January 25-26, Martindale (25), Mertz (26).
 Grovertown, January 27-28, Mertz (27), Miss Berry (28).
 Knox, January 29-30, Woods (29), Burris (30).

STEUBEN—

Angola, January 20-21, J. W. Mills (20-21), Meads (21).
 Orland, January 25, Burris.
 Salem, January 26, Burris.
 Hamilton, February 1, J. J. Doan.

SULLIVAN—

Pleasantville, January 6-7, Davis (6-7), McHenry (6), Woodbury (7).
 Carlisle, January 28-29, Mertz, McHenry.

SWITZERLAND—

Moorefield, November 20-21, Anderson.
 Patriot, December 30-31, Burkhart.
 East Enterprise, February 15-16, Benjamin.

TIPPECANOE—

Monitor, December 19, Thompson.
 Klondike, January 2, Professor Smith.
 Pleasant Grove, January 4, Cantley.
 Odell, January 5, Cantley.
 Pleasant Hill Church, February 4, Burris.
 West Point, February 5, Burris.
 Montmorenci, February 6, Burris.
 Romney, February 19, Cantley.
 Wea High School, February 20, Cantley.
 Buck Creek, February 27, Anderson.

TIPTON—

Windfall, January 2, Nye.

Kempton, January 8, Cantley.

Tipton, January 29-30, J. J. Doan (29-30), Professor Latta (29), Allen (30).

UNION—

Liberty, February 5-6, Benjamin, Meads.

VANDEBURGH—

Cypress, December 7, Davis.

Kasson, December 8, Davis.

Stringtown, December 21-22, Burkhart (21-22), Woodbury (21), Mrs. Lindley (22).

VIGO—

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Pimento, December 17-18, Mrs. Lindley (17), Thompson (18).

St. Mary's, January 6, Woodbury.

Riley, January 7, Snow.

Celyville, February 11, J. J. Doan.

Ellsworth, February 23-24, Anderson (23), Miss Berry (24).

Terre Haute, February 27, Professor Christie.

WABASH—

Roann, December 4, Burris.

Laketon, December 5, Burris.

Somerset, January 1, J. J. Doan.

Lafontaine, January 2, Cantley.

North Manchester, February 3, Woodbury.

Lincolnville, February 4, Prigg.

Wabash, February 26-27, Professor Christie (26), Miss Berry (27).

WARREN—

West Labanon, January 25-26, Prigg (25-26), Thompson (25), Mrs. Calvin (26).

Foster, February 15, Burkhart, Anderson.

Pine Village, February 23, Miss Berry, Professor Christie.

WARRICK—

Elberfield, December 9-10, Davis.

Boonville, January 27-28, Thompson (27-28), Anderson (27), Woodbury (28).

Yankeetown, February 24-25, Burkhart.

WASHINGTON—

Salem, December 23-24, Burkhart (23-24), Crane (23), Mrs. Calvin (24).

Pekin, January 27, Woodbury.

WAYNE—

Boston, January 20, Thompson, Mrs. Lindley.

Centerville, January 21, Mrs. Lindley, Thompson.

Hagerstown, January 22, Mrs. Lindley, Thompson.

Economy, January 23, Mrs. Lindley, Thompson.

WELLS—

Liberty Center, January 2, Burkhart.
 Uniondale, January 5, Burkhart.
 Ossian, January 6, Crane.
 Petroleum, January 7, Crane.
 Keystone, January 8, Crane.
 Bluffton, January 18-19, Prigg (18-19), Miss Berry (19).

WHITE—

Headlee, February 3, Benjamin.
 Meadow Lake, February 4, J. W. Mills, Benjamin.
 Chalmers, February 19, Cochel.
 Monticello, February 24-25, Martindale (24-25). Prigg (24), Miss
 Berry (25).
 Idaville, February 27, Professor Latta, Cantley.

WHITLEY—

South Whitley, December 22, Cochel.
 Churubusco, December 23, Cochel.
 Columbia City, January 20-21, Miss Berry (20). Woods (21).
 Larwill, February 10, Miss Berry.
 Laud, February 26, Benjamin

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The third Normal Institute for speakers was held at Purdue University, October 13-14, 1908. This was immediately followed by the eleventh annual conference of Farmers' Institute Workers, October 15-16, 1908. The programs of these meetings are given below:

PROGRAM OF NORMAL INSTITUTE.

9:45 A. M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, GENERAL SESSION.

A. G. Burkhardt, Tipton, Presiding.

Opening Remarks,

Professor W. C. Latta, Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

Theme: The Qualifications of the successful Farmers' Institute Instructor:

(a) Up-to-date Knowledge of his Business,

Dr. W. E. Stone, President Purdue University

(b) Successful Experience, past and present,

Prof. J. H. Skinner, Dean School of Agriculture

(c) Kindling Enthusiasm and Conscientious Service,

Prof. G. I. Christie, Dep't of College and Station Extension

(d) Discernment, Courtesy and Tact,

Dr. Stanley Coulter, Dean School of Science

(e) Round Table on the Above.....Conducted by Professor Latta

2 P. M., TUESDAY, SECTIONAL ROUND TABLES.

First Section—Soils, Crops and Live Stock, Room 104:

(a) Soils,

Conducted by Mr. S. D. Conner, Associate Chemist Exp't. Station.

(b) Types of Butcher's Stock.....Conducted by Dean Skinner

Second Section—Horticulture and Gardening, Room 103:

(a) Site and Location in Relation to Fruit Growing,

Conducted by James Troop, Professor of Horticulture

(b) Fruits and Vegetables for the Family,

Conducted by Mr. C. G. Woodbury, Associate Horticulturist
Exp't. Station.

Third Section—Dairying, Room 117:

(a) The Farm Dairy as it is and as it should be,

Conducted by Mr. H. C. Mills, Ass't. Dairy Extension Work.

(b) What the General Farmer should know about Cows,

Conducted by O. F. Hunziker, Professor of Dairying

(c) Conditions Essential to making first-class Butter,

Conducted by Mr. J. D. Jarvis, Instructor in Dairying

Fourth Section—Household Economics, Room 206:

- (a) Message to actual Home Makers,
Conducted by Mrs. C. N. Lindley, Salem
- (b) Message to Prospective Home Makers,
Conducted by Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, Professor of Household Economics.

7:30 P. M., TUESDAY, GENERAL SESSION, ROOM 209.

J. M. Cantley, Logansport, Presiding.

Illustrated Lecture: Cement, Cement Making, and the Uses of Cement on the Farm:

W. K. Hatt, Professor of Civil Engineering
Questions and General Discussion.

9:00 A. M., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, SECTIONAL ROUND TABLES.

First Section—Soils, Crops and Live Stock, Room 104:

- (a) Forage Crops,
Conducted by M. L. Fisher, Assistant Professor of Agronomy
- (b) Corn.....Conducted by A. T. Wiancko, Professor of Agronomy
- (c) Feeding Problems,
Conducted by Prof. W. W. Smith, Ass't. Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Second Section—Horticulture and Gardening, Room 103:

- (a) Indiana as a Fruit State.....Conducted by Professor Troop
- (b) How Encourage Horticulture and Gardening,
Conducted by Mr. Woodbury
- (c) Sprays and Spraying, a demonstration,
Conducted by Mr. J. G. Boyle, Assistant in Horticulture

Third Section—Dairying, Room 117:

- (a) The Breeding and Feeding of the Dairy Cow,
Conducted by W. W. Smith, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.
- (b) Sanitation in the Farm Dairy,
Conducted by Dr. R. A. Craig, Professor of Veterinary Science
- (c) Up-to-date Methods in Dairying,
Conducted by Professor Hunziker

Fourth Section—Household Economics, Room 206:

- (a) Household Management,
Conducted by Mrs. V. C. Meredith, Cambridge City
- (b) Home Sanitation,
Conducted by Miss Ethel E. Berry, Jewell City, Kansas
- (c) Household Conveniences.....Conducted by Professor Calvin

2:00 P. M., WEDNESDAY, GENERAL SESSION.

Mrs. C. N. Lindley, Salem, Presiding.

Theme: The Instructor's Message:

- (a) Its Range.....Professor Christie
 - (b) Its Preparation.....Mr. Woodbury
 - (c) Its Presentation.....Professor Christie
 - (d) Its discussion by audience.....Professor Fisher
 - (e) Round Table on the Above.....Conducted by Professor Latta
- 5:00 p. m., Assignment to Lodging Places, Professor Troop.

7:30 P. M., WEDNESDAY, LECTURE ROOM, ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

A. F. Strain, Princeton, Presiding.

Lecture, Electricity on the Farm:

With laboratory demonstration of how to protect buildings and live stock from lightning,

H. T. Plumb, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering
Questions and General Discussion.

PROGRAM OF CONFERENCE.

9:30 A. M., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, GENERAL SESSION.

H. M. Stoops, Brookville, Presiding.

Prayer.....Rev. D. Tillotson, Pastor Trinity M. E. Church, LaFayette
Greeting.....President Stone

Theme: Duties and Needs of the County Chairman:

- (a) Their duties in relation to:
 - (1) The State Superintendent.....Professor Latta
 - (2) The Institute Speakers.....D. F. Maish, Frankfort
 - (3) The Audience.....A. J. Logan, Warsaw
- (b) Their Needs—Round Table,

Conducted by C. B. Benjamin, Crown Point

11:30 a. m., Assignment to Lodging Places, Professor Troop.

1:00 P. M., THURSDAY, TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Conducted by Professor Christie.

3:00 p. m., Thursday, Sectional Meetings.

- (a) For the Men.....A. W. Peter, Mulberry, Presiding
- What the Farmers' Institute Chairman Should Expect of
- (1) Assigned Speakers.....J. H. Barrett, Greenfield
 - (2) Local Co-Workers.....Omer Summers, Huntington
 - (3) The Places where Institutes are held,
- C. J. Whistler, LaFayette
- (4) Round Table on the Above.....Conducted by Professor Latta

- (b) For the Women. Room 206. . . . Mrs. J. W. Mills, Lagrange, Presiding
 The Women's Auxiliaries:
 (1) How to organize and finance them. Professor Latta
 (2) How to conduct them. Professor Calvin
 (3) Round Table on the Above. Conducted by Miss Berry
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7:30 P. M., THURSDAY, GENERAL SESSION.

Mrs. Benjamin Brown, Covington, Presiding.

Music. Purdue Girls' Glee Club
 Prayer. Professor C. A. Waldo, Head of Dept. of Mathematics
 Music. Glee Club
 The Education of Women for their Profession. Professor Calvin
 Opportunities for Farmers' Daughters. Miss Berry
 Our Country Schools. George L. Roberts, Professor of Industrial Education
 Questions and General Discussion.

9:00 A. M., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, GENERAL SESSION.

C. L. Cates, Greentown, Presiding.

Prayer. Rev. L. S. Smith, Pastor St. Paul's M. E. Church, LaFayette
 Theme: The Relation of Purdue University and the Experiment Station
 to the Farmers:
 (a) The University. President Stone
 (b) The School of Agriculture. Dean Skinner
 (c) The Experiment Station,
 Professor Arthur Goss, Director Experiment Station
 Round Table: How the Farmers and Purdue can be in the highest
 Degree mutually Helpful. Conducted by Professor Latta

2:00 P. M., FRIDAY, GENERAL SESSION.

Captain Ellis House, Bicknell, Presiding.

Theme: How to Promote and Finance the Farmers' Institute Work:
 (a) Young People's Clubs and Contests; How to Organize and Con-
 duct them. Professor Christie
 (b) Raising Funds for the Work;
 (1) The Method prescribed by the State Law,
 President Stone
 (2) Other Methods. E. G. Small, Laporte
 Round Table on the Above. Conducted by Professor Latta
 Adjournment.

Purpose of the Normal Institute.—The Normal Institute is designed especially for the assigned speakers. Other speakers as well as the Farmers' Institute Chairmen and the Presidents of the Women's Auxiliaries are invited to attend any or all the sessions.

All Chairmen and Lady Presidents are *specially invited* to attend the closing session of the Normal Institute on Wednesday evening.

Purpose of the Conference.—The purpose of the conference is (1) to instruct the Chairmen and Lady Presidents as to the duties of presiding officers, speakers, fellow officers and committees; (2) to aid the County Associations in organizing and conducting Boys' and Girls' School Clubs and Contests; (3) to devise the best ways of meeting the local expenses of the Farmers' Institute work; (4) to give Institute officers and assigned speakers opportunity to get acquainted and confer about the Winter Institutes; (5) to suggest how Farmers' Institutes may promote the improvement of the rural schools.

Who are Expected to Attend.—Each speaker who is assigned three or more weeks of Institute work in the printed schedule of Institutes is expected to attend all the sessions of *both the Normal Institute and the Conference*. Other assigned speakers will also be invited to attend throughout.

Each Chairman of the County Farmers' Institute Association and each President of a County Women's Auxiliary is expected to attend *all the sessions of the Conference*, October 15-16. Each delegate is urged to be present *promptly ON TIME*.

Regular railway rates will be charged. Delegates will please travel by the most direct routes and the least expensive lines. From competing points some reduction in rates can be secured by purchasing through round-trip tickets. This is notably true in the case of competing steam and interurban railway lines. Those living near small railway stations should see ticket agents at least a week in advance, that they may have time to procure the proper ticket forms.

Hotels, Restaurants and Lodgings.—LaFayette has ample hotel accommodations at prices ranging from one to three dollars per day. Some hotels furnish rooms and meals separately at 25 to 50 cents each. Numerous restaurants in LaFayette and West LaFayette furnish meals and business lunches at 25 and 15 cents.

Private lodgings in West LaFayette will be engaged for all who request the same not later than October 10th.

Concerning Traveling Expenses of Delegates.—The railroad fare (1) of each County Farmers' Institute Chairman or his substitute, (2) of each President of an active County Women's Auxiliary or her substitute, and (3) of each speaker assigned work in the printed schedule of winter meetings, who attends the Conference, will be paid from the State fund.

Owing to the large number invited to attend the Conference and the full schedule of meetings arranged for the coming year, the County Chairmen and the Lady Presidents or their accredited substitutes will charge their other expenses to their respective local Associations.

Purdue University Calendar.—Short Course for Experienced Creamery Butter-Makers, December 7-18, 1908, provided a sufficient number apply for same.

Farmers' Short Course, January 11-16, 1909.

Winter Course in Agriculture will begin January 18, 1909, and *continue eight weeks*.

The State Dairy Association will meet at Purdue University January 6-7, 1909.

Agricultural Scholarships.—Each County Farmers' Institute Association is authorized to elect two persons to Annual Free Scholarships in the School of Agriculture. Each County Women's Auxiliary may elect two young women to such scholarships.

For program or further information address PROFESSOR W. C. LATTA, LaFayette, Indiana.

Eighty-five counties were represented at the conference by the chairmen of the Institute Associations, and the presidents of the Women's Auxiliaries, or their substitutes. The counties not represented are Fulton, Monroe, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Pulaski and White.

Seventy-four counties were represented by the chairmen or their substitutes and thirty-one counties by presidents of the Women's Auxiliaries or their substitutes. The thirty-one counties whose Women's Auxiliaries were represented at the conference are: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Blackford, Boone, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Elkhart, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Grant, Hancock, Howard, Jasper, Jennings, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Laporte, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Posey, Putnam, Randolph, Rush, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh and Whitley.

The "Round Table" feature of the programs, introduced this year, proved to be both pleasing and profitable. It is believed that the several discussions brought out clearly the qualifications, rights, duties, and responsibilities of the assigned speakers, chairmen and presidents of the Women's Auxiliaries, and that, as a result, the Institute workers will be able to co-operate more intelligently and effectively in the future.

The Interest manifested in the discussion of the subject, "Our Country Schools," indicated a growing sentiment in favor of rural school improvement. Elementary agriculture is being taught to some extent even in the one-room schools. In a few cases there is also a little elementary instruction in Domestic Science.

The interest in the discussion of the subject "Young People's Clubs and Contests" was marked and very encouraging. The next general advance in the Farmers' In-

stitute work will undoubtedly be in the way of interesting and enlisting the boys and girls of the farm in an effort to attain excellence in the production of agricultural and household products. The young people's contests are proving an excellent means to this end, and it is, therefore, highly gratifying that they are steadily growing in favor.

To be of the greatest value, these contests should be prepared for in boys' and Girls' School Clubs under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools and his corps of teachers. The premiums to be awarded in these contests should also be of real utility and educational value.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In behalf of the general committee on Farmers' Institutes, the undersigned begs to express sincere appreciation of (1) the many courtesies of the press in giving publicity to the Farmers' Institute work, (2) the cordial cooperation of speakers and local officers, and (3) the valuable gratuitous services of members of the faculty of Purdue University and of the Experiment Station staff.

W. C. LATTA,

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes.

Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.,

November 3, 1908.



The Indiana State School for the Deaf

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND THE
SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS :
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

January 5, 1909.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, January 11, 1909.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

January 12, 1909.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

MARK THISTLETHWAITE,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, January 12, 1909.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer January 12, 1909.

E. O. THOMPSON,

Assistant Clerk Printing Board.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

THE INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, INDIANAPOLIS.

To the HON. J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of the State of Indiana:

Sir—In compliance with law, and by direction of the Board of Trustees, I have the honor to lay before you the annual report of the Board and Superintendent for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. HERRON,
Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President.

*HENRY B. BROWN.....Valparaiso
Term expires January 1, 1909.

Vice-President.

ELE STANSBURYWilliamsport
Term expires April 10, 1911.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM W. ROSS.....Evansville
Term expires January 1, 1911.

Secretary.

WILLIAM P. HERRON.....Crawfordsville
Term expires January 1, 1912.

*Reappointed January 1, for four years ending January 1, 1913.

EDUCATIONAL.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON..... SUPERINTENDENT.

Instructors.

Supervising Principal Primary Grades .	EVALYN B. HEIZER.
Supervising Principal Oral Work	FRANCES L. GLENN.
Supervising Teacher Industries	
Superintendent Sabbath School	WM. H. DEMOTTE, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary Sabbath School	HENRY BIERHAUS.
Leader Christian Endeavor Societies .	} UTEN E. READ, M.A.
Curator Museum, etc.	
Librarian	ALBERT BERG, M.A.
Director Physical Exercise	AUGUST JUTT.
Teachers' Training Class, in charge of {	FRANCES L. GLENN.
	AMELIA DEMOTTE.

Manual Classes.

WILLIAM H. DEMOTTE, M. A., LL. D.	ANNA HENDRICKS.
SIDNEY J. VAIL.	IDA B. KINSLEY.
HENRY BIERHAUS.	FRANCES THOMPSON.
AUGUST JUTT.	IDA B. WESTFALL.
N. FIELD MORROW, B.A.	FANNIE B. SHIDELER.
ORSON ARCHIBALD, B.A.	OLIVE SANXAY.
ALBERT BERG, M.A.	

Oral Classes.

UTTEN E. READ, M.A.	JOLIETTE E. CONSTANTINE.
NORA V. LONG.	NELLE E. ARBAUGH.
AMELIA DEMOTTE.	NANCY B. READ.
MARGARET I. BOLYN.	FLOSS A. BEHYMER.
FRANCES L. GLENN.	MAUDE CARTER.
EMMA ROBERTS.	

Kindergarten Classes.

NELLIE J. SCHROCK in charge.

In training.....	{	BLANCHE VAN DEVEER.
		NELLIE C. LAGRANGE.
		MATTIE MCCLARY.
		ALLIE ARNOLD.

Drawing and Art Classes.

MARY CORWIN.

Educational-Industrial Classes.

Printing, etc.	JOHN E. TRAVIS.	
Woodworking, etc.	JOHN P. BAKER.	
Harnessmaking	} N. LEE HARRIS.	
Shoe and Leather Work.....		
Tinsmithing		
Domestic Science {	Cooking	JOSEPHINE SCHIFFER.
	Sewing	KATE GORMAN.

BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent	RICHARD O. JOHNSON.
Secretary to Superintendent.....	BERTHA M. TUDOR.
Auditor	CLARENCE A. CARLL.
Storekeeper.....	WILLIAM E. TODD.
Matron.....	MRS. C. E. JOHNSON.
Assistant Matron and Housekeeper.....	MARY E. COOK.
Physician	CHARLES S. GOAR, M. D.
Supervisors of Boys.....	{ THOMAS BLOOMER.
	{ JAMES VAHEY.
	{ FRANK MORRIS.
	{ RIKA VAHLE.
Supervisors of Girls.....	{ MRS. MAGGIE McCAULEY.
	{ E. BLANCHE MALLOY.
	{ EMMA OTTENBACHER.
Usher	A. BELLE HANDY.
Nurse.....	RUTH E. COBBS.
Watchman.....	PERRY HENDERSON.
Night Woman	ADDIE DYER.

Industrial.

Foreman of Grounds.....	WILLIAM LANGSTAFF.
Engineer	CHARLES HAMANT.
Electrician	JESSE NEAL.

TERM CALENDAR FOR 1908-1909.

Annual session begins September 23.

Annual session ends June 9.

First term ends November 30.

Second term ends January 31.

Third term ends June 5.

Grade days—December 1, February 1; second and third terms begin.

Mid-year examinations (written) begin January 18.

Final examinations (written) begin May 19.

Graduation exercises—June 9.

Departure for home—June 10.

Holidays for Pupils.

November 26—Thanksgiving Day, Thursday.

December 25-26—Christmas, Friday, Saturday.

January 1—New Year, Friday.

February 22—Washington's Birthday, Monday.

May 30—Decoration Day, Sunday.

June 8—Lawn Social, Tuesday.

June 9—Graduation exercises, Wednesday.

June 10—Departure for home, Thursday.

LECTURE COURSE, 1908-1909.

October 10—

Albert Berg, "Noted Events of the Summer."

October 24—

Henry Bierhaus, "The Election of President and Congress."

November 14—

N. Field Morrow, "The Sun, Moon and Stars."

December 19—

August Jutt, "The National Parks."

January 30—

Sidney J. Vail, "The Search for the North Pole."

February 20—

Utten E. Read, "Aerial Navigation."

March 27—

Orson Archibald, "Photography in the West."

April 24—

William H. DeMotte, "The Outlook in Life."

May 29—

Albert Berg, "Noted Events of the Year."

LITERARY SOCIETIES, ETC.

The literary societies will meet during the year as follows:

Girls' Literary Society—November 7, March 20.

Johnson Literary Society (Boys')—December 12, April 17.

Joint Celebrations—January 16, May 15.

Practice Nights—Alternate Fridays.

Pupils' Parties, etc.

November 26—

Thanksgiving social.

December 25—

Christmas celebration and party.

January 1—

New Year social.

February 13—

Valentine masquerade party.

June 9—

Lawn social and supper.

Holidays for Pupils.

November 26—

Thanksgiving Day.

December 25-26—

Christmas.

January 1—

New Year.

February 22—

Washington's Birthday.

May 30—

Decoration Day.

June 8—

Lawn party.

On Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, Washington's Birthday and Decoration Day holidays, school and work for pupils will be suspended the entire day, and the usual exercises incident to the times will be observed.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the HON. J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—The Board of Trustees of the Indiana State School for the Deaf submits for your consideration and action the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

The high standard of the school has been maintained as well as could be in all things and along all lines during the year. Officers and teachers have been faithful to their respective trusts, earnestly striving to accomplish the good expected of them; and the pupils generally have diligently applied themselves to their various duties and studies. We feel, however, that the limit of satisfactory progress has been reached in our present location, with our present environment; and are fully conscious of the fact that in educational work non-progression is the starting point of retrogression.

We confidently look forward to better things in our new school in Forty-second street when fully completed and occupied, and earnestly hope that prompt and generous aid will be extended by the coming General Assembly with that end in view at an early date.

The present buildings are old, in great need of repair, and wholly inadequate for the needs of the school in every way. The school-house, although containing thirty-one rooms, is too small for present attendance, and the shops are dilapidated, contracted and ill-adapted for the right sort of industrial training. As an educational institution we are constricted in our scope, and many changes and improvements contemplated by the superintendent along literary and industrial lines, especially the latter, cannot be put into successful operation with present conditions.

Because of existing conditions the enrollment each scholastic year is held down to about 300. With enlarged capacity, such as provided for in the new school, vigorous effort will be made to bring into the school all of Indiana's youth who are too deaf to be properly educated in the common schools. If the present school laws of the State concerning truancy and non-attendance do not apply to the deaf, appeal will be made for a law which will apply to them as now prevails in other states. This means a very much larger

school than we now have, one with a probable attendance within the next five years of five hundred or more pupils.

Referring to the building of the new institution north of the city it is to be reported that satisfactory progress has been made during the past year. At the present time the schoolhouse, the dining hall and kitchen-bakery buildings, the power house and tunnels, three buildings of the boys' dormitory group and three of the girls' dormitory group, all that are possible of erection under existing appropriation, are rapidly nearing completion. The school, however, cannot be removed from its present site to the new location until further appropriations are made and other necessary buildings added to the group. The superintendent refers to this matter in his report to this board and your attention is called thereto. A report of the Building Commission, consisting of yourself, the Attorney-General and this Board of Trustees, is also on file in your office, wherein detailed information is given as to appropriations, expenditures, progress and further needs.

The total receipts of the old institution during the year have amounted to \$74,500.00 (maintenance \$70,000.00, industries \$4,500.00) and the disbursements to \$74,139.04 (maintenance \$69,999.99, industries \$4,139.05), thus leaving unexpended and for return to the general fund \$360.96 (maintenance 1 cent, industries \$360.95). There was no excess allowance for a daily average over 325 pupils each month, as allowed by law, as this number was not reached because of the limit placed upon attendance, it being the intention of the board to hold the enrollment of pupils at about 300 as long as we are in these old buildings.

To this unexpended balance of \$360.96 above referred to there should be added \$850.32, which was paid out of our maintenance fund for clothing for pupils and which will be repaid the State Treasury by counties whence the pupils come; and the further sum of \$789.90 paid into the State Treasury as cash earnings, thus making a total credit for the institution of \$2,001.18, as against the total appropriation of \$74,500.00 (maintenance \$70,000.00, industries \$4,500.00).

During the year 81 of the 92 counties in the State have been represented by pupils, the total enrollment being 341. Of this entire number 14 only were discharged by graduation or otherwise, thus leaving entitled to enrollment and return 327; but of this number 39 are still absent at the close of the year (September 30). In this connection it is to be stated that the number entitled to the benefits of the school is much larger than the number shown at the end of any one year, for such a statement refers only to those who

have actually been in attendance at some time during the year, those of preceding years not discharged, although entitled to readmission, being dropped from consideration—and these average about thirty yearly. This is deplorable of course, but on account of the crowded condition of the present school and its lack of proper facilities, appropriation, etc., discharges are more freely made than would otherwise prevail, no effort is made to cause absent ones to return, and no inquiry or search made for pupils who have never been in school. In the new school this policy will be reversed in all ways, and the deaf children of the State given that which is both their privilege and right—an education.

During the past summer the Indiana Association of the Deaf met at the School in seventh triennial reunion. Representatives were in attendance from all parts of the State. Their appearance and conversation, their occupations, home life and future prospects, their apparent material prosperity, and their general happiness, all combined to indicate the good results of their former school life and training along mental, moral and industrial lines. As wage-earning, honorable citizens of our State they stand themselves the most convincing argument for adequate and liberal education of the deaf. The resolutions adopted by the association are given in a subsequent part of this report.

This school has been represented at various professional gatherings during the year—National Educational Association; National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education; National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf—in all of which Indiana has taken an active part. Attendance upon such meetings as these are productive of great good to the school, insuring live and up-to-date administration.

The needs of the school for the coming biennial term, October 1, 1909-September 30, 1911, are fully explained in the report of the superintendent, and we fully approve of same.

For detailed information concerning receipts and disbursements for maintenance and industries, concerning expenditures for clothing, receipts of cash earnings, farm and garden products, per capita expense, and for various other matters, fiscal and scholastic, your attention is called to statements and exhibits in the superintendent's report hereto attached and made part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. BROWN,
ELE STANSBURY,
WILLIAM W. ROSS,
WILLIAM P. HERRON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—I submit for your consideration the following statement concerning financial transactions, scholastic record, and other matters pertinent to the Indiana State School for the Deaf for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908; it being my twentieth annual report as Superintendent and the sixty-fifth annual report of the School.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

During the year the Hon. William P. Herron, whose term expired January 1, 1908, was reappointed by Governor J. Frank Hanly for a term of four years ending January 1, 1912.

CONCERNING OFFICIAL ROSTER.

The changes among officers, teachers and employes are reported as they occur from time to time during the year and it is not necessary to make report thereof in detail at this time. Briefly, the corps of teachers in the literary department remains as it was the beginning of the year. Miss Louise O. Sims, normal student, having completed the full two-year course in June, accepted a position as teacher in the Louisiana School. The normal class this year consists of Misses Nelle C. LaGrange and Blanche Van Deveer, who are completing their second year in training, and Mattie V. McClary and Allie Arnold, who have just entered for the first year of the course. In the industrial department Mr. Will G. Ross, who had served one year as instructor in typography and as editor of the *Silent Hoosier*, the school paper, retired in June to enter business for himself as owner and publisher of a weekly newspaper. He has been succeeded by Mr. John E. Travis, who comes to the work thoroughly equipped in all ways. Albert F. Bales and Thomas Matthews, boys' supervisors, have been succeeded by Thomas Bloomer and Frank Morris.

ADMISSIONS, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

The following tabulations will show admissions, discharges, attendance and non-attendance for the year:

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Actual attendance October 1, 1907.....	140	134	274
Late in returning.....	18	7	25
Readmitted after absence of year or more.....	6	5	11
New pupils received during the year.....	15	16	31
<hr/>			
Total enrollment during year.....	179	162	341
Discharges during the year.....	9	5	14
<hr/>			
Leaving enrolled for new year.....	170	157	327
Actual attendance September 30, 1908.....	150	138	288
<hr/>			
Showing absentees from last school year.....	20	19	39

CAUSES OF DISCHARGE.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Removal from State.....	..	2	2
Non-attendance	1	1	2
Improper conduct	3	..	3
Graduation	5	2	7
<hr/>			
Totals	9	5	14

CAUSE OF NON-ATTENDANCE.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Death	1	..	1
In public school.....	..	1	1
Tired of school	1	1	2
Working	2	..	2
Housework at home.....	..	2	2
Ill health	1	2	3
Removal from State.....	1	3	4
Cause unknown.....	4	5	9
Will return later.....	9	6	15
<hr/>			
Totals	19	20	39

RESIDENCE OF PUPILS.

Your attention is called to a tabulated statement, arranged by counties, in a subsequent part of this report, showing the number of pupils received, the number discharged and the number remain-

ing entitled to the benefits of the school. The number entitled to its benefits is larger than the number shown at the end of any one year, for this statement refers only to those who have been in attendance at some time during the fiscal year, those of the preceding years, although entitled to readmission, being dropped from consideration—these number about thirty yearly. An inspection of the statement will show that pupils have been received from eighty-one of the ninety-two counties, those not represented being Brown, Crawford, Decatur, Franklin, Jennings, Martin, Parke, Randolph, Scott, Union and Warren.

INFIRMARY MATTERS.

The case record below shows 303 cases registered in the infirmary during the year, 146 boys and 157 girls; but this does not include the many little complaints and accidents treated by the nurse and her assistant during each day of the school year—pills, pellets and drops, tonics, salves and bandages, and with them all, consolation in the way of soft words and gentle actions.

During the year it became necessary to employ a special nurse at various times to properly care for contagious or serious cases needing isolation and constant attention at a total cost of \$152.50 for 61 days' service, and this amount was charged to drugs, medicines and appliances.

All cases of sore throats were promptly and carefully examined for diphtheria. Many cultures from the throat for this purpose were made for microscopic examination. Fourteen cases of diphtheria were presented, in each of which antitoxine was immediately injected and the patient completely isolated under the care of a special nurse. In no case was a patient released until microscopic examination of a culture showed complete absence of diphtheritic germs. In some instances immunizing doses of antitoxine were administered.

No deaths occurred during the year and all cases made satisfactory recovery. Every possible attention to those in illness was given by the physician and the nurses.

INFIRMARY CASE RECORD.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Accidents	9	2	11
Amenorrhea	0	9	9
Anemia	1	1	2
Aneurism	1	0	1
Catarrh	1	1	2
Chorea	1	0	1
Conjunctivitis	1	1	2
Coryza	29	35	64
Coryza, acute	1	1	2
Dermatitis	3	15	18
Diphtheria	8	6	14
Earache	1	3	4
Eczema	2	1	3
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Furuncle	5	0	5
Gastritis, acute	0	1	1
Headache	2	7	9
Indigestion	18	33	51
Indigestion, acute	1	1	2
Laryngitis, spasmodic	1	0	1
Menorrhagia	0	2	2
Otitis Media, chronic.....	2	0	2
Ovaritis	0	1	1
Petit mal	0	1	1
Pityriasis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Pseudo diphtheria	2	3	5
Rheumatism	6	3	9
Scabies	0	1	1
Sore foot	1	0	1
Sprained ankle	1	0	1
Sprained finger	0	1	1
Sprained knee	1	0	1
Stye	0	1	1
Tonsillitis	38	22	60
Toothache	6	3	9
Totals	146	157	303

GRADUATIONS.

At the close of the school year in June the usual commencement exercises were held, five young men and two young women who had completed the full course of study being presented for graduation honors. Their names, residence and subjects of essays or recitation follow:

Class Sentiment—*No Success Without Effort.*

Essay—"The Young Man of Today".....	Walter George Wilson, Cutler
Recitation—"The Ivy Green" (Dickens) ..	Antoinette Grace Truax, Paragon
Recitation—"The Name of Old Glory" (Riley)	
.....	William Frank Albright, Hope
Essay—"Three Noted Women of Olden Time"....	Essie May Wall, Dugger
Recitation—"Cavalry Song" (Stedman)—	Walter Frederick Stoltz, Wanatah
Recitation—"The Liquor Traffic" (Governor J. Frank Hanly)	
.....	George Edward Clark, Attica
Essay—"The Evolution of the Farmer".....	
.....	William Seyferlich Yoder, Shipshewana
"The Star-Spangled Banner".....	By the Class

The address of the day was delivered by the Hon. James Bingham, Attorney-General of the State, and presentation of diplomas made jointly by the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees. On Sunday afternoon, May 31st, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by William H. DeMotte, LL. D. The commencement programme was remarkable this year in that it bore the names of three former graduates of the school: Rev. Austin W. Mann, class '58, Cleveland; Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, class '79, Chicago, and Rev. Charles O. Dantzer, class '81, Philadelphia.

THE SCHOOL.

It cannot too often be stated that this institution is open to all the deaf of the State, with or without speech, and free of charge, provided they are of suitable age and capacity and too deaf to be properly educated in the common schools; and that it is in no sense an asylum for the deaf nor a place of refuge for those who cannot talk—neither is it a prison, a reform school, an almshouse, a children's home, nor a hospital. On the contrary, it is strictly an educational institution, a school in its widest and best sense, and really a part of the common school system of the State, wherein deaf children receive an education as matter of right, not of charity.

This being the case, our every effort is, as it must be, along educational lines approved by modern pedagogies, to the end that those going out from the school shall be properly prepared to become useful citizens and of material worth to the State. The preservation and prosperity of a free people, or of any form of government which is of the people, depends not upon those in high place, not upon those of brilliant minds, not upon those who accumulate the riches of earth, but most decidedly upon the average, self-supporting men and women, who are of stout hearts, clear heads, skillful

hands and good morals. This is the class which embraces the true manhood of our country, and constitutes its bone and sinew, and its bulwark of liberty. It is into this class we strive to graduate our deaf boys and girls—and a knowledge of what our former pupils, now men and women, are doing throughout the State tells of our success.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

But there are many things not now done which would make for greater success and which we would do were our facilities and environment different from those now prevailing. While the literary or academical training would be strengthened and enlarged, especially so would be the industrial training which should be made of wider scope and more perfect for the needs of the times. The general trend of education at present is toward a combination of cultural and utilitarian processes, toward vocational schools. Industrial training is permeating the classrooms everywhere, from the little country school to the great university, and with such force that old-time specious argument cannot withstand its just demands.

In the establishment of vocational schools the schools for the deaf throughout the country assumed the initiative long years ago and have ever insisted upon co-ordinating the head, the heart and the hand with cultural-utilitarian end in view whatever the subject or line of work. But withal, we have strayed along in an easy-going rut and are not doing at present what the needs of the deaf, the demands of the times, and our bounden duty require of us.

Consider a moment. Thirty-eight and one-half per cent. of the deaf over ten years of age (as against fifty per cent. of hearing-speaking of same age) are gainfully employed, entering into nearly every occupation pursued by the people of the United States (forty-three per cent. of the deaf if over twenty years of age); and eighty-one per cent. gainfully employed of those who have had schooling, thus indicating the value of education such as we have given them. Concerning the small percentage of the deaf over ten years of age who are reported as gainfully employed, it is to be noted that a great majority of those under twenty years of age are in schools. Comparing the per cent. of the deaf and the per cent. of the general population over ten years of age gainfully employed, we find that in three leading groups (agricultural pursuits, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, domestic and personal service) the deaf number 89.7 per cent., the general population 79.3 per cent. In trade and transportation (deaf 6.9, general population 16.4), and in pro-

fessional services (deaf 3.4, general population 4.3), which generally require hearing and speaking power, we find 10.3 per cent. for the deaf and 20.7 per cent. for general population.

With such facts before us the value of vocational training looms up large and demands that in our schools for the deaf greater scope shall be given to such training, that better facilities be provided, and that the most efficient teachers trained by education and practice to teach the "*How*" and "*Why*" shall be employed. Shall we give heed to the necessity? And shall we give to the deaf the opportunities their welfare in life, therefore the welfare of the State, demands?

If relative values of industrial and academial training were to be expressed numerically in percentages, I believe that the great importance of the former and its influence upon the lives and welfare of the deaf should be listed at sixty per cent., the latter at forty per cent., at the least, fifty and fifty, respectively; and that in the industrial course there should be a combination of manual-training and trade-teaching ideas so correlated with the academial course as to make for cultural training in all things. Then would we send out into the world in greater degree than now self-respecting, self-supporting and self-made men and women, who would be independent and of worth and of material value to the State.

In Indiana we hope to make better the existing conditions if appropriations by the State will permit of proper industrial buildings and facilities in our new school—otherwise we cannot. And this matter of scant appropriations (as well as too much insistence upon other things—cultural, speculative and theoretical), I take it, is one of the main reasons why our various state schools for the deaf over the country have rested somewhat satisfied in following out the old line of industrial training. A change, however, is taking place—some of the schools are up and doing through generous aid and their deaf students are being greatly benefited, as is their right.

Shall the deaf of Indiana be denied that which is given to their more fortunate hearing-speaking brother at home when with equal opportunity the deaf one may become his equal, in many cases his superior? Shall Indiana lag behind?

At present the boys with us are given opportunity for instruction in printing—composition and presswork; carpentry, cabinet-making and woodturning; painting, varnishing and glazing; shoe-making and repairs; harnessmaking; tinsmithing; baking and cooking; floriculture, and barbering. The girls have opportunity

for training in light household duties; laundry ironing; scientific cooking; various kinds of needlework; typewriting, and various forms of art work—sketching, designing, wood carving and painting in oil and water colors and in pastel.

In the new school, in addition to the branches now presented and which will be strengthened, it is intended to introduce from time to time, as future circumstances may permit and require, mechanical drawing, pattern making, molding, bricklaying, lathing, plastering, papering, decorative painting, cement work, tile-setting, bookbinding, millinery and garment cutting and making, etc.; and following the laboratory plan, give instruction in scientific agriculture (selection of seeds, composition and fertilization of soils, care, use and sale of products, knowledge of farm machinery and its mechanism, keeping of farm accounts, etc.); in horticulture (knowledge of fruits, selection of trees, budding, grafting and spraying, gathering and care of fruits, etc.); and in dairying (selection, care and feed of cows, the sanitary production, cooling and preservation of milk, the making of butter, etc.). The boys' and girls' industrial buildings have been planned with these things in view.

In a general way it is hoped to establish in connection with their academical work a course of industrial education for the boys which shall cover both the manual-training and trade-teaching ideas, as follows: A manual-training course covering a number of various kinds of labor, including sloyd, wood and iron work, which all must follow for four or five years, after which they will pass into individual trades, to be followed exclusively for three or four years. This combined industrial course is to be supplemented by a post-graduate course of one year, during which the entire time is to be devoted to the trade in hand; and by the establishment of a summer course of six weeks for present or former pupils under certain conditions.

For the girls, in addition to the occupations enumerated, there will be provided a course in general housekeeping. A portion of the girls' industrial building, entirely separate from that for the boys, has been planned as a residence containing five bedchambers, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and basement laundry. Classes of four girls each will be assigned in rotation to "a week in residence," during which time they must do their own housework—cooking, baking, laundering for selves and of household linens, cleaning, etc. All of this work will be under the direction of the supervising teacher of girls' industries, who will room in the residence as chaperon to the girls and live with them.

TRIENNIAL REUNION OF THE DEAF.

The Indiana Association of the Deaf met in seventh triennial reunion at the School on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 5-7. The sessions were held in the school chapel. The writer delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the institution and the Honorable Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor of Indianapolis, extended hospitalities on behalf of the city. On Sunday a handsome oil portrait of the late Dr. William H. Latham, a teacher in this school for forty-eight years, and for nearly sixty years a teacher of the deaf, was presented to the school by the deaf of the State.

The portrait was unveiled by Mrs. Quincy Trout, one of his first pupils in the Ohio School in 1846, and by Mrs. John Wharton, one of his pupils in the Indiana School in 1901.

Representatives were in attendance from all parts of the State, and many from other states. Much important business was transacted and preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of a Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf of Indiana, a board of trustees for the endowment fund and a committee of fifteen to serve with the president and secretary of the association, being appointed for the purpose. A visit was made to the new school in course of erection in Forty-second street and a banquet was held before final adjournment, at which a long list of "toasts" was responded to. The reunion was an enjoyable affair in every way. In this connection it may be added that all expenses incurred, of whatever kind, were met in full by the association which made a charge sufficient for the purpose upon each member in attendance.

The resolutions adopted by the association were vigorous ones and are given in full elsewhere in this report. The officers elected by the association for the ensuing three years are as follows:

President, Arthur H. Norris, Daleville.

Vice-Presidents—

Northern district, Mrs. George G. Roots, Michigan City.

Central district, Orson Archibald, Indianapolis.

Southern district, Mrs. Dennis Dunn, New Albany.

Recording Secretary, Robert E. Binkley, Indianapolis.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cora E. Coe, Yates City, Illinois.

Treasurer, N. Lee Harris, Indianapolis.

Endowment Fund Trustees—

President, Henry Bierhaus, Indianapolis.

Secretary, Philip J. Hasenstab, Chicago.

Treasurer, August Jutt, Indianapolis.

PROFESSIONAL GATHERINGS.

During the year the writer attended the meeting of the National Educational Association, in Cleveland, the meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, in Chicago, and also that of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, in Ogden, Utah. At the latter meeting he was in charge of the Kindergarten Section, served as chairman of committee on resolutions, was elected a director and member of the executive committee of the association and appointed member of a standing committee on Carnegie Fund Extension.

At this meeting the writer presented and discussed briefly the following papers by Indiana teachers:

Miss Nellie J. Schrock—"Speech and Speech-Reading in Kindergartens."

Miss Nora V. Long—"The Opened Eye-Gate, or Oral Work in Primary Grades."

Miss Amelia DeMotte—"The Mission and Possibilities of Oral Work in Advanced Grades."

Miss Jolliette E. Constantine—"The Value of Rhythm in Oral Work."

In the appointment of standing committees for the ensuing three years three of our teachers were selected—Miss Schrock, as chairman of the Kindergarten Section; Miss Constantine as member of the Auricular Section; and Miss Frances L. Glenn as member of the Oral Section.

THE NEW INSTITUTION.

Continuing the story of the building of the new institution in Forty-second street, reference to which has been made in detail in the last four annual reports of the school, it is to be reported further that the buildings and mechanical equipment provided for in the appropriations heretofore made and reported are rapidly nearing completion. The work now under contract comprises the Schoolhouse, the Dining Hall and Kitchen-Bakery buildings; the power house and tunnels; the smokestack; the boys' dormitory group, less one wing; the girls' dormitory group, less one wing; and the mechanical equipment in part (about one-third). It will of course be impossible for the school to be removed from its present site to the new location until further appropriations are made and other necessary buildings added to the group.

The appropriations thus far made for the purpose have amount-

ed to \$682,277.00, to which should be added various receipts for interest, lease rent, sale of crops, etc., amounting to \$12,852.98, thus making total receipts to date \$695,129.98. To complete the institution, according to original plans and for grading of grounds, building of fences, walks and driveways, outside fire, water and lighting systems, sewers, and for complete equipment, etc., making use of unexpended balances at this time (\$7,345.83), will require \$402,033.67. This will make the total gross cost of the new institution, built for a century to come and with ample capacity (500-720), including cost of grounds, all expenses incident thereto, and for supervision, architects' fees, etc., \$1,097,163.65. If from this gross cost we deduct the proceeds arising from the sales of our old grounds and buildings, and miscellaneous receipts incident thereto (\$207,598.98), the total net cost to the State will be \$889,564.67.

In this connection attention is called to the following resolution passed by the Indiana Association of the Deaf, which made thorough examination of the new buildings and the proposed scope of the new school at its triennial meeting, held in Indianapolis during the past summer:

Resolved, That we urge the speedy completion by the State of the new Indiana State School for the Deaf in Forty-second street according to the original plans which in every way we thoroughly approve and endorse. As citizens and tax-payers vitally interested in the education of the deaf, we ask the members of the next General Assembly to make sufficient appropriation for such completion to the end that Indiana shall rejoice in substantial buildings of ample capacity, offering increased educational facilities, and in every way commensurate with the school's growing needs and the dignity of a great State. A false economy in the beginning but leads to extravagance in the future. This school has been in operation for sixty-four years—the new buildings will stand for a century to come if made right from the beginning.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The regular appropriations for maintenance, industries and repairs for each year of the biennial term ending September 30, 1909, were as follows:

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Maintenance	\$70,000 00	\$70,000 00
Industries	4,500 00	6,000 00
Repairs (nothing).		

And in addition thereto, for maintenance, \$195.00 per capita per annum for each pupil present over a daily average of 325 each month, styled "Excess Allowance." There was nothing received on this account during the past year.

The disbursements during the year just closed were for maintenance, \$69,999.99 (which included repairs, \$879.49); for industries, \$4,139.05. Cash earnings received amounted to \$789.90, which were paid into the State Treasury; and clothing accounts against divers counties for various pupils, amounting to \$850.32, were filed with the State Treasurer for collection. Neither the earnings nor the collections for clothing inured to the benefit of the institution, but passed into and were credited to the General Fund. These various accounts are set out in detail in exhibits in a subsequent part of this report.

We completed the year ending September 30, 1907, when the appropriation was \$70,031.76 (including excess allowance, \$31.76), without deficit only because that fiscal year was made to cover but eleven months instead of twelve. While our annual appropriation was reduced one-twelfth (\$5,833.33), we were at the same time relieved of the expense during that year of the month of October, always the heaviest of the year. Had the year continued to be one of twelve months and the reduction not made, we would have faced a deficit.

For the past year of twelve months ending September 30, 1908, with increasing prices and expenses and certain absolutely necessary repairs to be made, we also closed the year without deficit, returning to the General Fund one cent of the fund for maintenance, and \$360.95 of the fund for industries. This was made possible only by the very closest "trimming" to meet conditions, by leaving undone altogether certain necessary things, and by postponing until the new year came in certain other expense which could not be avoided. The condition is growing worse; we are robbing Peter to pay Paul, and, without some relief for the current year, the school year may have to be shortened.

Concerning repairs and considering the fact that probably it will be September, 1910, before we are able to occupy the new institution, some assistance is needed along this line. At the present time all expenditures for repairs which are unavoidable must be made from the fund appropriated for maintenance, which is inadequate for its own purpose. During the past year these repairs amounted to \$879.49, an itemized list of which will be found in exhibit No. 3 following.

In this connection it may be stated that prior to October 31, 1903, there was appropriated annually for current repairs the sum of \$4,000.00. For each of the four years following, this amount was reduced to \$1,000.00, and for the past and current years we have

had no appropriation at all for the purpose; in other words, the sum of \$20,000.00 for repairs has been withdrawn during the six years. This fact, and the further fact that the buildings, equipment and apparatus are old, very old, as inspection will show, will indicate the hapless condition that a State school, established sixty-four years ago, is now in—dilapidated and unfit and unsafe for habitation, many boys and girls having to sleep in dormitories on the fourth and fifth floors. The old buildings are clustered closely together—all connected by wooden corridors—and present a fine condition for some terrible catastrophe by fire or accident. This is one of the reasons we advanced for a new institution on the segregate plan and also one of the reasons for now holding the attendance down to 300, although this is greatly in excess of what the enrollment should be under existing conditions. Parents and others are objecting to the lack of security of their children, and we have called legislative attention thereto divers times in the past.

We respectfully ask that for the current year ending September 30, 1909, specific appropriations be made as follows: For maintenance, \$2,000.00; for repairs, \$1,000.00.

FOR BIENNIAL TERM 1909-1911.

Concerning appropriations for the biennial term, October 1, 1909, to September 1, 1911, it is to be noted that the first year of the term we shall still be in our present location—with the attendance of pupils during the scholastic year limited to about 300, our present limitation; during the second year of the term we hope to be in the new location with greatly enlarged facilities in every way, especially in the industrial department, and with an attendance during the school year of probably 350-375 pupils, necessitating greater expense and larger appropriations. We therefore ask that the regular appropriations be made as follows:

For first year of biennial term, in old location, October 1, 1909-September 30, 1910.

Maintenance	\$72,000 00
Industries	5,000 00
Repairs	500 00

For second year of biennial term, in new location, October 1, 1910-September 30, 1911.

Maintenance	\$83,000 00
Industries	8,000 00
Repairs	1,000 00

Or, for the second year for maintenance the same as for the first year and \$195.00 per capita per annum for each pupils present over a daily average of 325 each month during the school year.

NET AND GROSS PER CAPITA EXPENSE, REGULAR FUNDS.—FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Gross maintenance for year.....	\$69,999 99
Less value of clothing, etc., furnished indigent pupils, and which will be refunded State by counties	\$850 32
Less cash earnings received and paid into general fund by institution.....	789 90
	<hr/>
	\$1,640 22
Net cose of maintenance.....	\$68,359 77
The cost of industries.....	4,139 05
	<hr/>
Total net cost to State for year.....	\$72,498 82
Average daily number of pupils, 291.472.	
*Net per capita cast of maintenance.....	\$234 5328
The per capita cost of industries.....	14 2005
	<hr/>
**The total net per capita cost.....	\$248 7333

During the year the number of different pupils enrolled was 341. If this number be used as the divisor, the net per capita cost would be \$212.60, instead of \$248.73—the gross per capita cost \$217.41, instead of \$254.36.

In conclusion, your attention is called to Course of Study in Detail, to Rules Concerning Admissions, to a statement showing Pupils by Counties, to Roster of Pupils, and to Exhibits 1 to 10, inclusive, giving classified and itemized statement of a fiscal nature for the year ending September 30, 1908, all of which are hereinafter set out and made part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD O. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

*Gross per capita cost, \$240.1602.

**Total gross per capita cost, \$254.3607.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Resolved, By the Indiana Association of the Deaf, assembled in Seventh Triennial Reunion at the Indiana State School for the Deaf, Indianapolis, this 6th day of June, 1908:

First. Whereas, Superintendent Johnson has served the institution faithfully for twenty-five years, over five years as secretary and over nineteen years as superintendent; and

Whereas, The trustees of the institution, at a board meeting September 30, 1907, saw fit to recognize his services by appointing him superintendent to serve during his pleasure, and for life as far as lay in their power; and

Whereas, During his incumbency Mr. Johnson has made the institution one of the best in the country, and has administered it in a thoroughly efficient and non-partisan manner, for the benefit of the deaf and the welfare of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Indiana Association in convention assembled June 6, 1908, heartily endorses the action of the board; and be it further

Resolved, That the association extends to Mr. Johnson its best wishes for many more years of usefulness in the service of the deaf and of the institution.

Second. Resolved, That we urge the speedy completion by the State of the new Indiana State School for the Deaf in Forty-second street according to the original plans, which in every way we thoroughly approve and endorse. As citizens and taxpayers vitally interested in the education of the deaf we ask the members of the next General Assembly to make sufficient appropriation for such completion, to the end that Indiana shall rejoice in substantial buildings of ample capacity, offering increased educational facilities, and in every way commensurate with the school's growing needs and the dignity of a great State. A false economy in the beginning but leads to extravagance in the future. This school has been in operation for sixty-four years—the new buildings will stand for a century to come if made right from the beginning.

Third. Resolved, That in the Honorable J. Frank Hanly, Governor of the State, the deaf of Indiana have a friend who has evinced great interest in their education and general welfare, and one with broad and correct views as to the status of the deaf and of the school established for their education—and to him we express our heartfelt appreciation and tender our sincere thanks.

To the Honorable James Bingham, Attorney-General, and to the Trustees of the school, constituting with the Governor the Building Commission, to Superintendent Johnson, and to others who have had to do with the building of the new school we also express appreciation and thanks for their great interest in the undertaking.

Fourth. Resolved, That we unreservedly endorse the preamble and resolutions concerning the education of the deaf, a veritable bill of rights, adopted by the Eighth National Convention of the Deaf, held in Norfolk, Virginia, July 4-6, 1907, especially calling attention to the following, which we most heartily approve:

“Resolved, That education of the deaf on the part of the State is sim-

ply fulfillment of its duty as a matter of right and justice, not of sympathetic charity and benevolence to the deaf.

"That schools for the deaf should not be known and regarded nor classified as benevolent and charitable institutions. On the contrary, they should be known and regarded and classified as strictly educational institutions, a part of the common school system of the State under the advisory supervision of the regularly constituted school authorities, instead of being supervised by boards of charity, legislative benevolent committees and the like, which tend to foster a spirit of dependence in the pupils and mark them as objects of charity, wards of the State, which they are not any more so than are the children with hearing who attend the public schools.

"That we enter our vigorous protest against the constant association and comparison in convention assemblies of whatever nature, and in published reports, etc., of deaf children with the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the insane, the incorrigible, the physically deformed and the diseased, with inmates of penal institutions and others of like classes, generally referred to as 'defectives,' a term which we resent as opprobrious, when applied to the deaf, used as it commonly is to designate mental, moral and physical degeneracy.

"That for the furtherance of more complete emancipation from the thralldom of the past, with its ill-conceived and false notions concerning those who can not hear, or hear but imperfectly, we recommend the appointment of a committee of five to work for its attainment in Indiana and earnestly urge agitation of the matter upon every member of the Legislature." And be it further

Resolved, That the published proceedings of this Seventh Reunion of the Indiana Association of the Deaf give the aforesaid preamble and resolutions in full, and that same shall stand as our faith and belief.

Fifth. Resolved, That the action of the United States Civil Service Commission denying to the educated deaf the privilege and right of competitive examination for public position, which had been theirs for twenty-three years prior to 1907, and the approval thereof by the President, be severely condemned. Contrary to intimation of the commission the deaf do not expect created offices or vacancies, do not expect consideration of personal necessities, do not ask for sympathy, official or otherwise, do not ask to be relieved by self-constituted official guardians of "the trouble and expense of the process" of examination—but they do ask that which is their birth-right in this democratic country of ours, the right of honest and upright citizens and taxpayers, to aspire to public position through competitive examination. And neither the arbitrary ruling of a created and subordinate commission, endorsed though it is by the President, nor the "relentless rejection" of appointees by prejudiced department officers, should prevail. The whole thing is unjust—the action of the commission and President a backward step—and one that in reason should be reversed. The much-vaunted "square deal" has not been given the deaf. And every effort should be made to the end that it shall be given.

Sixth. Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the association are extended to Superintendent Johnson and United States Senator Beveridge for their earnest effort to influence the United States Civil Service Commission to recede from its unjust stand in excluding deaf-mutes from the examina-

tions for positions under the government. Although their efforts, so far, have not met with success, we entertain the hope that their continued agitation of the subject will result favorably. We respectfully ask the assistance in this matter of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from Indiana, and of all who believe in right and justice, to the end that the obnoxious ruling of the commission shall be reversed.*

Seventh. Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be and are hereby tendered to the Board of Trustees and to the Superintendent for the use and hospitality of the institution buildings and grounds during our meeting; to Mrs. C. E. Johnson, matron; Miss Mary E. Cook, housekeeper, and their assistants, for the admirable manner in which they arranged for our entertainment; to Messrs. Clarence A. Carll and Utten E. Read for their most helpful services; to Heinzmann Brothers, contractors for the new school, and their assistants, for courtesy shown; and to the retiring officers and committees of our association for their faithful and highly successful labors.

Eighth. Resolved, That we thank the Honorable Charles A. Bookwalter, Mayor of Indianapolis, for his attendance at our opening session, and the Board of Public Parks for their action in naming these old beloved grounds of ours Willard Park in memory of the founder of our school.

Ninth. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president to solicit a fund with which to erect a bronze statue of William Willard in Willard Park and that said committee report progress at the next triennial reunion.

Tenth. Resolved, That all the persons named in the foregoing resolutions and the individual members of boards and commissions named, be recorded as honorary members of this association, together with Rev. G. F. Flick, Mrs. P. J. Hassenstab, Mrs. J. F. Creelman, Mrs. Mary Dundon, Miss Ruby Martin, Miss Mary V. Johnson, Prof. R. P. McGregor.

*On December 1, 1908, President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order rescinding former action, and in the Civil Service Manual issued in January, the words "total deafness" have been omitted from the list of "defects" debarring persons from examination for positions in the classified service.

*COURSE OF STUDY IN OUTLINE.

PRIMARY GRADES.

Grade 1—

Language—Past, present and future tenses, active voice, with auxiliaries be and have; positive, negative and interrogative; vocabulary, parts of speech and sentence models as prescribed. Arithmetic—Notation 1 to 31, with Arabic and number-words; addition and subtraction to 10, teaching plus and minus signs; mental and written. Penmanship—Instruction with pencil and crayon, followed by pen and ink exercises. Letter Writing. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

Grade 2—

Language—First grade verb forms and sentence models continued, with added auxiliaries; present progressive; present habitual; conjugation; vocabulary, parts of speech and sentence models as prescribed. Arithmetic—Notation 1 to 100, Arabic and number words; Romans and ordinals to 12; addition and subtraction to 100; mental and written. Penmanship—Copy-book work, Nos. 1 and 2. Drawing—First principles, blackboard, slate and paper; drawing book, No. 1. Letter Writing. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

Grade 3—

Language—First and second grade forms and sentence models with auxiliaries continued; infinitive; imperative mode; conjugation; vocabulary, parts of speech and sentence models as prescribed; journal writing. Arithmetic—Notation 1 to 1,000; Arabic and number words, Romans and ordinals to 100 and higher; addition and subtraction; dollars and cents; measuring; mental and written. Geography—Introductory work by teacher; positions, cardinal points, locations, plans, etc. Penmanship—Copy-book work, Nos. 3 and 4. Drawing—Drawing books, Nos. 2 and 3. Letter Writing. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

Grade 4—

Language—Previous verb forms and sentence models continued; present perfect tense; passive voice; conjugation; vocabulary, parts of speech and sentence models as prescribed, introducing idioms; journal writing. Arithmetic—Numbers above 1,000, with Arabic and number words, Romans and ordinals to correspond; addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, with not more than two figures in multiplier and divisor, teaching multiplication and division signs; aliquot parts; dollars and cents; measuring; buying and selling; mental and written. Geography—Third grade work continued and enlarged, concerning institution, city, county and state, showing principal towns, rivers, lines of railway, highlands, lowlands, mineral and agricultural products; map drawing. Penmanship—Copy-book work, Nos. 5 and 6. Drawing—Drawing books, Nos. 4 and 5. Letter Writing. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

* Elaborated in form for primary grades in "Course Limitations," wherein is detailed the monthly development and limitations in language, arithmetic and geography.

***Grade 5—**

Language—Previous verb forms and sentence models continued; past perfect tense; present participle; systematic instruction in idioms; vocabulary, parts of speech and sentence models as prescribed; journal writing. Arithmetic—Practical problems in the four fundamental rules, introducing properties of numbers; weights and measures; United States currency. Geography—First lessons; general division and features of land and water, and form of earth; map drawing. Penmanship—Copy book work, special selection. Drawing—Drawing books, Nos. 6 and 7. Letter Writing. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

INTERMEDIATE GRADES.**B Grade—**

Language—General review of primary-grade verb forms and sentence models; future perfect tense; potential and subjunctive modes; past and past perfect participles; systematic instruction in idioms continued; journal writing. Arithmetic—Cancellation; fractions and decimals begun; United States currency; practical problems in money; bills and accounts. Geography—Elementary mathematical, physical and political; map drawing. History—First and second terms, introductory work by teacher, concerning institution, city, county and state; third term, stories of American history. Drawing—Special selection. Good Morals and Gentle Manners. Object and Observation Lessons.

A Grade—

Language—Grammar; idioms and general reading continued; compositions. Arithmetic—Fractions and decimals completed; denominate numbers and measurements; exercises in commercial forms. Geography—World's mathematical and physical; globe and map studies; map drawing. History—Elementary United States.

ACADEMIC GRADES.**Junior Grade—**

Language—Grammar; general reading and idioms continued; compositions. Arithmetic—Percentage, practical problems in profit and loss, commission, insurance, taxes, duties, etc.; exercises in commercial forms. Geography—World's political; map drawing. History—Complete United States and stories of.

Middle Grade—

Language—Grammar and general reading; compositions. Arithmetic—Interest; discount; exchange; partnership; ratio and proportion. History—First and second terms, general history; third term, English; selections, and stories of both. Physiology and Anatomy—Elements of, and lectures, making use of anatomical models, skeletons, etc.

*The future perfect tense, the potential and subjunctive modes, except as introduced under auxiliaries, and the past and past perfect participles, are to be taken up in the intermediate grades.

Senior Grade—

Language—Grammar and literature; compositions. Arithmetic—Analysis; roots; mensuration; general review. Natural Philosophy—Lectures and experiments. Moral Philosophy—Lectures. Civics—Outline in general, United States in particular. Current Events.

*TEXT-BOOKS USED.

Grade 1—No books; lesson-papers.

Grade 2—No books; lesson-papers.

Grade 3—First Reader (Cyr); lesson-papers.

Grade 4—Stories for Language Study (Kellogg).

Arithmetic (Original Work by Teacher).

MS. Geography (Teacher).

Lesson-papers.

Grade 5—Stories of Great Americans (Eggleston).

Arithmetic (Original Work by Teacher).

First Lessons in Geography (Monteith).

Lesson-papers.

B Grade—First Lessons in Language. Part I (Tarbell).

Stories of American Life and Adventure (Eggleston).

Elementary Arithmetic (Walsh).

Elementary Geography (Frye).

MS. History (Teacher).

First Book of American History (Eggleston).

A Grade—First Lessons in Language. Part I (Tarbell).

Book of Tales (Edited by Swinton).

Complete Arithmetic (Walsh).

Complete Geography (Frye).

Elementary History of the United States (Quackenbos).

Junior Grade—First Lessons in Language. Part II (Tarbell).

Old Stories of the East (Baldwin).

Complete Arithmetic (Walsh).

Complete Geography (Frye).

History of the United States (Higginson).

Middle Grade—Lessons in Language. Part II (Tarbell).

Ten Great Events in History (Johonnot).

Complete Arithmetic (Walsh).

General History (Anderson).

English History (Higginson and Channing).

Physiology, "Our Bodies and How We Live" (Blaisdell).

Senior Grade—Lessons in Language. Part II (Tarbell).

Primer of English and American Literature (Clarke).

Shakespearean Primer (Institution edition).

Complete Arithmetic (Walsh).

Natural Philosophy (Cooley; lectures and experiments).

Moral Philosophy, lectures.

Civics (Townshend's Shorter Course).

* Various other text-books and supplementary readers for reference and general reading are made use of in the different classes.

RULES

CONCERNING THE ADMISSION AND RETENTION OF PUPILS AND WHAT SHALL BE TAUGHT THEM.

1. This institution is open to all the deaf of the state free of charge, provided they are of suitable age and capacity, and are too deaf to be educated in the common schools.

2. Pupils will be considered of proper school age between the years of eight and twenty-one, but the admission of pupils between the years of seventeen and twenty-one will depend upon circumstances. No child who is idiotic or feeble-minded or who is afflicted with sore eyes, or with a contagious or offensive disease, or who is an invalid so confirmed as to prevent study, or who is in a badly crippled condition and unable to go up and down flights of steps, or who is unable to care for self in a general way, will be received as a pupil.

3. This institution is in no sense an asylum for the deaf, nor a place of refuge for those who can not talk—neither is it a prison, a reform school, an almshouse, a children's home nor an hospital. It is strictly an educational institution—a school in its widest and best sense, and a part of the common school system of the State, wherein the deaf children of the State receive an education as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity.

4. Application for the admission of pupils must be made upon the regular blank form of the institution, which will be furnished the applicant by the superintendent. All questions on said form must be fully answered, and the requirement of certificates of a physician and of a justice of the peace on the back thereof (that the person seeking admission as a pupil is eligible physically and mentally and is a legal resident of the county named), must be complied with. (See Sec. 2999, R. S. 1901.)

5. No child shall be brought to the school as a pupil until the proper application has been filed with, and acted upon, by the superintendent, and due notice of admission sent by him to the applicant.

6. Those for whom applications have been made and favorably acted upon will be admitted as pupils on the following conditions: (a) They must be provided with clothing, and brought to the institution punctually at the time designated by the superintendent, unless detained at home by sickness. (b) They are to remain in school until the second Wednesday in June of each year. (c) No parent or guardian will be allowed to take a pupil out of school during the session without some very urgent reason. (d) Pupils will not be allowed to go home during the holidays, nor at Easter time, the annual session being a continuous one without a vacation.

7. The annual session of school usually begins on Wednesday of the week preceding the first day of October and closes on the second Wednesday in June. Pupils must report promptly at the beginning of the session. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, will be received at any time other than at the beginning of the annual session, because of the classes being graded and the work progressive from the first day.

8. The pupils will be sent home to spend the summer vacation on the day following the close of school.

9. The institution will provide for each pupil regularly admitted, boarding, lodging, washing, superintendence of conduct, manners and physical needs, instruction, school supplies, etc., but will not pay traveling expenses of pupils in coming to or going from the institution, nor supply them with clothing, except under certain conditions mentioned in Paragraph 12.

10. All traveling expenses of pupils to and from the institution must be defrayed by the parents, guardians or friends. They are also required to furnish annually to each pupil sent by them a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing to last until the close of the term. (See Sec. 3000, R. S. 1901.) A good, stout trunk must also be supplied. The name of the pupil must be written in indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost when not so marked. While close and constant attention will be given to the preservation of pupils' clothing, the institution disclaims any responsibility for worn-out, lost or misplaced articles.

11. The applicant must deposit with the superintendent, when the pupil is admitted, a sum not less than \$5.00 to defray incidental expenses (shoes, repairs, etc.) for said pupil during the year. If any part of said deposit should remain unexpended at the close of the annual session, it will be returned or carried forward to the next session, as the applicant may desire.

12. When it is established that a pupil is in indigent circumstances, or when the parents, guardians or friends are either unable or neglect to furnish the necessary clothing, or to pay the necessary traveling expenses (going from the institution), then the same will be provided for by the superintendent in pursuance of the following legislative enactment:

Sec. 3001, R. S. 1901. In all cases where suitable clothing and means for defraying traveling expenses are not otherwise supplied to the pupils, the same shall be provided by the superintendent, who shall make out and file with the treasurer of state accounts therefor, separate in each case, against the respective counties from which the pupils are sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for every such pupil; which accounts shall be severally signed by the superintendent and attested by the seal of the institution under his charge; and the treasurer of state shall charge each account, thus certified, to the county from which the pupil named therein was sent, and credit the amount to the current expense fund of the proper institution.

Sec. 3002, R. S. 1901. The treasurer of state shall forward each account so filed with him to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall cause it to be paid out of the county treasury to the treasurer of state; and such county shall, in the name of the county, and by suit, if necessary, collect the amount of such account from the parents or estate of such pupils, as the case may be, where there is ability to pay: Provided, That at least three hundred dollars of the property shall be exempt from the payment of such account.

13. The regular course of study in the institution is so arranged as to cover ten years, and is divided into primary, intermediate and academic courses. The primary and intermediate courses embrace spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, history and grammar. The two courses are divided into seven grades, five primary and two intermediate,

and the time required to complete them is seven years. The academic course comprises a three years' course of advanced primary and intermediate work, and of other studies. In addition to the above, a kindergarten department, with two years' instruction, is provided for the younger and selected pupils. The regular kindergarten work for hearing-speaking children is adapted to the needs of the deaf, the second year merging into primary work. The number of years a pupil may remain in school is regulated by a time schedule, and depends upon the mental ability, progress and conduct of the pupil himself. He may remain certainly five years, subject to conditions named in Paragraph 14, and as much longer, up to thirteen years, as his conduct and promotions from year to year may warrant.

14. The superintendent shall have the power at any time to discharge a pupil from the institution for inability to receive an education, for non-progression or non-attendance, for violation of the rules of the institution, or where his retention would prove a detriment to others or to the school. He may also, when he thinks the facts warrant it, extend the period of instruction in individual cases.

15. It is the intention of the trustees to render the pupils self-supporting in greater or less degree after leaving the institution, by requiring them to become proficient in some useful trade or occupation, or in the underlying principles of several trades, while in attendance at the institution. In accordance with this design, all pupils will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of housework, cooking, the various kinds of needlework, and dressmaking and millinery in all of their branches; the boys at various trades—typesetting, presswork, carpentry, cabinetmaking, woodturning, painting, glazing, cutting, fitting, making and the repair of shoes, harnessmaking, tinwork, baking, cooking, floriculture, barbering and farming. Pupils will be assigned to one or more of these occupations, or others, as the superintendent may deem them most fitted for. Drawing, freehand and mechanical, will be taught to all pupils during the first five years, and in the four higher grades all girls and selected boys will be taught sketching, designing, modeling, wood carving and painting in oil, water colors and pastel, etc.

16. In the education of the deaf there are two methods and one system of instruction generally recognized.

The manual or French method (using sign-language, manual alphabet and writing), of which there is a variation that may be called the "Alphabetic," wherein only the manual alphabet and writing are used.

The oral or German method (using speech and speech-reading and writing), of which there is a variation that may be called the "Auricular," wherein special attention is given to the development and training of the hearing, when possessed in any degree, by means of which instruction is partially given.

The Combined system (a so-called combination of the two methods).

Some of the leading German instructors, after long years of experience, favor the French method; some of the French schools have adopted the German method, but no country, other than America, has generally adopted the Combined system, which, in justice, should be called the American system.

The general system of instruction used in this institution is known as the American (combined) system, under which all known methods and their variations may be used for the attainment of an object common to all. Speech and speech-reading are regarded as very important, but mental development, and the acquisition of language and general knowledge, are regarded as still more important. It is believed that with a great many of the new pupils now entering, the necessary mental development and acquisition of language and general knowledge may be as well attained by the Oral method, which results in speech and speech-reading, as by the Manual method, which precludes this much-to-be-desired result. So far as circumstances permit, such method (or methods) is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted to his needs and capacity after thorough trial. In short, the rule will be: *Any method for good results—all methods, and wedded to none.*

17. The institution is nonsectarian, but thorough moral and religious instruction will be given, especially on the Sabbath, the nature of it being general, and such as is accepted by all churches and creeds.

Sec. 3070, R. S. 1901. No sectarian tenets of religion shall be taught in the institution to any pupil thereof.

18. The parents and friends of the pupils may visit them as often as they wish and whenever they deem it proper, but they should be careful not to abuse this privilege to the harm of the pupil, who must be withdrawn from schoolroom or shop for the purpose. Parents and friends, or those bringing pupils to or taking them away from the institution, can not be furnished meals or lodging.

19. Being Sec. 3004, R. S. 1901. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the proper officers of the institution in accordance with the by-laws and regulations to have any pupil removed, either temporarily or on account of ill health, or the vacation of the school, or permanently on account of having completed his course of instruction, or been found disqualified from any cause for a longer continuance in the school, the parents or guardians of such pupil, if he have any, shall promptly remove him upon the requirement of said officers; and, in case he shall not be thus provided for, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the institution to cause him to be removed and delivered to the trustees of the township where he resided before coming to the institution; and the expense of such removal shall be refunded in the same manner as provided in sections 3001 and 3002; and the county treasurer shall charge the same to the proper township and collect it in the manner as provided in aforesaid sections.

20. All business letters or letters of inquiry in regard to pupils or their concerns, or in regard to new pupils whom it may be designed to place in the institution, must be addressed to the superintendent, and not to subordinates (officers, teachers, attendants or employes)—otherwise no attention will be paid to such letters.

PUPILS BY COUNTIES.

The following table shows, by counties, the number of pupils admitted and discharged during the fiscal year, and the number remaining and entitled to the privileges of the Institution on September 30, 1908:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
Adams	2	..	2
Allen	2	..	2
Bartholomew	5	1	4
Benton	2	..	2
Blackford	1	..	1
Boone	5	..	5
Carroll	3	1	2
Cass	3	..	3
Clark	3	..	3
Clay	4	..	4
Clinton	5	..	5
Daviess	4	..	4
Dearborn	5	..	5
Dekalb	2	..	2
Delaware	11	..	11
Dubois	3	1	2
Elkhart	8	..	8
Fayette	1	..	1
Floyd	7	..	7
Fountain	1	1	0
Fulton	1	..	1
Gibson	4	..	4
Grant	8	..	8
Greene	5	..	5
Hamilton	1	..	1
Hancock	3	..	3
Harrison	2	..	2
Hendricks	3	..	3
Henry	1	..	1
Howard	9	1	8
Huntington	4	..	4
Jackson	2	..	2
Jasper	2	..	2

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remaining .</i>
Jay	8	..	8
Jefferson	4	..	4
Johnson	7	..	7
Knox	7	..	7
Kosciusko	2	..	2
Lagrange	3	1	2
Lake	7	1	6
Laporte	4	1	3
Lawrence	4	..	4
Madison	5	..	5
Marion	35	2	33
Marshall	5	..	5
Miami	4	1	3
Monroe	1	..	1
Montgomery	2	..	2
Morgan	5	1	4
Newton	2	..	2
Noble	2	..	2
Ohio	1	..	1
Orange	3	..	3
Owen	4	..	4
Perry	2	..	2
Pike	8	1	7
Porter	1	..	1
Posey	4	..	4
Pulaski	3	..	3
Putnam	5	..	5
Ripley	1	..	1
Rush	1	..	1
Shelby	6	..	6
Spencer	6	..	6
Starke	2	..	2
Steuben	3	..	3
St. Joseph	7	..	7
Sullivan	7	1	6
Switzerland	2	..	2
Tippecanoe	4	..	4
Tipton	1	..	1
Vanderburgh	7	..	7
Vermillion	1	..	1
Vigo	15	..	15
Wabash	4	..	4

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
Warrick	3	..	3
Washington	3	..	3
Wells	1	..	1
White	3	..	3
Whitley	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	341	14	327
Number admitted during year.....	341		
Number discharged during year.....		14	
		<hr/>	
		327	
Number in attendance at end of year.....		288	
		<hr/>	
Leaving enrolled and not in attendance.....		39	

ROSTER

OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Abbott, Kate.....	1903	Algiers.....	Pike.
Addison, James W.....	1906	Seafield.....	White.
Albright, William F.....	1899	Hope.....	Bartholomew.
Allen, Otto E.....	1904	Linton.....	Greene.
Allen, Robert W.....	1905	Fredericksburg....	Washington.
Alley, Rilla R.....	1901	Lincoln City.....	Spencer.
Allman, Lida E.....	1899	Monticello.....	White.
Allman, Elmer S.....	1902	Monticello.....	White.
Ambuhl, Dora R.....	1903	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Amos, Carrie.....	1903	Sturgis (Michigan).	Lagrange.
Anderson, Edward John.....	1908	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Anderson, Geneva.....	1903	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.
Anderson, Lorel G.....	1906	Bryant.....	Jay.
Badders, Fred.....	1906	Portland.....	Jay.
Bartlett, Ralph M.....	1906	Dunkirk.....	Jay.
Barnett, Loretta V.....	1905	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Barker, Ernest F.....	1900	Peru.....	Miami.
Bechtel, Mary Lucile.....	1907	Marion.....	Grant.
Bennett, Harry P.....	1896	Patoka.....	Gibson.
Bennett, Thomas Davis.....	1908	Richmond.....	Wayne.
Bettag, Alois.....	1900	Jasper.....	Dubois.
Bettag, Paul.....	1901	Jasper.....	Dubois.
Bettag, Justina.....	1906	Jasper.....	Dubois.
Bickel, Catherin D.....	1907	Floyd Knobs.....	Floyd.
Bickel, Irvin H.....	1908	Floyd Knobs.....	Floyd.
Bickel, Lorena C.....	1906	Floyd Knobs.....	Floyd.
Billings, Bertie.....	1906	Columbus.....	Bartholomew
Black, Henry C.....	1901	Spencer.....	Owen.
Blackitor, Frank.....	1903	Ayrshire.....	Pike.
Blose, George W.....	1898	Mt. Etna.....	Huntington.
Boone, Walter.....	1905	Emison.....	Knox.
Bosh, Phoebe G.....	1901	Twelve Mile.....	Cass.
Brackall, Hulda.....	1904	West Terre Haute.	Vigo.
Bradbury, Eunice H.....	1907	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Bradley, William F.....	1906	Shelburn.....	Sullivan.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Bragg, Minnie.....	1905	Noblesville.....	Hamilton.
Brenton, Clarence.....	1897	Southport.....	Marion.
Bridges, Myra Maude.....	1908	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Bridges, Raymond M.....	1898	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Burford, Elmer J.....	1898	Bridgeport.....	Marion.
Burford, George.....	1898	Bridgeport.....	Marion.
Burkhart, Hazel Glenn.....	1908	Paragon.....	Morgan.
Byers, Milburn E.....	1905	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Carr, Edwin.....	1905	Mitchell.....	Lawrence.
Carmichael, Glen.....	1901	Swayzee.....	Grant.
Catterlin, Julia M.....	1903	Marion.....	Grant.
Chestnut, Bertha H.....	1904	Odon.....	Daviess.
Chrismer, Hattie E.....	1902	Montpelier.....	Blackford.
Chrustowski, Henry.....	1907	East Chicago.....	Lake.
Clampitt, Charles D.....	1903	Fickle.....	Clinton.
Clampitt, Chester L.....	1906	Fickle.....	Clinton.
Clampitt, Harry J.....	1900	Fickle.....	Clinton.
Clark, Harold L.....	1900	Rensselaer.....	Jasper.
Clark, George E.....	1896	Attica.....	Fountain.
Clark, Ida G.....	1898	Aurora.....	Dearborn.
Clausen, Carl.....	1905	Elkhart.....	Elkhart.
Clipp, Vance S.....	1904	Greenville.....	Floyd.
Clouser, Amos.....	1900	Windfall.....	Tipton.
Coers, Iva Marie.....	1907	Gwynneville.....	Shelby.
Coffel, Leona.....	1906	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Comer, Hazel.....	1906	Huntington.....	Huntington.
Cornelius, Damon H.....	1905	Franklin.....	Johnson.
Coughenour, Margaret.....	1905	Logansport.....	Cass.
Coval, Fred.....	1906	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Cox, Agnes.....	1901	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Criswell, Esther.....	1908	Anderson.....	Madison.
Cummings, Harry E.....	1903	Alexandria.....	Madison.
Cunningham, Jeannette M....	1904	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Curtis, Madge.....	1903	Lebanon.....	Boone.
Dague, Mabel.....	1904	Deedsville.....	Miami.
Dangerfield, Anna.....	1901	Peru.....	Miami.
Davis, Stanley M.....	1897	Pimento.....	Vigo.
Dazey, Lee E.....	1897	New Richmond....	Montgomery.
Delise, Peter.....	1903	Vincennes.....	Knox.
Denny, John W.....	1903	Wabash.....	Wabash.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Dixon, James Nathan.....	1907	Switz City.....	Greene.
Doughty, William Earl.....	1899	Cannelton.....	Perry.
Doudt, Ethel R.....	1901	Angola.....	Steuben.
Doudt, Owen E.....	1901	Angola.....	Steuben.
Dranginus, Eva.....	1905	Staunton.....	Clay.
Dranginus, John.....	1900	Staunton.....	Clay.
Dryer, Martin.....	1902	Lafayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Ele, Lollie F.....	1902	Winamac.....	Pulaski.
Elder, Leo U.....	1902	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Estell, Addie M.....	1900	Morristown.....	Shelby.
Evans, Lonnie D.....	1905	Kirkpatrick.....	Montgomery.
Farmer, William.....	1903	Madison.....	Jefferson.
Farris, James Robert.....	1907	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Featheringill, Elenor R.....	1904	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Ferguson, Minnie.....	1907	New Albany.....	Floyd.
Fingerly, Jessie O.....	1903	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Fish, Evalena.....	1900	Anderson.....	Madison.
Fisher, Mary.....	1903	Odon.....	Daviess.
Fisher, John.....	1903	Odon.....	Daviess.
Ford, S. Marie.....	1906	Thorntown.....	Boone.
Forgey, John C.....	1900	Ewing.....	Jackson.
Foster, Lula H.....	1901	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Foster, Ruth B.....	1906	Edwards.....	Vigo.
Fox, Frederick.....	1905	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Frakes, Charles E.....	1904	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Frazer, Frederick LeRoy.....	1907	Richmond.....	Wayne.
French, Nora M.....	1904	Aurora.....	Dearborn.
Fremont, Helen M.....	1903	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Froment, Gladys E.....	1902	Shelburn.....	Sullivan.
Games, Myrtle Marie.....	1908	North Salem.....	Hendricks.
Gardner, Lee.....	1906	Russelville.....	Putnam.
Gardner, Roy.....	1903	Balbec.....	Jay.
Garlitch, Clara A.....	1895	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Gerichs, Emory.....	1904	Petersburg.....	Pike.
Ginn, Norman Lee.....	1908	Hammond.....	Lake.
Golding, Arthur Henry.....	1908	Hammond.....	Lake.
Goransson, Hilda A.....	1902	Porter.....	Porter.
Gray, George M.....	1906	Thorntown.....	Boone.
Gray, William T.....	1901	Lowell.....	Lake.
Greiner, Edith A.....	1902	Anderson.....	Madison.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Grise, Luella F.	1898	Bremen.	Marshall.
Groves, Roberta M.	1906	Anderson.	Madison.
Haase, Celeste K.	1902	Indianapolis.	Marion.
Hahn, Maggie Nora.	1907	Cypress.	Vanderburgh.
Hampton, Annice I.	1905	Greencastle.	Putnam.
Hampton, Leona Virtue.	1908	Frankfort.	Clinton.
Hannel, Robert T.	1899	DePauw.	Harrison
Harbson, Charles W.	1904	Petersburg.	Pike.
Harding, Robert.	1907	Kokomo.	Howard.
Harrison, Amy C.	1901	Gerald.	Perry.
Harrison, Blanche.	1903	Martinsville.	Morgan.
Hargis, Roscoe F.	1900	Edinburg.	Bartholomew.
Harlow, Edith M.	1905	French Lick.	Orange.
Henson, Flois.	1904	Paoli.	Orange.
Herran, Donald.	1905	Huntington.	Huntington.
Herzberg, Joseph.	1900	Indianapolis.	Marion.
Hesh, Elmer E.	1902	Wakarusa.	Elkhart.
Hetzler, Hafford D.	1905	Angola.	Steuben.
Hiatt, Roy P.	1901	Terre Haute.	Vigo.
Hinkley, Earl.	1899	Mt. Vernon.	Posey.
Hinkley, William.	1896	Mt. Vernon.	Posey.
Hinton, Earl J.	1900	Greencastle.	Putnam.
Hitchens, Mary B.	1904	Muncie.	Delaware.
Hogle, Roy H.	1901	Marion.	Grant.
Holler, Maggie S.	1901	Etna Green.	Kosciusko.
Hoot, Lillian R.	1902	Monterey.	Pulaski.
Hopper, Amy B.	1906	Dunkirk.	Jay.
Horwitz, Nathaniel.	1907	Lafayette.	Tippecanoe.
Houchins, James L.	1901	Chandler.	Warrick.
Hough, Ralph Vern.	1908	Waterloo.	Dekalb.
Hughes, Narvle W.	1899	Columbus.	Bartholomew.
Hummel, Milton F.	1898	Bremen.	Marshall.
Hunt, Mary Margaret.	1907	Spencer.	Owen.
Hunter, Louise.	1900	Indianapolis.	Marion.
Huron, Leroy B. F.	1904	Danville.	Hendricks.
Hurwitz, Hyman.	1898	Terre Haute.	Vigo.
Huston, Everette E.	1902	Markle.	Huntington.
Hutchings, Mary. E.	1900	Marysville.	Clark.
Idail, Guy.	1908	Frankfort.	Clinton.
Isham, Iva.	1902	Laporte.	Laporte.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Jackson, James	1902	Clinton	Vermillion.
Jeffries, Mary Loretta	1908	Peru	Miami.
Johnson, Bertha L.	1897	Wabash	Wabash.
Jones, Agnes E.	1900	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Jones, Dawson W.	1904	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Jones, Martha K.	1903	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Kaiser, Elsie	1902	Hammond	Lake.
Keagy, Effie	1903	Coal City	Owen.
Keene, William A.	1902	Wheatfield	Jasper.
Keller, Cecil Glenn	1908	Van Buren	Grant.
Kercher, George F.	1897	Roann	Wabash.
Ketner, Arthur L.	1900	Indianapolis	Marion.
Ketner, Iva P.	1902	Indianapolis	Marion.
King, Wilbur R.	1906	Jeffersonville	Clark.
Kirkey, Anna M.	1901	Decker	Knox.
Koewler, Carrie	1905	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Kolb, Arley E.	1899	Zionsville	Boone.
Kristl, Julia H.	1897	South Bend	St. Joseph.
LaFountain, Lewis C.	1905	Laporte	Laporte.
Laffoon, William R.	1904	Donovan (Illinois)	Newton.
Landis, Jesse C.	1900	Monroe	Jay.
Landis, Mary E.	1904	Monroe	Jay.
Landis, Raymond	1902	Monroe	Jay.
Lang, Leon Roland	1908	Floyd Knobs	Floyd.
Langebrake, Frieda W.	1906	Howell	Vanderburgh.
Lauber, Mildred H.	1905	South Bend	St. Joseph.
Lawless, Robert H.	1903	New Harmony	Posey.
Lester, Ralph	1901	Lesterville	Washington.
Link, Nellie	1908	Tunnelton	Lawrence.
Locke, Grace V.	1900	Richmond	Wayne.
Loftus, Leo	1905	Indianapolis	Marion.
Long, Myrtle M.	1906	Wawaka	Noble.
Long, William Clarence	1907	Russiaville	Howard.
Lyster, Pearl	1899	Indianapolis	Marion.
Lyster, Thomas J.	1903	Indianapolis	Marion.
Malatin, George J.	1907	North Hammond	Lake.
Mansfield, Mary M.	1902	Eaton	Delaware.
Mettler, Maze L.	1901	Columbia City	Whitley.
Myers, John E.	1899	Ayrshire	Pike.
Migatz, Abraham	1904	Whiting	Lake.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Milam, Carsie.....	1900	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Milhon, Eva.....	1906	Little Point.....	Morgan.
Miller, Albert E.....	1904	Woodburn.....	Allen.
Miller, Anna.....	1906	Middlebury.....	Elkhart.
Miller, Laura M.....	1906	Middlebury.....	Elkhart.
Miller, Melvin.....	1907	Middlebury.....	Elkhart.
Miller, Edna Pearl.....	1908	Middlebury.....	Elkhart.
Miller, Eva Pearl.....	1907	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Miller, Clevie C.....	1903	Littles.....	Pike.
Miller, Clarence E.....	1897	Littles.....	Pike.
Miller, Martha E.....	1904	Trafalgar.....	Johnson.
Millholland, Rosana M.....	1905	Jeffersonville.....	Clark.
Misner, Essie Margaret.....	1908	West Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Mobley, Bertrand.....	1905	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Morlock, Arthur G.....	1906	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.
Morris, Ghomer E.....	1901	Harmony.....	Clay.
Mullikin, Earl E.....	1899	Brazil.....	Clay.
Murphy, Lillian E.....	1897	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Murphy, Martha L.....	1897	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Myers, John C.....	1901	Plymouth.....	Marshall.
Myers, Dessie B.....	1901	Plymouth.....	Marshall.
McBride, E. Grace.....	1902	Knightstown.....	Henry.
McFadden, Viola E.....	1899	Muncie.....	Delaware.
McHenry, Cleon.....	1908	Gosport.....	Owen.
McKinney, Daniel.....	1902	Bicknell.....	Knox.
McKinney, William H.....	1903	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
McKinney, Eldora.....	1908	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
McKinney, Helen Theadora.....	1908	Lawrenceburg.....	Dearborn.
McCollum, Virgia I.....	1903	Locust Point.....	Harrison.
Naugle, Mary M.....	1896	Salem.....	Washington.
Neiderberger, Ella.....	1903	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Newman, Edith V.....	1901	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Newman, Myrtle E.....	1899	Napoleon.....	Ripley.
Niece, Carrie.....	1904	Edwards.....	Vigo.
Niehaus, Louis E.....	1904	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.
Okeley, Carl.....	1908	Winamac.....	Pulaski.
Okes, Harold.....	1907	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Oliver, Ethel L.....	1903	Van Buren.....	Grant.
Ort, Margarete.....	1905	Mishawaka.....	St. Joseph.
Osborn, Lawrence E.....	1900	Rockport.....	Spencer.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Osborn, Lonney C.....	1903	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Osborn, Lucy E.....	1896	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Owens, George I.....	1899	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Parish, Cyril A.....	1899	Lagrange.....	Lagrange.
Parker, Goldie E.....	1903	Delphi.....	Carroll.
Parker, Ruth M.....	1900	Ft. Wayne.....	Allen.
Pattengale, Ora A.....	1904	Dayton.....	Tippecanoe.
Patterson, C. Marsh.....	1905	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Perkins, Claude M.....	1897	Lebanon.....	Boone.
Pierce, Alexander C.....	1895	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Phillips, Harley G.....	1904	Deputy.....	Jefferson.
Porter, Garvey J.....	1905	Vevay.....	Switzerland.
Potter, Commodore.....	1906	Madison.....	Jefferson.
Powell, Albert W.....	1903	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.
Powell, Fred M.....	1900	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.
Pretz, Martin.....	1903	Elberfeld.....	Warrick.
Puckett, Freeley Luster.....	1907	Shelburn.....	Sullivan.
Purdy, Alvin L.....	1901	Morocco.....	Newton.
Reinke, Carlon.....	1906	Michigan City.....	Laporte.
Renicker, Clara M.....	1902	Ockley.....	Carroll.
Rhoads, Effie.....	1900	Algiers.....	Pike.
Riall, Aurelius Otto.....	1907	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Rice, Ruth Cretoria.....	1908	Fowler.....	Benton.
Riggs, Harry.....	1907	Aurora.....	Ohio.
Riley, Leonora.....	1901	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Riley, Nina E.....	1902	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Roberts, Alethea.....	1904	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Roeder, Osa E.....	1906	Dugger.....	Sullivan.
Rollings, Claude E.....	1900	Reelsville.....	Putnam.
Rollings, Joseph L.....	1904	Reelsville.....	Putnam.
Rue, Clarice Loraine.....	1907	Logansport.....	Cass.
Runyon, Dewey Levi.....	1907	Greenwood.....	Johnson.
Runyon, Oakley.....	1898	Kokomo.....	Howard.
Rupkey, Goldie F.....	1902	New Palestine.....	Hancock.
Saine, Andrew J.....	1906	North Judson.....	Starke.
Saine, Mary C.....	1899	North Judson.....	Starke.
Sanders, Ada M.....	1901	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Satterfield, Grace B.....	1900	Muncie.....	Delaware.
Schmidt, Carl F.....	1901	Madison.....	Jefferson.
Sawicki, Camilla M.....	1906	South Bend.....	St. Joseph.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Shaffer, Fred L.	1901	Bluffton	Wells.
Shields, Lola M.	1905	Indianapolis	Marion.
Sheely, Tillman	1904	Washington	Daviess.
Shelby, Mary B.	1901	Greenfield	Hancock.
Shoptaugh, Earl J.	1904	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Siegmund, Alfred H.	1899	Wabash	Wabash.
Smith, Nina Marie	1907	Kokomo	Howard.
Sosomen, Vernon A.	1895	Plymouth	Marshall.
Southers, Roscoe Thaddeus ..	1908	Bedford	Lawrence.
Spacke, Charles	1902	Indianapolis	Marion.
Spangler, Margie J.	1902	Muncie	Delaware.
Spencer, May L.	1901	Terre Haute	Vigo.
Speer, Fred M.	1904	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
Spitzfaden, Peter	1904	Indianapolis	Marion.
Stone, Lillian J.	1906	Connorsville	Fayette.
Stout, Mabel I.	1906	Bloomington	Monroe.
Stoltz, Walter	1896	Wanatah	Laporte.
Stouder, Edna R.	1901	Nappanee	Elkhart.
Stroud, Jontie H.	1900	Matthews	Grant.
Sullivan, Darwin	1906	Hazleton	Gibson.
Surber, Fred J.	1904	London	Shelby.
Surber, Henry H.	1899	London	Shelby.
Sutton, Lola P.	1901	Iuka	Orange.
Swafford, Hazel E.	1903	Marion	Grant.
Taylor, Helen Marie	1908	Chrisney	Spencer.
Taylor, Mabel F.	1906	Indianapolis	Marion.
Thuis, Otto L.	1904	Vincennes	Knox.
Thompson, Flossie M.	1897	Oakland City	Gibson.
Truax, A. Grace	1896	Paragon	Morgan.
Tutorow, Florence L.	1903	Wilkinson	Hancock.
Venable, Helen C.	1906	Indianapolis	Marion.
Vorhees, John W.	1901	Muncie	Delaware.
von Hippel, Herman K. E. ...	1906	Newburg	Warrick.
Wainscott, Russell C.	1906	Bennington	Switzerland.
Wall, Essie M.	1898	Dugger	Sullivan.
Wallace, Clara Pearl	1908	Fowler	Benton.
Wallace, Ola	1907	Jasonville	Greene.
Wardell, John B.	1903	Farmersburg	Sullivan.
Wardell, Kate Loraine	1907	Farmersburg	Sullivan.
Warfield, Lottie E.	1906	Homer	Rush.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Year Admitted.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Watkins, Warren M.	1905	Linton	Greene.
Weare, Callie M.	1905	Edinburg	Johnson.
Weimer, Glenn	1899	Willshire (Ohio) ...	Adams.
Wells, Ruby Alice	1908	Trafalgar	Johnson.
Wertz, Emma E.	1898	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Wesling, Carl H.	1904	Indianapolis	Marion.
West, Cally M.	1904	Kokomo	Howard.
White, Etta	1905	Hartsville	Bartholomew.
White, Lucy	1904	Patoka	Gibson.
White, Samuel E.	1906	Vincennes	Knox.
Whitaker, Madalene L.	1905	Indianapolis	Marion.
Wickersham, Clara V.	1905	Plainfield	Hendricks.
Wiggers, William J.	1904	McCutchanville ...	Vanderburgh.
Williams, Ross	1908	West Newton	Marion.
Wilson, Clarence L.	1905	Seymour	Jackson.
Wilson, Walter G.	1896	Cutler	Carroll.
Woodward, Gladys D.	1899	Mooreville	Morgan.
Worthmann, Ida A.	1898	Magley	Adams.
Worster, George W.	1899	Cedar	Dekalb.
Wright, Arista	1899	Marco	Greene.
Wright, Goldie L.	1906	Rochester	Fulton.
Wright, Lois L.	1906	Bedford	Lawrence.
Yarian, Alvin R.	1895	LaOtto	Noble.
Yoder, William S.	1899	Shipsheewanna	Lagrange.
Yoder, Orpha B.	1898	Wakarusa	Elkhart.
Zeller, Mary	1904	Indianapolis	Marion.

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

Household Equipment—

Bedding	\$115 17
Brooms, buckets, mops, etc.	141 28
Cutlery and spoons	3 50
Carpets, shades, etc.	74 39
Disinfectants, etc.	89 68
D. R. K. metal and woodenware	81 24
House furniture and upholstery	32 98
Laundry appliances	45 64
Napery	76 59
Queensware	72 29
Soap, soap stock, polishers, etc.	983 64
Toweling	28 60
Toilet supplies	108 22
Miscellaneous household	89 91

School Expense—

Annals of the deaf	66 00
Art supplies	84 52
Library	9 75
Newspapers and periodicals	29 00
School supplies	371 46
Miscellaneous school expense	18 09

Heat, Light and Power—

Engineer's supplies	376 87
Electrician's supplies	161 53
Electric light	129 49
Fuel	5,124 96
Gas light	678 47

Grounds, Stock and Stable—

Farm and garden expense	26 57
Greenhouse and park expense	75 38
Provender	847 52
Stable expense	62 27

Food Supplies—

Beans, hominy, rice, etc.	380 33
Bread stuffs	1,590 24
Butter	1,451 79
Canned fruits	834 43
Canned vegetables	386 00
Canned meats and fish	42 18
Coffee and tea	285 22
Dried fruits	166 01
Eggs	372 82
Fish and oysters	112 03
Green fruits	293 18
Ice	463 49

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

Jellies, preserves, etc.....	\$195 48
Lard	244 28
Meats, fresh	3,037 29
Meats, smoked, salt, etc.	639 11
Mackerel, codfish, herring, etc.....	16 15
Poultry	401 36
Pickles, kraut and vinegar	54 14
Sugar	865 71
Syrup	118 91
Sauces, extracts, spices and salt.....	111 13
Vegetables	930 60
Unclassified food supplies	45 89

Pupils' Personal Expense—

Uniforms or suits	491 89
Shoes, etc.	56 96
Other clothing	159 90
Transportation, etc.	94 49
Miscellaneous P. P. E.....	7 21

Miscellaneous Classifications—

Amusements	101 32
Annual reports	196 08
Drugs, medicines and appliances	261 60
Trustee's traveling expense	378 02
Watchman's service	150 00
Miscellaneous general expense	201 32
Water supply	250 00
Special nurse	152 50
Maintenance repairs (see Exhibit No. 3).....	879 49

Total\$69,999 99

RECAPITULATION.

Attendance	\$43,236 29
Office expense	340 14
Household equipment	1,943 13
School expense	578 82
Heat, light and power	6,471 32
Grounds, stock and stable	1,011 74
Food supplies	13,037 77
Pupils' personal expense	810 45
Miscellaneous classification	2,570 33

Total\$69,999 99

EXHIBIT No. 3.

A Classified Statement of Expenditures from the Maintenance Fund on
Account Maintenance Repairs During Fiscal Year Ending
September 30, 1908.

Current Expenses and Repairs—

Cement, brick, stone, lime, etc.....	\$18 00
Engineer's supplies and repairs.....	13 22
Electrical supplies and repairs.....	300 76
Glass, putty, etc.....	55 60
Hardware	6 75
Lumber	2 24
Miscellaneous improvements and repairs	35 20
Plastering	4 00
Papering	85 50
Painters' supplies	84 64
Painting by contract	100 00
Plumbing supplies and repairs.....	82 05
Roof repairs, etc.	32 03
Whitewashing	59 50

Total maintenance repairs \$879 49

EXHIBIT No. 4.

A Classified Statement of Expenditures on Account Industries During
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Industrial Expense—

Printing office, S. and W.....	\$938 75
Cabinet shop, S. and W.....	720 00
Shoe and harness shop, S. and W.....	599 93
Sewing room, S. and W.....	360 00
Printing office material	371 71
Cabinet shop material.....	386 83
Shoe shop material.....	560 85
Sewing room material.....	45 98
Miscellaneous industrial material	155 00

Total \$4,139 05

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Products of the Farm and Garden During Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Beans, pecks, 24½	\$6 59
Beets, pecks, 25½	5 06
Cabbage, heads, 227	7 65
Carrots, pecks, ½	05
Corn, dozens, 44	4 08
Cucumbers, 1,284	3 84
Grapes, pounds, 200	5 85
Lettuce, pounds, 121½	7 22
Milk, gallons, 6,121⅞	1,214 41
Onions, dozens, 45 5-6	3 26
Onions, pecks, 12½	2 91
Peas, pecks, 19	6 65
Pieplant, dozens, 77 1-3	11 02
Radishes, dozens, 14 1-3	1 44
Tomatoes, bushels, 42½	18 65
Veal, pounds, 429	34 32
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,333 00

EXHIBIT No. 6.

An Itemized Account of All Cash Earnings Received During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

1907.

Oct.	1.	Shoe shop, outside accounts	\$3 05
"	1.	G. M. Koldyke, slops, August, September, October, 1907	5 00
"	16.	Allerdice & Co., 1 calf hide	1 22
"	19.	Carl Glessing, 5 loads cinders	1 25
"	21.	G. M. Koldyke, slops November and December, 1907, January, 1908	5 00
"	31.	Shoe shop, private account pupils October, 1907 ..	25 90
"	31.	Cabinet shop sales	7 00
"	31.	Printing office, subscriptions (96)	47 75
<hr/>			
Total receipts for October, 1907			\$96 17
Nov.	2.	Allerdice & Co., 1 calf hide	\$1 22
"	6.	A. Rosenthal, 40 lbs. rags	40
<hr/>			
Total receipts for November, 1907			\$1 62

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

Dec.	2.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, November, 1907	\$34 30
"	2.	Cabinet shop, sales	25 73
"	2.	Print shop, subscriptions	8 50
"	6.	Unknown, service of bull.....	1 00
Total receipts for December, 1907.....			\$69 53
1908.			
Jan.	6.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, December, 1907	\$27 55
"	6.	Cabinet shop, sales	19 60
"	6.	Printing office, subscriptions	75
		Damon Cornelius, pupil, cap from storeroom, December 2.....	1 00
		Damon Cornelius, pupil, necktie from storeroom, December 2	15
"	13.	Leroy Huron, pupil, broken window glass.....	25
"	14.	R. O. Johnson, Supt., 1 doz. O. N. T. from storeroom	62
"	16.	A. Rosenthal, 40 pounds rags.....	40
"	20.	Harold Clark, pupil, broken window glass.....	25
Total receipts for January, 1908.....			\$50 57
Feb.	4.	Cabinet shop, sales	\$23 20
"	4.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, January, 1907..	54 25
"	4.	Print shop, subscriptions	50
"	8.	G. M. Koldyke, slops, February, March and April, 1908	5 00
"	10.	Robert Harding, pupil, broken window glass.....	15
"	10.	Shoe shop, outside accounts.....	4 95
Total receipts for February, 1908.....			\$88 05
Mar.	5.	Print shop, subscriptions and job work.....	\$1 50
"	5.	Cabinet shop, sales	18 50
"	5.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, February, 1908	41 50
		Frank Blackitor, pupil, broken window.....	25
		Mr. Albright, services of bull.....	1 00
		Unknown, 1 load cinders	25
		D. McKinney, pupil, broken window.....	25
"	8.	Allerdice & Co., 1 calf hide.....	1 10
"	26.	M. Caldwell, 11 loads cinders.....	2 75
Total receipts for March, 1908.....			\$67 10
Apr.	1.	Allerdice & Co., 1 calf hide.....	\$1 08
"	4.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, March, 1908...	78 20
"	4.	Shoe shop, outside accounts February and March, 1908	5 15
"	4.	Cabinet shop, sales	7 95

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

Apr. 18.	Mr. Davis, broken window.....	\$0 50
" 25.	Eckstine Bros., 5,200 lbs. bones and iron.....	20 80
" 25.	Eckstine Bros., 75 lbs. old brass.....	6 75
" 28.	A. Rosenthal, 63 lbs. rags.....	63
Total receipts for April, 1908.....		\$121 06
May 4.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, April, 1908....	\$66 45
" 4.	Shoe shop, outside account	2 40
" 4.	Cabinet shop, sales	37 85
	G. M. Koldyke, slops, May, June, July, 1908.....	5 00
	Roy P. Hiatt, pupil, broken glass.....	25
" 9.	Clarence Miller, pupil, broken glass.....	25
	Nelle Arbaugh, telegram, December, 1907.....	35
Total receipts for May, 1908.....		\$112 55
June 2.	Shoe shop, private account pupils, May, 1908.....	\$85 75
" 6.	Shoe shop, outside accounts.....	2 80
	Cabinet shop, sales	7 75
" 17.	M. Caldwell, 123 loads cinders at 20c.....	24 60
Total receipts for June, 1908.....		\$120 90
Aug. 1.	Cabinet shop, sales	\$19 50
Total receipts for July, 1908.....		\$19 50
Sept. 1.	G. M. Koldyke, slops, August, September, October, 1908	\$5 00
" 30.	Cabinet shop, sales	1 00
	Printing office, subscriptions	40 25
Total receipts for August, 1908.....		\$46 25
Total amount all earnings for year.....		\$793 30
June 30, 1908.	Less error in entering 1 pair shoes, M. D., February 25, 1908	\$2 00
	*Less error addition shot account, private, for May, 1908	1 40
		3 40
* (\$5.75—\$1.40=\$4.35)		\$789 90
Sept. 30.	Amount ordinary earnings for year.....	\$92 29
" 30.	Amount industrial earnings for year.....	697 61
Total		\$789 90

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

1908.

Jan. 10.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	\$167 32
Feb. 3.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	50 57
Mar. 2.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	88 05
Apr. 6.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	67 10
May 4.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	121 06
June 1.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	112 55
July 6.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	117 50
Sept. 7.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	19 50
Sept. 30.	Paid Treasurer of State.....	46 25

 \$789 90

EXHIBIT No. 7.

A Schedule of All Orders Drawn on Treasurer of Institution by the Board of Trustees Thereof, and Paid by Said Treasurer, Account Maintenance, During Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Original Vouchers in Itemized Form, Subscribed and Sworn to by Claimants, on File in Office of Auditor of State. Duplicates on File in Office of Institution.

November 12, 1907.

1.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, October, 1907.....	\$4,382 96
2.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	290 03
3.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	430 41
4.	Morris & Co.....	Fresh meats	314 37
5.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine ..	282 79
6.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	258 29
7.	John O'Neill	Flour	132 00
8.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	76 19
9.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	74 97
10.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	53 90
11.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	46 50
12.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	44 47
13.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	40 00
14.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	28 90
15.	Western Methodist Book Concern..	Sunday-school supplies	28 13
16.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	27 24
17.	Indianapolis Book & Stationery Co.	Misc. school and art supplies..	24 17
18.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	22 08
19.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	18 75
20.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	18 67
21.	D. C. Cook Publishing Co.....	Sunday-school supplies	14 29
22.	American School for the Deaf....	School books	13 80
23.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters.....	12 87
24.	T. B. Laycock Mfg. Co.....	Bed casters	11 00
25.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10 00
26.	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co.....	Electric light	9 75
27.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	9 03

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

November 12, 1907—Continued.

28.	Badger Furniture Co.....	Curtain goods	\$6 00
29.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Clothing	5 48
30.	Hollweg & Reese	Queensware	4 96
31.	H. L. Sanders.....	Aprons and caps.....	4 20
32.	Utten E. Read.....	Eggs	3 60
33.	Indiana Paper & Bag Co.....	Art supplies	3 53
34.	Cain & Mussmann.....	Drugs	2 50
35.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Japalac and wax.....	2 35
36.	Joseph W. Buchanan.....	Repairs to wagon.....	2 00
37.	Lewis & S. A. Matill.....	Shoes	1 90
38.	Sanborn-Marsh Electric Co.....	Repairs to electric clock.....	1 43
39.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Beans	1 50
40.	Thornton-Levy Co.....	Splint sticks	1 00
41.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Tag board	47

Total bills allowed November 12, 1907.....\$6,716 50

December 5, 1907.

42.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent....	Payroll, November, 1907.....	\$4,355 83
43.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent....	Miscellaneous expenses	31 42
44.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	505 31
45.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	387 67
46.	Morris & Co.....	Meats	259 34
47.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine.....	219 37
48.	John O'Neill.....	Flour and corn meal.....	178 50
49.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	134 58
50.	Vawter Hay & Grain Co.....	Provender	89 25
51.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Eggs and Poultry.....	84 85
52.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	62 10
53.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	47 15
54.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Cheese and baskets.....	28 44
55.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	26 78
56.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	25 95
57.	The Indiana Reformatory.....	Brooms	22 68
58.	J. D. Smith.....	Rebuilding boiler walls.....	22 20
59.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	21 90
60.	Indianapolis Book & Stationery Co.....	Inks, pens, note books, etc....	16 26
61.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	16 01
62.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	15 15
63.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Groceries	14 21
64.	The H. Lieber Co.....	Pictures framed	14 00
65.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters.....	11 89
66.	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co.....	Electric light	11 63
67.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	11 06
68.	The Malott Coal & Lime Co.....	Brick and lime.....	10 50
69.	Holland & Zwissler.....	Repairs to sofa.....	10 00
70.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10 00
71.	Taylor Carpet Co.....	Cleaning and relaying carpets..	9 43
72.	The J. F. Darmody Co.....	Candy	7 65
73.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	6 55
74.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper, etc.....	6 22
75.	Techenten & Freiberg.....	Harness	6 00
76.	William Ehrich	Repairs to range.....	4 85
77.	Yule & Rodefelf.....	Horseshoeing	3 00
78.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Brushes	2 75

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

December 5, 1907—Continued.

79.	L. & S. A. Mattill.....	Rubbers	\$2 55
80.	Kelly Sand & Gravel Co.....	Sand	1 75
81.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Toothpicks	1 60
82.	Nutz & Grosskopf.....	Shoe laces	1 50

Total bills allowed December 5, 1907.....\$6,697 88

January 9, 1908.

83.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent....	Payroll, December, 1907.....	\$4,343 41
84.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent....	Miscellaneous expenses	70 86
85.	H. B. Brown, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	104 00
86.	Ele Stansbury, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	92 50
87.	W. W. Ross, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	98 72
88.	W. P. Herron, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	85 40
89.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	1,010 31
90.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	498 52
91.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine.....	339 24
92.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Fresh meats	225 59
93.	George T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	132 80
94.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	121 73
95.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	116 71
96.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	105 11
97.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	79 74
98.	The J. F. Darmody Co.....	Candy	73 94
99.	Ottenheimer & Co.....	Table linen	57 85
100.	The Olds Soap Co.....	Soap chips	51 81
101.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water rental	50 00
102.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	38 86
103.	John O'Neill.....	Provender	38 00
104.	American District Telegraph Co...	Box rental	37 50
105.	William L. Baker & Co.....	Globes, maps, etc.....	28 65
106.	John W. Robinson.....	Grate bars	27 01
107.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	25 50
108.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Rental of machines.....	22 08
109.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	19 82
110.	Weber Drug Co.....	Antitoxine	18 83
111.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Cheese	18 62
112.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone rental	18 50
113.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	18 41
114.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Quensware	16 88
115.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Glass	16 30
116.	William Ehrich	Repairs to range.....	16 18
117.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters.....	13 54
118.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone rental	12 50
119.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	11 82
120.	Indianapolis Light and Heat Co...	Electric light	9 83
121.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware	9 51
122.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Antitoxin	8 67
123.	Thornton-Levey Co.....	School supplies	6 75
124.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	6 75
125.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Dry goods	5 65
126.	Varney Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies	5 54
127.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Candy boxes, etc.....	5 48
128.	Ginn & Co.....	Books	5 02
129.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	4 77
130.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	4 75
131.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co...	School supplies	4 46

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

January 9, 1908—Continued.

132.	Yule & Rodefald.....	Horseshoeing	\$4 00
133.	Indianapolis Star	Newspaper	3 90
134.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and gasoline.....	3 60
135.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Popcorn	3 40
136.	Cain & Mussmann.....	Ointment	3 15
137.	P. W. Kennedy.....	Calking boiler	3 00
138.	Indianapolis News	Newspaper	2 60
139.	Furnas Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream	2 40
140.	George J. Mayer.....	Stamp	2 25
141.	Huntington & Page.....	Tobacco dust and seeds.....	2 15
142.	L. and S. A. Mattill.....	Underwear	2 00
143.	Utten E. Read.....	Eggs	1 80
144.	R. Kinklin	Santa Claus outfit.....	1 75
145.	Christian Off & Co.....	Sink repaired	1 60
146.	Frank M. Dell.....	Lime	1 50
147.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electric supplies	1 35
148.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Brushes	1 25
149.	Central Rubber and Supply Co.....	Rubber bands	1 25
150.	The H. Lieber Co.....	School supplies	1 15
151.	James R. Neff.....	Silver plating	1 00
152.	Joseph W. Buchanan.....	Making bar	75

Total bills allowed January 9, 1908.....\$8,180 27

February 6, 1908.

153.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Pay roll January, 1908.....	\$4,337 91
154.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	84 66
155.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	788 87
156.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	487 82
157.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine.....	335 74
158.	Morris & Co.....	Liver, etc.....	274 85
159.	John O'Neill	Flour	145 60
160.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	141 89
161.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	74 43
162.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	74 00
163.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	49 81
164.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	40 38
165.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Antitoxin and tubes.....	39 51
166.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	39 00
167.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co.....	School supplies	35 48
168.	Amer. Laundry Machinery Mfg. Co.....	Mangle felts and muslins.....	24 98
169.	Varney Electric Co.....	Electric supplies	20 76
170.	The H. Lieber Co.....	Art supplies	18 77
171.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	17 72
172.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	17 56
173.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	17 40
174.	William Ehrichs	Repairs to range.....	17 22
175.	Standard Oil Co.....	Cylinder oil	16 75
176.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	15 20
177.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fish and oysters.....	14 87
178.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	13 22
179.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Misc. dry goods and clothing... ..	11 97
180.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	10 13
181.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10 00
182.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Brooms	9 60
183.	The Disinfectine Co.....	Soap	9 60

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

February 6, 1908—Continued.

184.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	\$8 15
185.	L. A. Greiner & Sons.....	Veterinary services	6 50
186.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	3 94
187.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Chamois, etc.....	3 85
188.	Utten E. Read.....	Eggs	3 24
189.	D. Montani & Co.....	Olive oil	2 75
190.	Frank M. Dell.....	Cement	2 75
191.	Bash's Seed Store.....	Seeds	1 80
192.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Paper	1 70
193.	H. P. Wasson & Co.....	Silk	1 48
194.	Saks & Co.....	Uniform suits	233 57

Total bills allowed February 6, 1908.....\$7,465 43

March 4, 1908.

195.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, February, 1908.....	\$4,346 53
196.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	37 58
197.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	520 75
198.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	509 86
199.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine.....	259 90
200.	C. J. Gardner.....	Fresh meats	226 98
201.	Mary Ange	Special nurse	152 50
202.	Probst & Kassebaum.....	Flour and meal.....	146 60
203.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	95 09
204.	John O'Neill	Flour	75 95
205.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	74 33
206.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	65 01
207.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	64 08
208.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	52 63
209.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, boiler compound, etc.....	35 65
210.	Indpls. Belting and Supply Co.....	Eng. and electrician's supplies.....	30 16
211.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Crash and combs.....	21 10
212.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Cheese, etc.....	19 47
213.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	18 58
214.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	17 10
215.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	16 71
216.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Antitoxin	15 29
217.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	14 71
218.	Christian Off & Co.....	Steamer covers and skillets.....	13 30
219.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper, etc.....	13 01
220.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fish and oysters.....	12 32
221.	White River Sand and Gravel Co.....	Sand and gravel.....	12 00
222.	Morris & Co.....	Livers, etc.....	11 00
223.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	10 58
224.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	7 13
225.	R. L. Polk & Co.....	City directory	6 00
226.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co.....	School supplies	4 82
227.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous clothing	4 00
228.	Yule & Rodefeld.....	Horseshoeing	3 50
229.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electrician's supplies	2 33
230.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	1 80
231.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Copy book and blotters.....	1 70
232.	L. A. Greiner & Sons.....	Veterinary services	1 50
233.	Wm. Langsenkamp & Son.....	Regrinding valves	1 40
234.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	1 25
235.	Utten E. Read.....	Eggs	1 16

Total bills allowed March 4, 1908.....\$6,925 36

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

April 9, 1908.

236.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, March, 1908.....	\$4,337 91
237.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	75 30
238.	H. B. Brown, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25
239.	Ele Stansbury, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	94 00
240.	W. P. Herron, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	90 60
241.	W. W. Ross, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25
242.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	930 48
243.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	396 71
244.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Meats	260 83
245.	Morris & Co.....	Smoked meats and lard.....	166 70
246.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine, eggs, etc.....	141 02
247.	George T. Evans & Son.....	Flour and corn meal.....	92 70
248.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	91 88
249.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	79 18
250.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	76 05
251.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	53 95
252.	John O'Neill	Flour	53 00
253.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	51 39
254.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water service	50 00
255.	American District Telegraph Co...	Box rentals	37 50
256.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	27 45
257.	Huntington & Page.....	Seeds, etc.....	25 91
258.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry	24 50
259.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Rental of machines.....	20 93
260.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	20 00
261.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	19 86
262.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Cheese	19 50
263.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	18 89
264.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone rental	18 50
265.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	18 01
266.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	17 95
267.	Central Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	17 92
268.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fish and oysters.....	13 13
269.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone rental	12 50
270.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Brooms	12 00
271.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Paper and twine.....	10 69
272.	Joseph W. Buchanan.....	Farm and garden.....	9 60
273.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, glass, etc.....	9 28
274.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	8 76
275.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	8 76
276.	Standard Oil Co.....	Dynamo oil	7 50
277.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co...	School supplies	6 70
278.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	6 45
279.	Indpls. Belting and Supply Co...	Pipe clamps	4 77
280.	Star Pubilshing Co.....	Daily and Sunday Star.....	3 90
281.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	3 81
282.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	2 95
283.	Indianapolis News	Daily News	2 60
284.	Central Machine Works.....	Pulley bushed	2 50
285.	William H. Armstrong Co.....	Infarmacy	1 50
286.	Frank M. Dell.....	Lime	1 50
287.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	1 38
288.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Fruits	1 00
289.	Saks & Co.....	Uniform cap	1 00

 Total bills allowed April 9, 1908.....\$7,673 40

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

May 7, 1908.

290.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, April, 1908.....	\$4,269 26
291.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	110 10
292.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	392 40
293.	C. J. Gardner.....	Fresh meats	257 79
294.	Armour & Co.....	Smoked meats, lard & butterine.....	198 34
295.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	168 45
296.	National Dry Kiln Co.....	Repairs to boiler.....	145 00
297.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	130 51
298.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	76 48
299.	Morris & Co.....	Sausage, spare ribs, etc.....	75 37
300.	Conlin & Douglas.....	Rebuilding boiler walls.....	75 00
301.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Grocers' sundries	74 00
302.	George T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	69 75
303.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	65 43
304.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips and caustic soda.....	61 15
305.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	60 00
306.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	40 35
307.	Indpls. Belting and Supply Co.....	Pipe and valves.....	28 80
308.	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	24 05
309.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	23 45
310.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	20 63
311.	The Johnson-Woodbridge Co.....	Glass	19 50
312.	Central Supply Co.....	Hose, etc.....	17 35
313.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods, queensware, etc.....	16 47
314.	Central Machine Works.....	Repairs in power house.....	16 00
315.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	15 13
316.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Boiler compound, glass, etc.....	14 16
317.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Misc. tools and hardware.....	12 64
318.	The Worrell Mfg. Co.....	Exterminator	12 50
319.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Miscellaneous paper	11 86
320.	Christian Off & Co.....	Roof repairs	11 58
321.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co.....	School supplies	11 30
322.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	9 38
323.	William B. Burford.....	School and office supplies.....	7 99
324.	The Kelly Foundry and Mach. Co.....	Grate bars	7 20
325.	Frank G. Kamps.....	Fish and oysters.....	6 98
326.	Joseph W. Buchanan.....	Miscellaneous repairs	6 00
327.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters.....	5 80
328.	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil and gasoline.....	4 10
329.	Mullen & Patton.....	Plastering	4 00
330.	Carmon & Fryer.....	Magnet wire	3 92
331.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3 71
332.	Yule & Rodefild.....	Horseshoeing	3 00
333.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Brooms	2 40
334.	Albert Schiffing	Repairs to lawn mowers.....	2 00
335.	Levey Bros. & Co.....	Paper	1 75
336.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Locks	1 50
337.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Paper	1 35
338.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co.....	Paint	1 05
339.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Gas tapers, lighters and sponges.....	78
340.	Wm. Langsenkamp & Son.....	Repairs to cock.....	65
341.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	60

Total bills allowed May 7, 1908.....\$6,598 96

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

June 2, 1908.

342.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, May, 1908.....	\$4,353 33
343.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	39 71
344.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	380 01
345.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	312 22
346.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Fresh meats	295 57
347.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, lard and butterine.....	274 70
348.	George T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	206 10
349.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	100 76
350.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	98 83
351.	W. J. Gustin.....	Painting	91 00
352.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	71 44
353.	Yawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Provender	59 25
354.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	58 68
355.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	52 64
356.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	47 70
357.	H. Lieber Co.....	Art supplies	38 02
358.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electric supplies	33 43
359.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	26 23
360.	Central Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	15 52
361.	Tiona Refining Co.....	Cylinder oil	15 00
362.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	15 00
363.	The A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	12 12
364.	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Curtain goods	12 00
365.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	11 32
366.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co.....	Bibles, etc.....	11 24
367.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Miscellaneous paper	10 94
368.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	10 25
369.	Sindlinger Fresh Meat & Prov. Co.....	Liver	10 20
370.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10 00
371.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	9 94
372.	Lilly & Stalnaker.....	Lawn mower	8 55
373.	Central Machine Works.....	Repairs to engine.....	8 40
374.	Sander & Recker Co.....	Lamp and swing	6 80
375.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	6 15
376.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Art supplies, etc.....	5 57
377.	Holland & Zwissler.....	Repairing box mattress.....	5 50
378.	Furnas Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream	4 00
379.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Trunk locks, etc.....	3 71
380.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	3 37
381.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Toothpicks	2 72
382.	Oliver Typewriter Agency.....	Ribbons and mat.....	1 70
383.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware.....	1 60
384.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Ammonia, etc.....	1 50
385.	Joseph W. Buchanan.....	Lengthening bars	1 50
386.	Yule & Rodefald.....	Horseshoeing	1 25
Total bills allowed June 2, 1908.....			\$6,745 47

July 8, 1908.

387.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, June, 1908.....	\$2,814 68
388.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Clothing account to county.....	133 58
389.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	96 83
390.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Railroad fares, etc., pupils.....	59 25
391.	H. B. Brown, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25
392.	Ele Stansbury, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	94 50
393.	W. P. Herron, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	90 60
394.	W. W. Ross, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

July 8, 1908—Continued.

395.	Saks & Co.....	Clothing	\$235 71
396.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	193 52
397.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Meats	144 02
398.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	107 47
399.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	81 08
400.	Frank E. Janes.....	Provender	77 00
401.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, lard and butterine.....	68 73
402.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	68 63
403.	Perry Warfield	Whitewashing	59 50
404.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	54 60
405.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	51 46
406.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water rental	50 00
407.	The Olds Soap Co.....	Soap chips	49 60
408.	American District Telegraph Co...	Box rentals	37 50
409.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	36 90
410.	Sargent Paint and Color Co.....	Paints, glass, etc.....	31 96
411.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	30 96
412.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Miscellaneous plumbing	24 98
413.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	19 27
414.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone rentals	18 50
415.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Machine rentals	18 20
416.	William B. Burford.....	Printing, etc.....	17 55
417.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	13 30
418.	Furnas Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream	12 70
419.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone rentals	12 50
420.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	11 60
421.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Flags, etc.....	10 50
422.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	9 68
423.	F. J. Mack & Co.....	Tinting	9 00
424.	George Hitz & Co.....	Fruits	8 00
425.	Western Electric Co.....	Dynamo brushes	6 50
426.	Central Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	6 09
427.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services	6 00
428.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	4 29
429.	T. B. Laycock Mfg. Co.....	Bed casters	4 17
430.	The Taylor Carpet Co.....	Carpet	3 99
431.	Indianapolis Star	Daily and Sunday Star.....	3 90
432.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Paper	3 66
433.	Teckentin & Freiberg.....	Stable supplies	2 65
434.	Indianapolis News	Daily News	2 60
435.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	2 43
436.	Christian Off & Co.....	Roofing paper	2 00
437.	A. Wiegand & Sons.....	Rental of plants.....	2 00
438.	Yule & Rodefald.....	Horseshoeing	1 50
439.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers and bread.....	1 41
440.	Central Machine Works.....	Repairs	1 25
441.	Amer. Laundry Machinery Mfg. Co.	Rubbers for extractor.....	1 25
442.	Oliver Typewriter Agency.....	Carbon paper	1 00
443.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Ribbon	95
444.	Charles T. Nankervis.....	Binding	75

Total bills allowed July 8, 1908.....\$5,124 75

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

August 6, 1908.

445.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, July, 1908.....	\$1,396	66
446.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	156	72
447.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing and binding.....	212	89
448.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Fresh beef	125	16
449.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	114	59
450.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	101	56
451.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	59	55
452.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	53	22
453.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, lard and butterine.....	46	94
454.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	38	31
455.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	26	47
456.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	23	28
457.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co.....	Provender	19	25
458.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	13	73
459.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Paints, etc.....	12	98
460.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Glass, etc.....	11	45
461.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Boiler compound	10	29
462.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Miscellaneous dry goods.....	4	85
463.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers and bread.....	4	10
464.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co.....	Turpentine and varnish.....	4	10
465.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	3	50
466.	Yule & Rodefelf.....	Horseshoeing	3	00
467.	White River Sand and Gravel Co..	Sand and gravel.....	3	00
468.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	1	32
469.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Groceries	31	32

Total bills allowed August 6, 1908.....\$2,478 24

September 10, 1908.

470.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, August, 1908.....	\$1,324	16
471.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	37	33
472.	Indianapolis Coal Co.....	Coal	267	41
473.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Fresh beef	109	23
474.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	56	62
475.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	44	10
476.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	38	93
477.	Sargent Paint and Color Co.....	Paints, etc.....	38	85
478.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co.....	Provender	38	50
479.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	37	24
480.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	30	75
481.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, lard and butterine.....	29	47
482.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	25	99
483.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	21	53
484.	Christian Off & Co.....	Misc. roof and gutter repairs...	18	45
485.	Indpls. Heat and Light Co.....	Electric light	14	63
486.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Misc. Tin and queensware, etc..	13	41
487.	National Biscuit Co.....	Bread and crackers.....	12	50
488.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	10	14
489.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10	00
490.	Charles T. Nankervis.....	Binding	8	50
491.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	7	60
492.	Mack Carpet Co.....	Cleaning	6	04
493.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	5	76
494.	Indianapolis Star	Advertising	4	32
495.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Fruits	4	00
496.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	2	31
497.	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Molding	2	24

EXHIBIT No. 7—Continued.

September 10, 1908—Continued.

498.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	\$2 20
499.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Ammonia, acid, etc.....	2 13
500.	Indpls. Book and Stationery Co....	Bath brushes, etc.....	2 04
501.	Welsbach Co.....	Gas fixtures	1 90
502.	Yule & Rodefald.....	Horseshoeing	1 50
Total bills allowed September 10, 1908.....			\$2,229 78

September 30, 1908.

503.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, September, 1908.....	\$1,507 87
504.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	7 92
505.	H. B. Brown, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25
506.	Ele Stansbury, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	97 00
507.	W. P. Herron, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	93 20
508.	W. W. Ross, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	106 25
509.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	239 13
510.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water rental	100 00
511.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, lard and butterine.....	92 00
512.	Charles J. Gardner.....	Fresh beef	89 32
513.	The Albert Gall Co.....	Papering	85 50
514.	George T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	57 65
515.	Coonse & Caylor Ice Co.....	Ice	44 77
516.	John O'Neill	Provender	41 00
517.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	40 10
518.	American District Telegraph Co...	Box rentals	37 50
519.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	33 63
520.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap chips	32 40
521.	Joseph Gardner	Miscellaneous tinware	32 00
522.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Ledger and register.....	29 61
523.	Taylor Carpet Co.....	Curtains	25 50
524.	Bryce Baking Co.....	Bread and cakes.....	22 75
525.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	22 16
526.	Varney Electrical Supply Co.....	Electrician's supplies	19 73
527.	W. B. Peake & Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	18 98
528.	Tiona Refining Co.....	Oils	18 60
529.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone rentals	18 50
530.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies	18 12
531.	Indpls. Light and Heat Co.....	Electric light	17 55
532.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone rentals	12 50
533.	National Biscuit Co.....	Bread and crackers.....	11 54
534.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	10 80
535.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Brooms	9 60
536.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Machine rentals	9 12
537.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Fruits	8 30
538.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing, paper, etc.....	8 15
539.	Central Machine Works.....	Miscellaneous repairs	8 15
540.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Slop pails and dusters.....	6 60
541.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, ink, etc.....	5 45
542.	Indianapolis Star	Daily and Sunday Star.....	3 90
543.	Columbia Grocery Co.....	Miscellaneous groceries	3 20
544.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works....	Valves	2 73
545.	Indianapolis News	Daily News	2 60
546.	F. H. Langsenkamp.....	Stop cock key.....	1 95
547.	Yule & Rodefald.....	Horseshoeing	1 50
548.	Furnas Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream	1 20
549.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	1 00
550.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	67
Total bills allowed September 30, 1908.....			\$3,163 95

EXHIBIT No. 8.

A Schedule of All Orders Drawn on the Treasurer of the Institution by Board of Trustees Thereof, and Paid by Said Treasurer, Account Industries, During Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Original Vouchers in Itemized Form, Subscribed and Sworn to by Claimants, on File in Office of Auditor of State. Duplicates on File in Office of Institution.

November 12, 1907.

1.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, October, 1907.....	\$250 58
2.	Quick Photo and Engraving Co.....	Halftones	12 10
3.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Thimbles and buttons.....	5 10
4.	Hygiene Chemical Co.....	Cleaner polish	2 10
5.	William Laurie Co.....	Darning cotton	1 44
6.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper and ink.....	1 16
7.	Paragon Safety Oil Co.....	Gasoline	80

Total bills allowed November 12, 1907..... \$273 28

December 5, 1907.

8.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, November, 1907.....	\$250 58
9.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	1 83
10.	Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co.....	Press rollers	20 35
11.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	5 97
12.	Quick Photo and Engraving Co.....	Halftones, etc.....	5 75
13.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	5 35
14.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Paints and brushes.....	3 61
15.	Charles Mayer & Co.....	Uniform buttons	2 50
16.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Darning cotton, thread, etc.....	2 08

Total bills allowed December 5, 1907..... \$298 02

January 9, 1908.

17.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, December, 1907.....	\$250 58
18.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	21 97
19.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Stove	16 00
20.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Thread	6 76
21.	American Press Assn.....	Rental of cuts.....	4 50
22.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper and gauge pins.....	2 40
23.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	1 92
24.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Thread	95

Total bills allowed January 9, 1908..... \$305 08

February 6, 1908.

25.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, January, 1908.....	\$250 58
26.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	2 82
27.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	15 45
28.	Sargent Paint and Color Co.....	Turpentine, etc.....	3 61
29.	The Ault & Wiborg Co.....	Printer's ink	2 50
30.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Buttons	2 28
31.	William Laurie Co.....	Darning cotton	1 60

Total bills allowed February 6, 1908..... \$278 84

EXHIBIT No. 8—Continued.

March 4, 1908.

32.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, February, 1908.....	\$250 58
33.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	121 38
34.	American Type Founders Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	68 00
35.	Quick Photo and Engraving Co.....	Halftones	10 42
36.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Thread	9 92
37.	Sargent Paint and Color Co.....	Cabinet shop supplies.....	9 87
38.	Charles Mayer & Co.....	Uniform buttons	2 50
39.	The Home Stove Co.....	Printing office stove.....	1 85
40.	Tiona Refining Co.....	Gasoline	58

Total bills allowed March 4, 1908..... \$475 10

April 9, 1908.

41.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, March, 1908.....	\$250 58
42.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	2 71
43.	Nutz & Grosskopf.....	Leather	35 00
44.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	31 08
45.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber	22 80
46.	Charles Mayer & Co.....	Uniform buttons	2 50
47.	Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry..	Quads	1 44
48.	William Laurie Co.....	Darning cotton	1 30

Total bills allowed April 9, 1908..... \$347 41

May 7, 1908.

49.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, April, 1908.....	\$250 58
50.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	1 57
51.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber	48 55
52.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	14 51
53.	Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry..	Quads	3 60
54.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	2 33

Total bills allowed May 7, 1908..... \$321 14

June 2, 1908.

55.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, May, 1908.....	\$250 58
56.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	15 75
57.	Nutz & Grosskopf.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	119 27
58.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	9 65
59.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Miscellaneous sewing supplies..	7 05
60.	Quick Photo and Engraving Co.....	Halftones	3 25
61.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co.....	Paints, etc.....	2 15

Total bills allowed June 2, 1908..... \$407 70

July 8, 1908.

62.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, June, 1908.....	\$215 29
63.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Miscellaneous expenses	23 96
64.	Quick Photo and Engraving Co.....	Halftones, etc.....	12 18
65.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper	7 26
66.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	1 18

Total bills allowed July 8, 1908..... \$259 87

EXHIBIT No. 8—Continued.

August 6, 1908.

67	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, July, 1908.....	\$90 00
68.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber	9 60
69.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	8 49
Total bills allowed August 6, 1908.....			\$108 09

September 10, 1908.

70.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, August, 1908.....	\$107 42
71.	William J. Gustin.....	Painting	105 00
Total bills allowed September 10, 1908.....			\$212 42

September 30, 1908.

72.	R. O. Johnson, Superintendent.....	Payroll, September, 1908.....	\$180 00
73.	Nutz & Grosskopf.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	163 65
74.	Long-Knight Lumber Co.....	Lumber	158 00
75.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Paper, etc.....	101 95
76.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Miscellaneous hardware	62 54
77.	Sargent Paint and Color Co.....	Varnish, glass, etc.....	21 68
78.	American Type Founders Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	5 68
79.	Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co...	Press rollers	3 60
80.	Oliver Typewriter Co.....	Typewriters	125 00
81.	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Cabinets	30 00
Total bills allowed September 30, 1908.....			\$852 10

EXHIBIT No. 9.

A Recapitulation of Clothing Accounts, Showing the Amounts Charged to Counties for Clothing and Other Expenses for the Pupils, Paid for from Maintenance Fund for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908. Accounts for Collection Have Been Filed With the Treasurer of State.

Adams	\$57 02
Allen	2 55
Clark	25 24
Daviess	1 60
Dearborn	5 10
Dekalb	26 25
Delaware	25 78
Dubois	54 80
Elkhart	6 51
Floyd	1 08
Gibson	3 88
Grant	20 34
Greene	54 63
Hamilton	4 21

EXHIBIT No. 9—Continued.

Harrison	\$6 78
Howard	36 18
Jay	16 91
Johnson	33 96
Knox	23 10
Lake	25
Laporte	81 49
Madison	2 34
Marion	98 79
Ohio	14 88
Owen	18 36
Parke	11 26
Perry	1 18
Pike	47 87
Pulaski	65
Shelby	9 29
Tippecanoe	46 67
Vanderburgh	25 81
Vermillion	23 40
Vigo	16 39
Warrick	45 77
Total	<hr/> \$850 32

EXHIBIT No. 10.

A Recapitulation of Inventory of All Real and Personal Property Belonging
to The Indiana State School for the Deaf, on September 30, 1908.

Art department	\$275 22
Bake shop	198 13
Bedrooms and halls	2,052 89
Boiler house	2,859 50
Cabinet shop	1,137 25
Cooking class room	128 78
Dining rooms	1,285 82
Dormitories	3,433 15
Electric light plant	3,177 03
Farm and garden products	10 80
Greenhouses	639 07
Gymnasium	19 25
Infirmary	690 16
Kitchens	664 84
Laundry	1,265 11
Lavatories, bath rooms and water closets.....	1,990 14
Library	3,010 80

EXHIBIT No. 10—Continued.

Live stock	\$675 00
Offices	652 40
Printing office	1,166 08
Real estate	825 00
Reception room and main hall.....	364 00
Repair shop	413 00
School department	2,414 86
Sewing room	134 85
Shoe and harness shop	659 20
Stables	456 00
Steam heating apparatus	4,500 00
Store room	888 21
Tin shop	253 83
Tool house	148 70
Miscellaneous	365 88
Credit fund	1 00
Total	\$36,755 95

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State and county aforesaid, Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent of The Indiana State School for the Deaf, who, being duly sworn, upon his oath says that the foregoing is a complete *itemized inventory of all property, real and personal, belonging to the said State School or to the State of Indiana and connected therewith, or in use in or about the same on the 30th day of September, 1908.

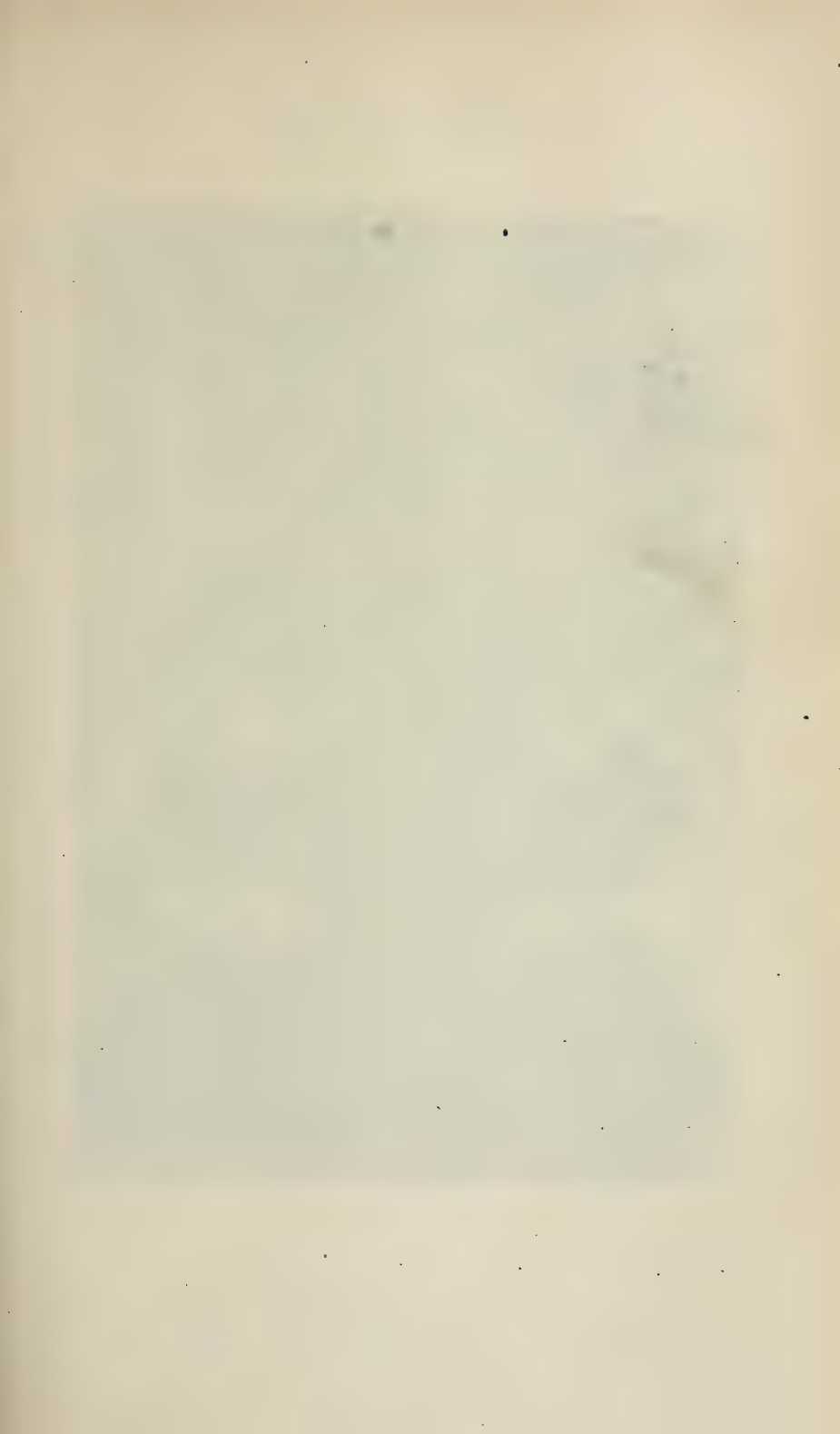
There are no liabilities.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1908.

CLARENCE A. CARLL,
Notary Public.

[Seal.] My commission expires March 22, 1910.

*The itemized inventory, of which the foregoing is a recapitulation, is on file in the office of the Institution.





View of "Tippecanoe Park," an ideal forest-grove outing and fishing resort on the Tippecanoe River
near Yeoman, Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Forestry

1908

W. H. FREEMAN, Secretary

To the Governor of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 7, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 14, 1908.

The within report, as far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 14, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 14, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 14, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

Table of Contents with Sub-Topics and Page Index.

	PAGE
Official Board Members.....	9
Letter of Transmittal	10
Preface	11-12
1. Growth of forestry interest, 11.	
2. Need of better co-operation, 11.	
3. Department penury, 11.	
4. Experimental developments, 11.	
5. United States Department of Forestry conforms, 12.	
6. Appreciation of Press efforts, 12.	
Financial Statement	13-14
1. Appropriations, 13.	
2. Expenditures, 13-14.	
3. Receipts of sales at Forest Reservation, 14.	
Report of office work and suggestions.....	15-89
1. Direction of efforts, 15.	
2. Distribution of literature, 15.	
3. Educational foundation, 16.	
4. Individual assistance, 16.	
5. Report of field assistants, 17.	
a. Wabash River investigations :	
(1) Introduction, 17-19.	
(2) Drainage basin and stream bed, 19-27.	
(3) Comparative forest areas, 27.	
(4) Annual rainfall, 27-30.	
(5) Variation in stream flow, 31-36.	
(6) Press notices of steamboat navigation, 36-38.	
(7) Drainage by river, 38-42.	
(8) Land erosion, 42-47.	
(9) Conclusions, 47.	
b. Forest plantings in Indiana :	
(1) Introduction, 49.	
(2) Catalpa planting, 51.	
(3) Mixed planting, 51-58.	
(4) Catalpa planting by Big Four Ry., 57-61.	
(5) Catalpa planting by Dr. G. Henri Bogart, 62-68.	
c. Nut orcharding :	
(1) Introductory, 69-70.	
(2) Seedling production, 70.	
(3) Its native growth, 71.	
(4) Orchard planting of pecan trees, 71.	
(5) Planting suggestions, 74-76.	
(6) Grafting, 75.	
(7) Cultivation, 77.	
(8) Soil adaptation, 78.	
(9) Spraying, 79.	
(10) Profit in nut orchards, 79-82.	
(11) Special pecan groves, 84-89.	
Report of work accomplished and experiments in forestry at State Forest Reservation and Experimental Station.....	91-113
1. Building improvements, 91.	
2. Roadways, 91-92.	
3. Park, 92.	
4. Tree cultivation, 92-94.	
5. Forest cleaning, 94-107.	
6. Electric railroad improvements, 108.	
7. Forest fire damages, 108.	
8. The cultivated forest lands, 108-109.	
9. Tree growing experiments, 109-113.	

	PAGE
Forest Fires	119-122
1. Natural conditions, 119.	
2. Causes, 119.	
3. Forest fire law, 120.	
4. Methods of fighting forest fires, 120-122.	
Forestry	123-133
1. Liberal meaning, 123.	
2. Restricted meaning, 123.	
3. Present timber conditions, 123-124.	
4. Post timbers to plant, 124-133.	
Preservation treatment of fence posts.....	133-144
1. Introduction, 134.	
2. Causes of decay, 134.	
3. Preservation methods in use, 135.	
4. Experiments by the forest service, 136.	
5. Cost of treatment, 141.	
6. Conclusions, 143.	
Progress in chestnut pole preservation.....	145-158
1. Introduction, 145.	
2. Growth and cutting of poles, 146.	
3. Seasoning, 148.	
4. Shrinking and checking, 151.	
5. Effect of soaking upon seasoning, 152.	
6. Preservative treatment, 153.	
7. Conclusions, 157.	
Consumption of poles in 1906.....	159-166
1. Introduction, 159.	
2. Woods used, 159.	
3. Sizes used, 160.	
4. Number of poles used by various kinds of electrical companies, 163.	
5. Supply, 163.	
6. Suitability of various woods, 165.	
7. Preservative treatment, 165.	
Prolonging the life of mining timbers.....	167-185
1. The study, 167.	
2. Factors destructive to anthracite mine timber, 167.	
3. The experiments, 169.	
4. Comparison of experimental sites of gangway timber, 179.	
5. Keeping records, 180.	
6. Results derived from experiments, 181.	
7. A timber policy for the successful preservative treatment of mine timbers, 182.	
Production of slack cooperage.....	186-191
1. Introduction, 186.	
2. Woods chiefly used for slack cooperage, 186.	
3. Slack barrel staves, 187.	
4. Slack barrel heading, 189.	
5. Slack barrel hoops, 191.	
Experiments with railway crossties.....	192-211
1. Introduction, 192.	
2. Factors which determine the life of crossties, 194.	
3. Seasoning experiments at Tacoma, 195.	
4. Treatment of test ties (creosote), 200.	
5. Seasoning experiments at Sandpoint, 200.	
6. Treatment of test ties (zinc chlorid), 204.	
7. Test tract at Maywood, 205.	
8. Test tract near Plains, Mont., 208.	

List of Illustrations.

	PAGE
Tippecanoe Park	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Narrow channel of Wabash River at Bluffton, Ind.....	20
Typical view of upper course of Wabash River.....	22
View of damaging annual erosion along Wabash River.....	23
Restrained erosion by partial tree growth.....	24
Sand and gravel bar in Wabash River.....	25
Damaging snags in Wabash River	26
Erosion resisted by trees along river.....	28
The willow a resisting force against erosion.....	29
Break in river levee.....	39
A strip of reclaimed land.....	43
An extreme case of land erosion	45
An excessive case of land erosion	46
Black locust planting showing good care.....	48
Catalpa planting for live fence posts.....	50
Catalpa planting for live fence posts.....	52
A nine year old black locust tree.....	54
Catalpa speciosa growing naturally in fields.....	56
Effects of winds on catalpa trees	58
Effects of good soil and moisture on catalpa trees.....	59
A catalpa planting	60
Effects of poor soil in growing catalpa.....	61
Catalpa planting near Sullivan, Ind.....	66
Catalpa planting near Sullivan, Ind.....	67
Japanese dwarf catalpa for street planting.....	68
Wild seedling pecan tree, Black No. 1, Busseron grove.....	82
Types of pecan, Busseron No. 1.....	83
Wild seedling pecan tree, Black No. 2, Busseron grove.....	84
Types of pecan, Posey County.....	85
Wild seedling pecan tree, Black No. 3, Busseron grove.....	86
Types of pecan, native of Indiana.....	87
Groups of pecans growing on trees in Indiana.....	88-89
Park view at Forest Reservation	90
A chestnut oak seedling.....	93
An American chestnut seedling.....	95
A black walnut seedling	96
A mixed ash and walnut planting	97
A Texas pecan seedling	98
A yellow poplar planting	99
An American ash planting	100
A heeling yard	101
Natural woodland at Forest Reservation.....	102
A type of white oak at Forest Reservation.....	103
A type of black oak at Forest Reservation	104
A type of American elm at Forest Reservation.....	105
A type of chestnut oak at Forest Reservation.....	106
A type of hickory at Forest Reservation.....	107
Forest growth on Knoblands at Forest Reservation.....	114
A second story forest growth at Forest Reservation.....	115
Natural field reforestation at Forest Reservation.....	116
Natural reforestation to pine at Forest Reservation.....	117
Field growing hickory for nut bearing.....	118

Indiana State Board of Forestry

OFFICIAL MEMBERS, 1908.

FINLEY C. CARSON, President.....	Michigan City
STANLEY COULTER	Lafayette
LARKIN M. STULTZ.....	Westfield
SAMUEL BURKHOLDER	Crawfordsville
WM. H. FREEMAN, Secretary.....	Wabash
LUCY TOWNSEND, Stenographer.....	Henryville

Office of Secretary.

ROOM 93, STATE HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Letter of Transmittal

STATE OF INDIANA, BOARD OF FORESTRY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 1, 1908.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor*:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with the law we have the honor to submit herewith the manuscript of the Eighth Annual Report for the Department of Forestry. It contains recommendations for the further promotion of the work of forestry in several valuable features as in the judgment of the Board are essential to all good. Also will be found papers and illustrations by the several field men who have been detailed by the Board to make investigations in forestry and render report upon the same for the information and guidance of the public in its forestry conduct. Statements of the work and experiments in forestry at the State Forest Reservation and Experimental Station and the work accomplished by the office are also included, with discussions for the education of the general people in the matter of general and special forestry work and the wisdom of the same.

We express our sincere appreciation of the interest you have manifested in this department and the cause represented by it, and further feel that the subject of forestry and the work accomplished should and is receiving an intelligent and thoughtful observation by the people as a matter of much importance to them in their general interests.

Yours very truly,

FINLEY C. CARSON, President.

WM. H. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Preface

From year to year as the subject of forestry is advanced, in either its general or special features, it is received by the most thoughtful and intellectual persons with a marked degree of interest. At all public or special gatherings for the purpose of advanced consideration of interests largely affecting the general welfare of the State or the Nation no greater consideration is accorded any subject of thought than is given the matter of forests, forestry and their related influences.

It is not an easy thing to assert the magnitude of forestry work in the State because of the lack of definite data and the impossibility to secure the same with the present means and arrangements. Only conservative generalities can now be given. Until a better system of close co-operation in the work of forestry can be arranged between the communities and the Department a definite knowledge cannot be obtained and given out. More funds and men are necessary in order to fully investigate forestry conditions and work in the various communities of the State and render accurate reports upon the same. The funds now provided are inadequate to meet the demands of travel, correspondence, arrangement and distribution of good literature, such as will educate in right forestry conduct, and to conduct the general office with the added expense of superintending the Forest Reservation and Experimental Station. To act and co-operate with the people of every community intelligently is beyond our possibility at the present, but it is asked and hoped such means will be provided the Department as will enable the fullest duty to the subject and the people. At the present a great amount of work is neglected because of insufficient funds.

The experiments in progress at the State Forestry Experimental Station are very satisfactory and are an indisputable evidence against certain opposition to the forestry cause. These certain opposing elements are individual roarbacks and scientific theories. But such an advanced state of forestry experiments is at this time attained that the practicability of forestry upon the cheap broken lands in the State is beyond successful discouragement. The experiments as object lessons of forestry conduct are the most practicable

kind, and the Reservation for this feature alone is a success beyond our own expectations. The Board feels its own good judgment in its plans of object lesson teaching further by the fact that the United States Department of Forestry is now instituting similar experiments upon the National Forest Reserves. The following is from a clipping which conveys the plans:

“Forest experiment stations will soon be established in a number of the National Forest Reserves of the States of the West. These new stations are expected to do the same for the development of the American forests that agricultural experiment stations have done for the improvement of the farms. One of the most important parts of the work will be the maintenance of model forests typical of the region. These areas will furnish the most valuable and instructive object lessons for the public in general.”

This feature of the work by the United States Department was agreed upon this last year and is just now being instituted upon the National Reserves. The State Board planned this course of conduct six years ago and the Forest Reservation and Experimental Station of 2,000 acres in Clark County was purchased and the work begun immediately thereon. This tract of land is a most fitting type of the cheap lands so abundant in southern Indiana and the experimental forestry tracts thereon are also models of practical forestry and have been so pronounced by the best forestry experts from the United States Department sent to view them.

The Board very highly appreciates the efforts of the press in forming a right forestry sentiment, and also that of the various literary and civic clubs which have shown such keen interest in the advancement of the forestry movement. The organization of farmers to the cause of forestry through and by means of the farmers' institute is another splendid factor for good, and the Board sincerely hopes and believes that it is the best instrument of effort throughout the rural communities.

The Board urges a concerted action upon the part of all to aid the forestry spirit to its fullest development because of its vast economic relations.

THE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Financial Statement

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Annual appropriations by the General Assembly, 1907.

1. Office—

Salary of Secretary of Board.....	\$1,800 00
Salary of stenographer of Secretary.....	600 00
Salary of four Board members.....	400 00
Mileage of four Board members.....	71 24

General office expense and mileage of Secretary of Board. 1,000 00

Total \$3,871 24

2. Forest Reservation and Experimental Station..... \$3,000 00

3. Specific—Improvements:

Forest cultivation	\$1,800 00
Field cultivation	900 00

Total specific \$2,700 00

Sum total of appropriations for year..... \$9,571 24

Expenditures.

Office—Salary:

W. H. Freeman, Secretary of Board.....	\$1,800 00
Amy Stoops, stenographer to Secretary.....	300 00
Lucy Townsend, stenographer to Secretary.....	300 00
Finley C. Carson, Board member	100 00
Finley C. Carson, Board member, mileage.....	34 38
Stanley Coulter, Board member	100 00
Stanley Coulter, Board member, mileage.....	14 36
Larkin M. Stultz, Board member,	100 00
Larkin M. Stultz, Board member, mileage.....	9 18
Samuel Burkholder, Board member	100 00
Samuel Burkholder, Board member, mileage.....	13 32

Total \$2,871 24

Office—General expenses:

Traveling and hotel.....	\$290 25
Postage	160 00
Expressage	11 01
Field work investigation.....	362 26
Telephone rents and tolls, office at State House and at Forest Reservation and Experimental Station.	92 60
Supplies	93 88

Total	\$1,010 00
-------------	------------

In this statement there is an expenditure of \$10 in State voucher No. 31 more than for which the State warrant was drawn, and for which no refundment is made to the Secretary of the Board, who paid the items contained in the voucher.

Reservation and Experimental Station Expense—

Equipment—Tools, implements, machinery and fur- nishings	\$777 94
Building and improvement materials—Lumber, hard- ware, cement, brick, sand and gravel.....	475 77
Labor	678 25
General incidentals and management.....	1,068 04

Total	\$3,000 00
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Improvement—Specific	\$2,738 52
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Overdraft \$38.52, and same returned to State Treasurer,
Quietus No. 14,682.

Total of all expenditures.....	\$5,971 24
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Receipts from sales at Forest Reservation and Experimental Sta-
tion and remitted to State Treasurer upon recommendation of
State Auditor

\$644 24

Report of Office Work and Suggestions

The things done in forestry by the office the past year were of the same nature as of former years. The efforts were directed towards stimulating systematic practical forestry efforts throughout the agricultural communities of the establishment of farm woodlots, post and timber plantings, and the Arbor Day observances for ornament and shelter purposes. These features received the most emphasis in the richest agricultural sections of the State, where the land is most fertile and valuable for intense farming. Upon the cheap hilly and less productive lands of southern Indiana the extensive commercial forestry features were progressed with a very marked degree of success. This feature of forestry is taking hold upon the people and the owners of hilly forest lands are prizing them highly and giving them attention by cultivation and protection against forest fires and forms of vandalism. Not nearly so much personal attention was given the work in the communities as asked, because the funds were not sufficient to carry out any extended system of investigations and plans for the counties. The correspondence and personal inquiry the past year was far greater than any previous year, and the advice was given by correspondence and conversation at the office instead of personal visits, because of insufficient means to do it. All indications are for a better forestry interest by the masses.

The amount of literature distributed was not as great as in past years. This fact is due solely to the financial penury of the Department. Only such literature was distributed as requested by correspondence, personal calls and through the aid of the presidents of farmers' institutes. By such means more than 3,000 of the annual reports of 1906 and 1907 were given directly to individuals requesting them. The plan of general mailing was not possible, in view of the other plans emphasized by the Board. Most attention was directed to the development of the experiments at the Reservation, in order to show the subject from the objective point of things doing and done, rather than by the plan of abstract exhortation. The amount of forestry literature sent into the State from the United States Department was more than in any former

year; however, it had for its purport more the general conservation of the natural resources and waterways projects.

The plans of education as planned by the Board and to be conducted from the office were more successful than in any former year, and go farther to prove the growth of the forestry movement than was expected. In the district schools a vast amount of work was done by both pupils and teachers. In the high schools throughout Indiana a splendidly organized study was carried on, both by the instructors and the pupils. This splendid educational grounding can but lead to one end, the success of the forestry cause, because the hope lies most surely in the right education of the coming generations to the principles and cause therefor.

The many literary organizations everywhere have assisted very much in the educational crusade. In all their meetings and courses of reading forestry has been given a very prominent recognition. The lecture plan was continued before civic organizations of every kind, and also before commercial and agricultural assemblages. The Board has insisted that education is the one hope for the successful establishment of forestry, and has acted accordingly.

As much attention as possible was given individual forest plantings and cultivations. Only a meagre effort was extended applicants for help in this feature for lack of means to do it. Not a community in the State can be found but has forestry work in progress, but the exact extent and nature is not known. Following are a few descriptions of individual plantings that were secured in a casual manner in connection with the other lines of forestry work. Thousands of efforts in forestry are in progress, but no means is at hand to secure the data and render complete report on them or to afford the personal supervision and direction asked by those making the efforts and asking for visits and personal advice.

There is no doubt in the minds of the people as concerns the merit and necessity for a strenuous forestry conduct. There are doubts in the individual minds as to the processes they should follow. So long as the Department is penuriously equipped with men and money to completely investigate and render the desired advice and assistance, just that long will the forestry cause be hindered and the people defeated in their wishes and desires. Good systematic organized effort must be secured in every community in the State. Good men must be obtained to do the investigating and render the advice. To get men means they must be paid as much as their services are worth. Good efforts by good men and good support to carry forward the work in every locality will result in

good forestry conduct, and consequently general good to all mankind and his institutions. One man cannot do all the work. The Secretary of the Board, in addition to the actual office duties, is Superintendent of the Forest Reservation and Experimental Station in Clark County. He should have at least two good capable assistants and means to accomplish the aims sought.

In addition to the individual plantings investigated, a study of the Wabash River region was made. The purposes are fully set forth in the report rendered, as is also the topics of investigation. No further explanation of this work will be given. A perusal of the full report will reveal the aims and results of the investigation. This feature of the work was undertaken to determine facts in accord with the present popular agitation, the waterways movement. The report is herewith submitted.

INFLUENCE OF DEFORESTATION ALONG THE WABASH RIVER.

FRED A. MILLER, Purdue. E. E. DAVIS, Wabash.

INTRODUCTION.

It is now generally admitted that there is a relation between forests and stream flow. To the existence of this relation, however, it must be understood that the forest is an expanse of trees sufficiently dense to form an unbroken canopy of tops, and not a scattered growth of trees and shrubs. It must also be remembered that there are many modifying influences which may cause a wide variance in this relation. This fact has been developed in recent investigations and it is now understood that geological, topographical, hydrographical, climatic, and soil conditions must be considered before all fluctuations in a river system can be explained. The cutting away of the forests from the drainage basin of any river is only one factor in determining the character of the run-off. It has been stated that the geological formations of a region may be of such a nature that the cutting off of the timber would not appreciably affect the water supply of the stream in that region. On the other hand it may be such, that destructive lumbering would cause a diminution in water level, and in some cases an actual drying up of the stream for certain months of the year. Examples of this last phenomenon are not uncommon in the United States, and even in Indiana there is evidence of failing springs and a lowering

of the underground water level, which can be partially explained by deforestation.

The earlier work upon this subject was largely a recording of opinions, and even now experimentation and recording of accurate measurements are in an early stage of development. This is not surprising when it is remembered that comparative data is difficult to obtain where there is such a wide difference between the various river systems as is found in this country. Sufficient investigations have been carried on, however, to establish the existence of this relation between forests and stream flow beyond any doubtful stage, and although the majority of these investigations have been conducted in European countries, some measurements have been made on streams in the United States.

Much has been said in this State concerning the cutting away of the forests and the consequent effect upon stream flow. These statements, many times exaggerated and without reasonable foundation, have caused no little uneasiness and much speculation on the part of many. People, and especially farmers, living in close proximity to streams, have experienced an annual loss because they have not understood the nature of the problem at hand. Advice, which has been based largely upon theory, has been given by many and followed by few. The experiments performed by individuals have in most cases never been recorded, and observations by the United States Weather Bureau, which cover a period of not longer than thirteen years, have never been summarized. This condition of affairs suggested to the board of directors of the State Department of Forestry the beginning of a series of observations upon the waterways of the State for the purpose of determining the local effects of deforestation upon stream flow.

The investigations were begun at Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana, and continued as far as Vincennes. The Wabash River was traversed between these two points by canoe, except between Markle and Peru, where the river was found to be too shallow for canoe navigation. Observations were made and photographs taken at all important points along the river course. Along the upper Wabash old inhabitants were the only source of information concerning the early conditions of the river, and but little data of a reliable nature could be obtained. However, when Logansport, Delphi, Lafayette, and Terre Haute were reached, information of a more authentic nature was obtained from city engineers, steamboat pilots and captains, ferrymen and others. County records and editorial files were also examined and found to contain interesting and

valuable articles. Lastly, and largely for corroborative purposes, government and State publications were thoroughly reviewed. All observations were made on a comparative basis and the object in view was to compare the present river conditions, now that the forests are practically removed, with those of fifty years ago when the forests of the State were in a primitive condition.

DRAINAGE BASIN AND STREAM BED.

The drainage basin of the Wabash River embraces an area of 33,000 square miles. Of the total number, 24,350 square miles are within the border of Indiana. This is slightly more than two-thirds the area of the State, the total area being 35,910 square miles. Of the portion in Indiana, about one-half is embraced in the drainage areas of the East and West White Rivers.

*“The valley occupied by the Wabash River has not had a uniform development from source to mouth. In its upper part, from the source to Huntington, the valley has been entirely formed by the present stream and is a narrow shallow trench.” The channel is still comparatively narrow, figures 2 and 3, and for the most part through Niagara and Clinton Limestone. “At Huntington the river enters the old westward outlet of a glacial lake that occupies part of the basin of Lake Erie, and which has a valley several times as large as that occupied by the Wabash above this point. This old lake outlet opened a new or post-glacial line of drainage in its westward course across Indiana, except for a few miles in the vicinity of Lafayette, where it courses or follows a preglacial valley for a few miles. It has been compelled to do considerable excavating in rock from Huntington down as far as Covington, and still carries rapids at several points. Below Covington the stream follows very nearly the line of a partially filled preglacial valley, and its work has been largely the removal of a portion of the glacial deposits left in that valley. It makes some deflections, however, into the edges of the uplands, cutting off points of the bluffs. At such places the channel is occasionally in process of excavating rock. The cause of these deflections is not in all cases clear.”

The condition of the stream bed, with the exception of a few local and periodical changes, is practically the same as it was fifty years ago. Changes affecting any stream bed are exceedingly slow and are dependent largely upon the character of the geological formations. From Bluffton to Huntington, as was stated before, the river has cut its channel through a solid outcropping of stone.

*Eighteenth Annual Report of the U. S. geological survey.

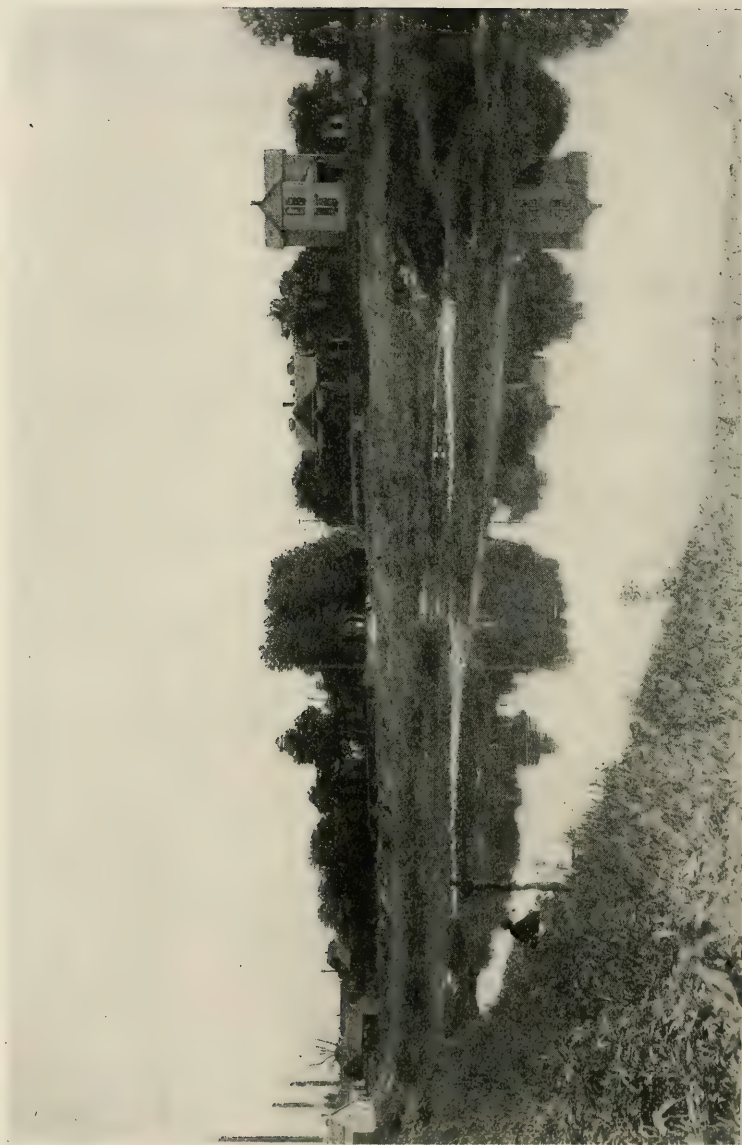


Fig. 2. View of Wabash River at Bluffton, Indiana, showing the shallow, narrow channel.

and any changes which may have taken place are very slight. No apparent change is noted in the character of the bed until Wabash is reached. At this point the native rock assumes the character of the hard flint, which is replaced further down the stream by shale and limestone. From Delphi, although the underlying strata as far as Lafayette is a continuation of the rock formation found above, no outcropping was observed and the river bed is composed of shifting sand and gravel. Sandbars become more numerous at this point and often extend in their characteristic delta formation almost across the channel. Perpendicular banks of clay and sand are more frequent in the vicinity of Lafayette, figures 4 and 5, and washing of banks on one side and the formation of sand and gravel bars on the other is not an uncommon occurrence, figure 6. Though a more rapid shifting of the channel and a more frequent formation of bars are found, there is no evidence pointing to a change in the nature of the bed, during the last half century.

From Lafayette the coal regions are soon reached and frequent outcroppings of the characteristic strata were often noted in close proximity to the river banks. This formation extends in a comparatively wide strip along the remaining course of the Wabash River. No marked differences or peculiarities occur except the frequent admixtures of conglomerate which are found after passing Terre Haute.

As a whole, the distance covered did not show any marked evidences of change in the condition of the stream bed over those of fifty years ago. The river along its extreme upper course was found clearer of drift and snags, while below Lafayette these were found to be more numerous. The government snag boats which once plied between the mouth of the river and points as far north as Terre Haute, have done no work for several years, with the result that the channel has gradually accumulated much drift. Figure 7. On the other hand the clearing up and ditching of the northern portion of the State has left the channel quite clear. The cutting away of timber has gone on as rapidly in the southern part of the State, especially along the river, but the tendency here has been more towards a rapid washing of the banks and a more frequent formation of sandbars. It is said by steamboat captains and pilots that during early steamboat navigation, which for certain seasons of the year extended as far as Delphi, a channel was left open through these bars by the motion of the boat's wheel. The practical value of this last statement cannot be stated from actual observations, and can be given only passing notice at this time.



Fig. 3. View of the river near Bluffton, Indiana, where the channel is lost among aquatic plants and willows. This view is typical of the river along its upper course.

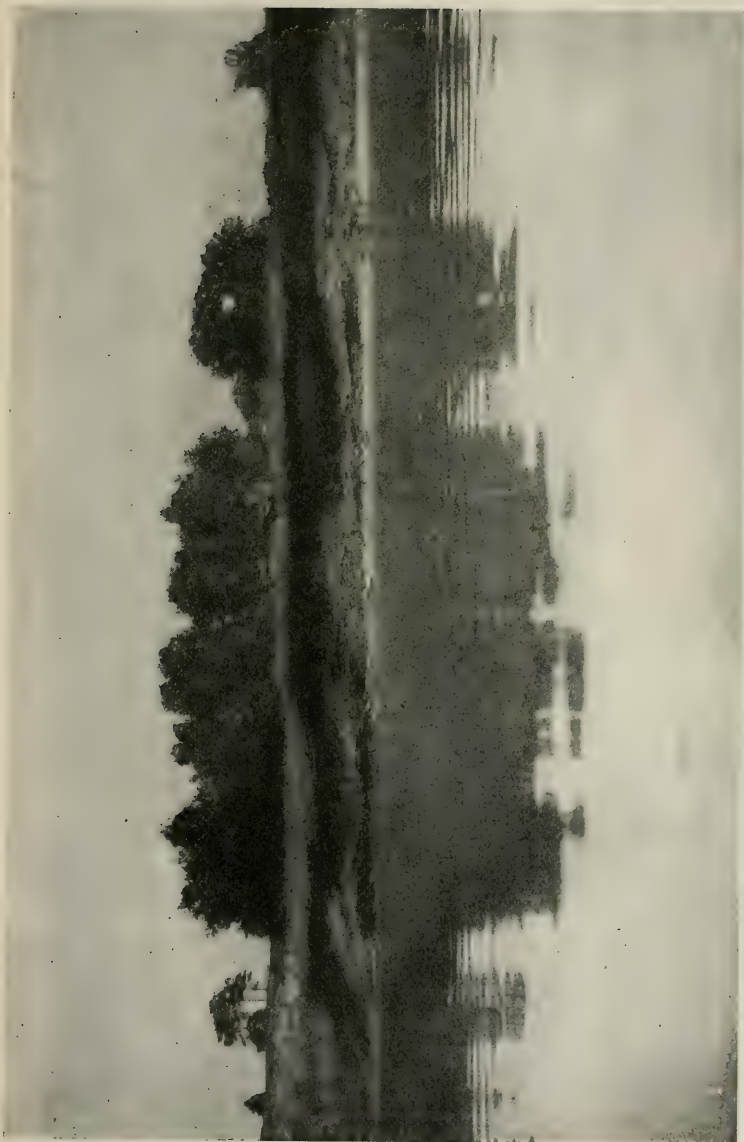


Fig. 4. View showing erosion of river banks from lack of trees growing along its edge. Several acres of agricultural lands are eroded from this farm every year in this way.

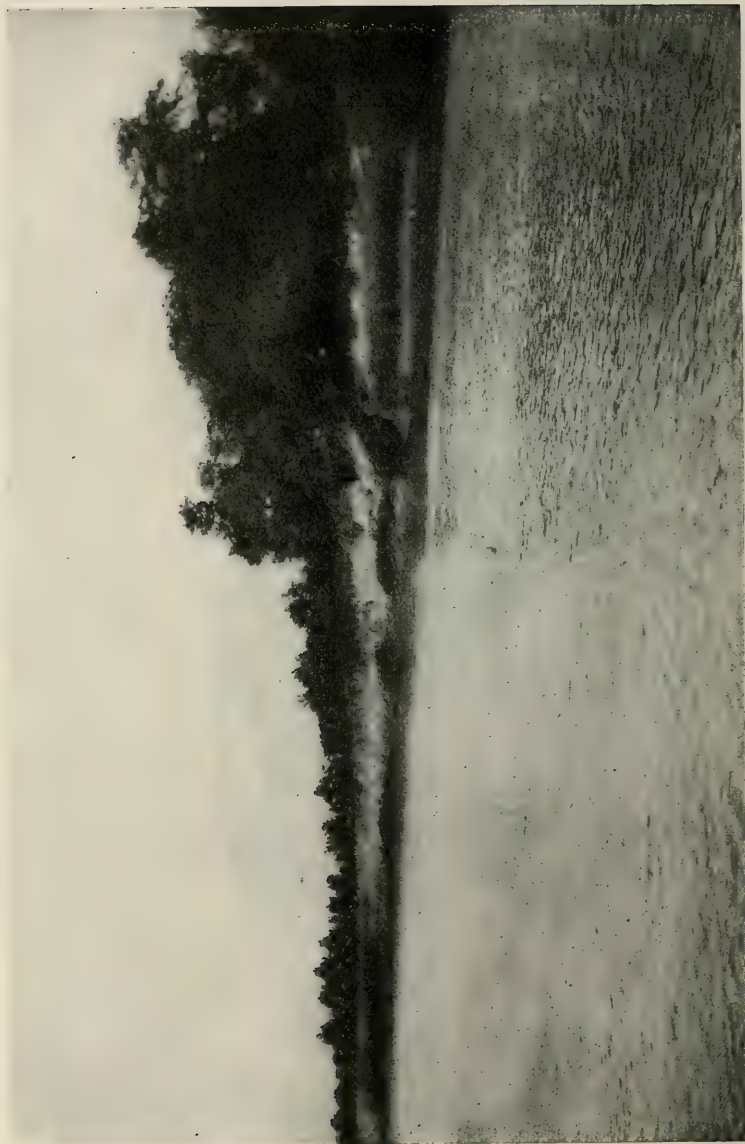


Fig. 5. View showing where trees have partially prevented serious erosion of river bank.



Fig. 6. View of extensive sand and gravel bar formation in the Wabash River near Covington, Indiana.



Fig. 7. View of the numerous snags found in the river below Lafayette, Indiana.

COMPARATIVE FOREST AREAS.

Accurate figures covering the comparative forest area of the State have been difficult to obtain. Notwithstanding this fact it is readily admitted that the amount of standing timber now remaining within the State is exceedingly small. The larger amount remains in the southern hill counties, where the difficulty of removing it has been one of the principal reasons for its preservation. The northern and central counties, through which the chief rivers of the State pass, have retained but very little timber land, and this now exists in the form of open pastures and small wood lots. Little has been done to increase this amount by planting on waste lands, and the consequent rapid decrease has steadily continued.

* As given by the latest tabulated report only 3,838,042 acres of timber land, including wood pastures, remain standing within the State. The total area of the State is 23,260,000 acres, which places an approximation upon remaining timber land of Indiana at fifteen per cent. of the total area. Approximating further upon a basis of the investigations along the Wabash River, the percentage should be lower along the principal river courses. The amount of timber now standing along stream banks, together with its character and quality, is hardly worthy of consideration. Throughout the entire distance of three hundred and fifty miles traveled along the Wabash, but few first-class wood lots were found. The prevailing scene is open pasture, cultivated fields and bare river banks. Only where the persistent willow, cottonwood, and sycamore could gain a foothold is there any evidence of a forest covering or a protection for the river banks. Figures 8 and 9. A few elm, linden, maple, ash, and hackberry, also find a poor existence possible until the undermining force of the water loosens their less retentive roots and they are swept away to form choking drifts and troublesome snags in the channel below.

ANNUAL RAINFALL.

As shown by the accompanying chart, the annual precipitation has not changed during the last thirty years. The chart prepared by Mr. W. T. Blythe, sectional director of the U. S. Weather Station at Indianapolis, Indiana, gives the complete records of rainfall since the establishment of the weather bureau at this point. At present there is considerable difference of opinion upon the subject of forest and its influence upon rainfall. It was long believed that because rainfall was most abundant where forests grew, forests

*Report of Department of Statistics, 1901.

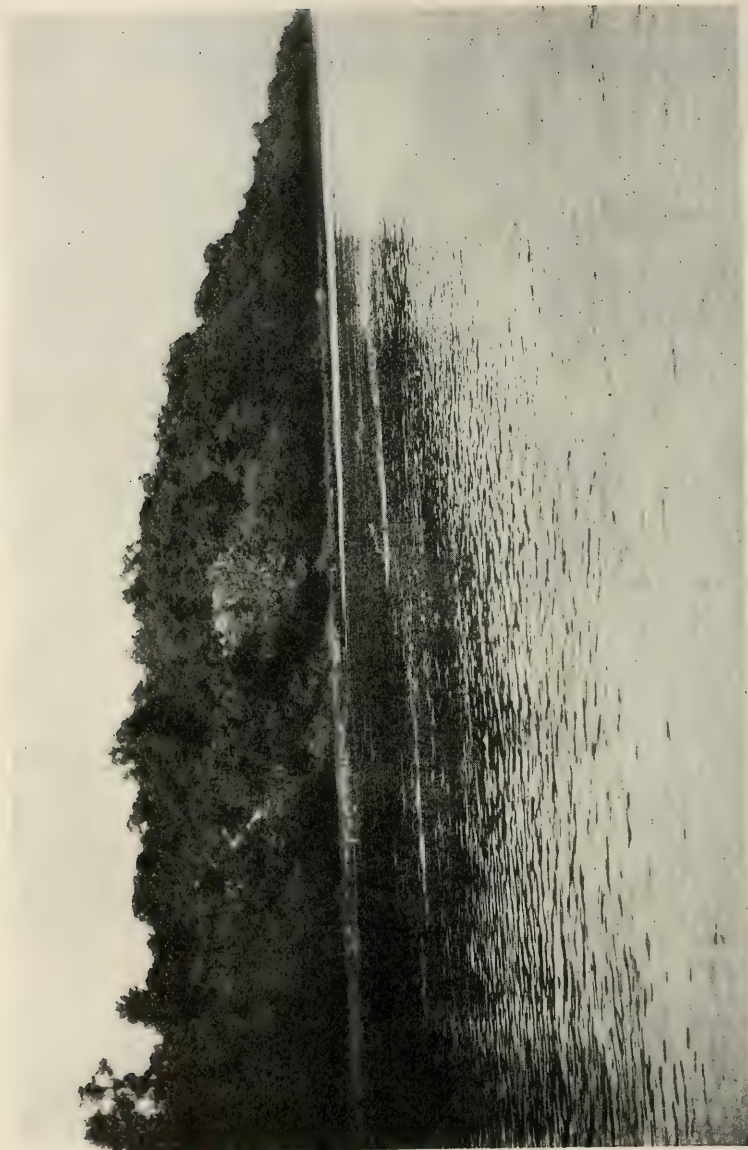


Fig 8. View showing river bank protected from washing by growth of trees.

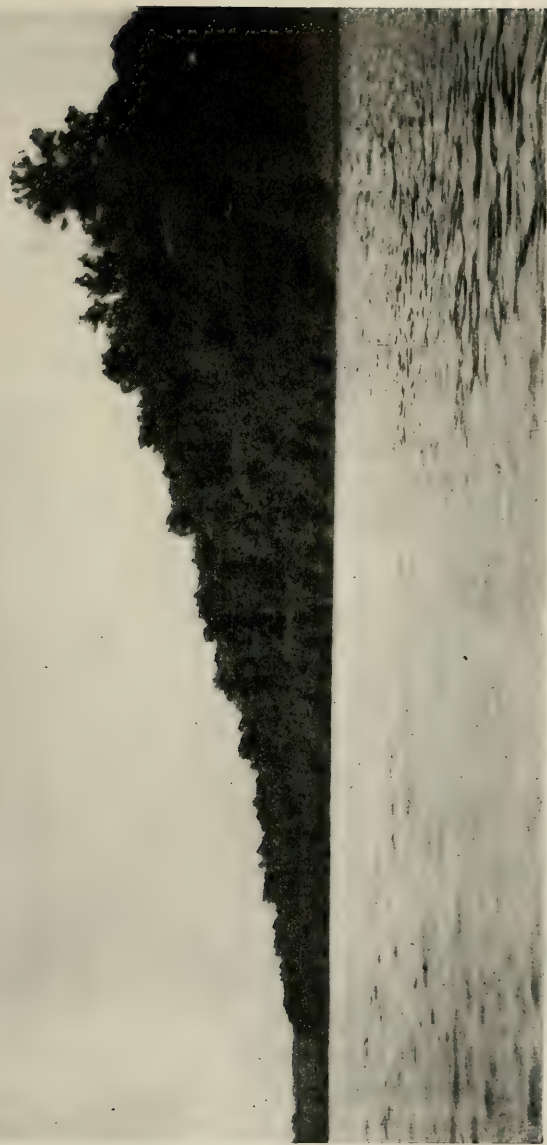


Fig. 9. View showing the willow to be the most useful tree in preventing erosion of river bank.

were exerting an important influence on the amount of precipitation. A more reasonable inference, however, quoting from forest experts, is that rainfall is the great factor in controlling the distribution and density of forests. In this connection it may be said that forests of the true type do not occur in the United States where the mean annual precipitation falls below eighteen and twenty inches, except on restricted areas where unusual conditions prevail. European nations have taken the lead in the number and extent of observations upon this problem of rainfall, and it is still claimed that the data is so conflicting that a definite answer is not possible.

COMPARATIVE DATA.

Monthly and Annual Precipitation.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
1871.....			4.00	1.87	1.59	2.51	5.00	3.69	0.89	1.42	3.52	2.39	.....
1872.....	1.17	1.41	1.31	3.26	3.22	3.28	11.00	2.69	2.81	1.07	0.80	2.10	34.12
1873.....	4.50	2.85	3.90	5.91	3.89	3.70	11.28	1.32	1.76	5.27	2.55	5.90	52.83
1874.....	3.75	4.17	5.79	4.12	4.03	5.25	3.53	2.90	2.09	0.36	4.82	2.79	43.60
1875.....	1.01	1.88	5.23	1.29	5.05	12.21	13.12	3.66	1.34	2.67	3.04	4.01	54.51
1876.....	4.94	4.59	7.44	2.27	5.11	7.54	7.48	5.86	3.85	4.42	2.26	0.90	56.66
1877.....	1.57	1.21	5.23	3.21	2.09	6.21	4.19	4.13	2.04	3.22	3.64	2.45	39.19
1878.....	2.38	2.10	1.17	5.51	3.24	2.25	4.54	2.42	3.35	4.78	2.87	3.95	38.56
1879.....	1.47	2.17	3.36	2.25	3.38	2.94	2.40	5.71	6.94	1.34	5.82	5.10	42.88
1880.....	6.32	3.16	4.02	6.43	8.22	8.48	2.26	2.67	1.86	3.54	2.58	1.44	50.98
1881.....	2.10	6.43	4.01	2.60	3.78	3.92	0.82	0.97	3.25	6.11	9.35	5.40	48.74
1882.....	3.74	7.28	6.11	3.68	7.65	9.35	3.43	4.51	0.72	2.18	2.50	2.53	53.68
1883.....	1.32	7.19	3.21	2.73	4.02	4.59	6.12	2.48	2.72	8.56	6.80	4.34	54.08
1884.....	1.05	4.73	3.01	2.89	4.80	4.11	6.03	0.46	3.09	2.31	1.46	6.05	39.99
1885.....	3.31	1.54	0.82	5.28	3.66	5.74	1.43	5.82	3.50	3.25	2.71	2.45	39.51
1886.....	4.02	1.51	2.85	3.09	3.82	4.92	2.27	6.70	3.43	1.20	3.87	2.20	39.88
1887.....	1.48	4.61	2.78	3.92	2.39	2.45	1.41	3.15	2.11	0.55	3.71	4.52	33.08
1888.....	2.81	1.45	4.26	4.05	4.73	2.65	3.33	5.84	1.23	4.03	5.07	1.91	41.36
1889.....	2.52	1.29	2.15	2.07	5.76	4.88	5.98	0.54	3.79	1.70	4.97	2.76	38.41
1890.....	10.20	5.28	4.46	4.58	3.61	4.45	0.97	5.00	7.31	4.02	3.35	1.64	54.87
1891.....	2.00	5.97	5.77	2.30	1.61	2.90	1.93	5.79	0.74	1.18	5.08	2.96	38.23
1892.....	1.55	3.53	1.93	6.33	8.83	3.84	2.93	1.39	2.42	0.28	4.90	1.84	39.77
1893.....	2.77	6.16	2.69	8.60	3.15	3.02	0.83	0.61	3.03	3.01	3.25	2.23	39.35
1894.....	1.43	4.90	2.82	2.72	4.52	3.76	1.35	1.66	1.82	2.51	1.55	2.09	31.13
1895.....	3.12	0.86	1.30	1.96	1.07	1.49	2.87	1.91	7.46	0.83	5.81	4.86	33.54
1896.....	1.60	2.47	3.08	1.27	3.56	3.09	5.72	3.91	8.17	1.65	4.19	1.13	39.84
1897.....	3.71	2.37	5.85	4.83	4.37	3.70	5.70	0.42	0.79	0.45	6.87	3.09	42.15
1898.....	4.93	1.47	9.90	1.73	2.59	1.77	5.52	2.63	4.23	4.86	2.39	2.08	44.10
1899.....	3.52	2.08	4.18	1.36	3.38	1.76	3.64	5.82	2.54	2.51	3.31	2.77	36.87
1900.....	1.54	3.60	2.10	1.55	6.14	4.42	4.10	3.32	2.95	3.20	4.12	1.41	38.45
1901.....	1.59	1.63	4.11	3.19	2.45	3.52	0.83	3.57	0.66	3.52	1.17	4.09	30.33
1902.....	0.76	0.54	3.08	1.60	3.66	7.52	3.67	2.09	5.33	2.36	3.03	4.06	37.70
1903.....	2.39	3.74	2.13	3.72	3.73	3.19	2.54	3.92	1.18	3.67	1.67	0.58	32.46
1904.....	3.87	2.75	10.95	5.53	3.75	2.50	3.63	2.48	3.96	1.04	0.11	4.85	45.42
1905.....	1.43	1.85	3.10	2.70	5.47	3.64	2.29	2.74	2.13	4.24	1.48	2.20	33.27
1906.....	2.36	0.86	6.20	2.13	1.68	3.62	3.29	5.23	4.50	1.17	3.06	3.37	37.47
1907.....	7.68	0.18	4.07	2.07	2.85	4.68	4.41	2.33	2.31	2.23	2.52	3.23	38.56
Means.....	2.94	3.05	4.01	3.36	3.94	4.32	4.10	3.25	3.04	2.72	3.52	3.02	41.27

NOTE—Bold-faced figures denote greatest and least monthly and annual values.

VARIATIONS IN STREAM FLOW.

Records of water levels on the Wabash River have been kept by the United States Weather Bureau at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, only for the past thirteen years. Earlier occasional measurements of annual maximum levels were recorded, but no monthly mean levels were taken. Thirteen years ago forest conditions in Indiana were practically the same as at the present time, which fact renders these records worthless for comparative purposes. They have been utilized, however, together with those upon precipitation, in constructing the curves in figure 10. These show the monthly fluctuations in the river and the relation between precipitation and variation in water level. It has been said by authorities that the amount of precipitation and the height of rivers is not proportional. It is seen here, however, that a fairly constant relation exists between the amount of precipitation and the river height from November to June, while for the remainder of the year no relation exists. Measurements of highest water levels were obtained at Terre Haute which shows that the high water mark has remained practically constant since 1828. Figure 11.

The variations in stream flow, and especially the constancy of this flow has been found to be more dependent upon the distribution of the available water supply than upon the actual quantity of the supply itself. This supply, which divides itself naturally into superficial run-off and underground drainage, affects the flow of streams in two ways. The superficial or surface run-off gives to the stream its excessive fluctuations and periodic overflows, while the underground drainage gives to it its permanent condition or constancy.

It is the regulation of this supply, therefore, which is to determine the variation and degree of constancy in the flow of streams. That the forest is one of the important factors in regulating this supply there is no longer any doubt. This fact has been confirmed by recent investigations and in Indiana, where it has been shown that the mean annual rainfall has not decreased in amount during the last thirty-six years, it has been found that the streams are less constant than they were fifty years ago, when the forests of the State were in their original condition. The Wabash River rises and falls more rapidly now than it formerly did, and a height that was only attained after a lapse of two or three weeks, at that time, is now reached within as many days. After a maximum height is once reached the subsidence is equally rapid. In connection with

*MEAN ANNUAL RIVER LEVELS
AND
ANNUAL PRECIPITATION*

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>R. L. Ft.</i>	<i>R. F. in.</i>	<i>HIGHEST WATER LEVELS</i>		
1895	2.0	33.54			
1896	5.3	39.84			
1897	6.7	42.15			
1898	7.6	44.10			
1899	5.1	36.87			
1900	5.6	38.45	<i>MONTH</i>	<i>YEAR</i>	<i>R. L. Ft.</i>
1901	3.8	30.33	MARCH	1828	28.6
1902	5.4	37.70	JUNE	1858	28.6
1903	6.4	32.46	AUG.	1867	27.5
1904	6.5	45.42	AUG.	1875	27.5
1905	6.2	33.27	FEB.	1883	27.5
1906	6.1	37.47	MARCH	1901	18.0
1907	8.0	38.56	JAN.	1907	26.0
AVERAGE	5.6	37.69	AVERAGE		26.2

Fig. 11.

this sudden rise and fall of the river it has been said that the number of freshets throughout the year is greater now than it was fifty years ago. With regard to this statement, however, the authorities of the United States Weather Bureau say that there is still a difference of opinion and that the matter is now the subject of a special investigation which will be reported upon later by the National Conservation Commission. The evidence collected along the Wabash River points to an increased number of freshets, but this evidence was of such a nature that its real scientific value is doubtful.

The problem, then, of variations in stream flow resolves itself into one of conservation of water supply. The forest, as stated before, has been found to be one active agent in this work of conservation and since primitive time has been one of nature's methods of furnishing the streams with a constant and regular supply of water. The degree to which the forest controls this supply is of course dependent upon the density of the forest cover as well as upon the extent and area of the catchment basin, together with climatic, topographical, and geological conditions. How important a part geological formations may play in this question of water supply may be suggested by the following quotation which was taken from a report by the secretary of agriculture in relation to the forests, rivers and mountains of the southern Appalachian region. "In studying the streams of the more northern states it seems that the numerous lakes and the deposits of sand and gravel spread over the hills and valleys of that region by the glaciers serve to store the water and to preserve the uniformity in the flow of the streams, and would accomplish much in this direction, even were the forests in that region entirely removed. In this southern region the preservation of the soil and the stream is a task which the forests alone must accomplish, and to that end they must be effectively protected." It is now a well-known fact that the greater part of Indiana was once covered by the northern ice sheet or glacier, which dredged out extensive areas at one place by its shearing and erosive force, while it built up at another by depositing the accumulation of drifts as terminal and lateral moraines. Evidences of the first are found in the northern portion of the State, which is dotted with glacial lakes and traversed by slow streams and extensive swamps of the same origin, while the locations of the latter are marked by glacial boulders which lie scattered about over various parts of the State.

For the above reason it would not be expected to find the rivers of Indiana showing such variations and changes due to deforestation.

tion as are found in mountainous regions where the character of the geological formations differ from those of glaciated regions. However, the cutting away of the forest cover from the head waters of the principal streams of the State has had an appreciable effect upon the character of the overflow of these streams. The manner in which the forest acts in regulating this water supply has been thoroughly discussed in several government publications and its treatment here will be brief.

For convenience of discussion the forest cover may be divided into forest canopy and forest floor. With each of these divisions the action upon the rainfall is purely a mechanical one. The forest canopy retards evaporation from the soil, breaks the force of the rain, and allows it to reach the ground more slowly and in a more finely divided state, which permits of a ready and complete absorption by the forest floor. It is well known that a slowly falling rain, even on a naked soil, is all taken up, while a heavy downpour, falling on the same soil, largely escapes as surface run-off. In the first place, each separate drop of rain has time to be absorbed by the soil, while in the latter the accumulation of drops is too rapid to allow such complete absorption. This accumulation which would have been largely obtained had there been a covering of trees, now runs off to lower levels and the future supply of water at this point is decreased. Next in importance to the forest canopy in lessening this run-off is the forest floor.

The forest floor or layer of humus is no more than an accumulation of dead tree trunks, branches, bark, twigs, and leaves in a natural state of decomposition, forms a perfect absorptive surface for the rainfall. It is loose, porous and retentive, and in old forests often forms a layer several feet in thickness. The rain first checked in its descent and broken up into smaller drops by the overhanging canopy of branches, twigs, and leaves, is taken up readily and retained in large quantities by the permeable spongy layer of humus. Even when the rainfall is abnormal and the accumulation on the ground great, the run-off is intercepted by this uneven covering of debris and held back until most or all of it sinks beneath the surface. After the water once sinks beneath the surface soil it enters the interstices of the subsoil and the open channels formed by the roots of trees and shrubs, adding to the supply of deep seepage. It is this deep seepage which maintains the constancy of stream flow and any increase or decrease in the amount of this seepage, as well as that of surface run-off, will be noticeable in the annual fluctuation.

tuations of the river. Measurements have been made in this country to show the true relation of the forest to constancy and periodic variations in stream flow, and the following is a review of some of these measurements: **"How active a part is played by the forest in regulating the run-off is clearly shown by actual measurements of the flow of streams which drain forested and unforested watersheds. A typical illustration of streams from barren, treeless watersheds may be found in the flow of Queen Creek, in Arizona. This stream discharges only in violent freshets, recurring usually as great flood-waves which subside almost as soon as they arise. The area of the drainage basin is 143 square miles, of which 61 per cent. is above an elevation of 3,000 feet. The rainfall is estimated to be about 15 inches. The maximum flood discharge of Queen Creek in 1896 was 9,000 cubic feet per second, and the mean discharge was 15 cubic feet per second; during a large portion of the year the stream was entirely dry."*

"Cedar Creek, in Washington, is typical of streams flowing from timbered watersheds. The basin of Cedar Creek lies on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, and is covered with a dense forest and a very heavy undergrowth of ferns and moss. The drainage area is the same as that of Queen Creek, 143 square miles. The precipitation for the year 1897 was about 93 inches for the lower portion of the basin, and probably 150 inches on the mountain summits; in spite, however, of the fact that the precipitation in Cedar Creek basin was from six to nine times more than that in Queen Creek basin, the maximum flood discharge of Cedar Creek for 1897 was but 3,601 cubic feet per second, as against the 9,000 cubic feet of Queen Creek. On the other hand the flow of Cedar Creek was continuous throughout the year, and the minimum discharge was never less than 27 per cent. of the mean for the year. The mean discharge for Cedar Creek was 1,089 cubic feet, as against 15 feet for Queen Creek. This radical difference between the behavior of the two streams can be explained only by the difference in the soil cover of the two basins. Cedar Creek basin is covered with a heavy forest, while Queen Creek basin is almost entirely bare, with but a few scattered pinion trees and a little brash or grass." This excellent illustration of the effects of deforestation upon violent freshets and constancy of stream flow is considered of more value than any amount of theoretical discussion. It demonstrates beyond doubt the practical nature of the problem and gives to it the stamp of scientific accuracy. In speaking of the practica-

*United States Geological Survey, Eighteenth Annual Report. Part 4, Hydrography.

bility of the problem, its relation to navigation should receive brief mention.

With the constancy of small navigable streams decreasing and their flood periods gradually becoming of shorter duration, navigation must consequently be injured. Fifty and sixty years ago the flood periods on the Wabash River were of long enough duration to allow regular steamboat traffic as far as Delphi until the month of April. Press announcement of the arrivals and departures of steamboats were even found for Logansport, and history records the successful visit of one steamer to old Chief Godfroy's Village, situated near the mouth of the Mississinewa River, a point only a few miles above Peru. Now, however, this same volume of water, which was then held back by dense forests and maintained a flood stage of sufficient duration to permit of such navigation, rushes swiftly into the river from cleared fields and bare slopes, through extensive systems of surface drainage, causing a rapid rise and fall of the river in its passage to lower levels.

The following records from early newspapers will give some idea of the extent of early navigation on the upper Wabash.

ARTICLES TAKEN FROM THE DELPHI ORACLE.

Advertisement, December 15, 1837. "The new and substantial, fast running, light draught steamboat, Logansport, will ply between Cincinnati and Logansport, as a regular packet, all the ensuing spring, touching at the various points on the Wabash River. The Logansport has superior accommodations for freight and passengers."

Arrival and departure of steamboats, Port of Delphi:
March 29, 1837.

"Steamboat Saline, departed from Delphi for Salt Works."

April 13, 1838.

"Steamboat, Logansport, from Cincinnati; left same day for Logansport and arrived on same day from Logansport, and left same day for Cincinnati."

April 26, 1838.

"Steamboat, Rochester, from Cincinnati, left same day for Louisville."

Other press records were received at Covington, Indiana, which indicate that exceptionally low water stages were experienced as early as 1853. Such evidence, together with other data, leads to

the statement previously made, that the greatest change the Wabash River has undergone as a consequence of deforestation has been in a shortening of the flood periods and not in an appreciable decrease in the total discharge of the river.

The following items appeared in the "Covington Friend," published at Covington, Indiana, on the corresponding dates:

January 19, 1850.

"The river is free from ice, in fine order for navigation and rising. Two or three steamers have passed up."

February 9, 1850.

"Until Thursday night this week, ice closed the river; it then 'flushed out,' and during the succeeding day, from above, came down with a rushing din. Now the Wabash coast is clear and the channel ditto, with water in it sufficient for steamboat navigation."

March 9, 1850.

"The Wabash is high over the bottoms and rising. Steamboat trade was never so brisk."

November 20, 1852.

"The steamer, Julia Ann, passed up on Thursday morning. She is light draught and intended for the upper Wabash trade. The river is in fair stage."

November 25, 1852. Advertisement.

"The regular packet, Julia Ann, leaves Terre Haute on Thursday and Friday at 7:00 a. m., immediately after the arrival of the cars, and reaches Covington at 9:00 of the same morning following. She leaves Lafayette on Monday and Thursday at 8:00 a. m., and reaches Covington at 5:00 p. m. of same days. She is new and light draught, built especially for the Wabash trade."

April 16, 1853.

"The Wabash, because of low water, is useless. Even the little Phillips and Julia Ann are compelled to lay up. Several steamers are grounded below, laden with merchandise."

April 23, 1853.

"A slight rise in the river is very fortunate for merchants and steamboat owners. Steamers pass almost every hour."

April 3, 1861.

"The river is still very high, but falling. It was within three feet of being up to high water mark. We see the steamboat, Samuel Orr, is advertised to leave Cincinnati today for the Wabash River."

About this time the Wabash and Erie Canal was put in operation and its influence upon river navigation in changing the trend of trade from the south to the north was considerable. The following appeared July 5, 1861, in the above mentioned papers: "The canal packet, Little Dixie, leaves Attica daily, immediately after the arrival of the trains from the East, for Covington and all immediate points, and leaves Covington at 2:20 for Attica."

May 1, 1867. (Same paper.)

"The steamer Romeo is making regular trips between Covington and Terre Haute."

March 18, 1868.

"We learn that the steamer Romeo, on her way up from Hutsonville, struck a snag just below York, and sunk. She had a load of 600 barrels of pork, but was run close to shore and the freight was removed."

Later records of regular navigation on the Wabash River could not be found.

DAMAGE BY RIVER.

It has been found that the character and extent of the damage done by the Wabash River throughout the extent of its course investigated is not as serious as is generally believed. The character of these damages is largely a washing away of fences and farm crops, tearing out of wagon roads and railways, and the breaking of river levees. The damage from fences is not considered, while that resulting from loss of farm crops is largely due to a retardation in the time of planting. However, this loss of crops is largely compensated for by the enrichment of the land by deposition of silt. The tearing out of the wagon roads and railways is due to insufficient protection of grades, wrong materials and poor construction, while the breaking of levees results from similar causes. The breaking of levees (figure 12) is perhaps the worst form of damage done by the river, for the reason that the principles underlying its proper construction will often alleviate the danger from other sources when properly introduced. For this reason it is deemed advisable to include a discussion upon the proper construction of levees.

"In selecting a route for a levee, care should be taken to locate on suitable ground where there is sufficient room for borrow pits on the river side, to keep a foreshore of timber between the location and open water, to cross sloughs and old channels by the shortest



Fig. 12. View of break in Wabash River levee.

courses, and to avoid places where the levee would be exposed to erosion by currents or waves.”*

“The height should be not less than three feet above high-water mark. This is necessary to prevent overtopping of the levee by waves by an unexpected rise in the flood plains, or by the lowering of the crown by the crossing of animals, erosion,” etc.

“The injurious effects of waves and currents are materially decreased as the slopes (of the levee) are flattened and of burrowing animals as the area of the cross section is increased. A flat slope is cheaply maintained, as grass grows over it more readily.”

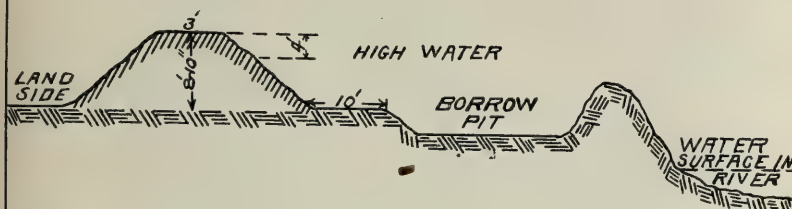
“After a levee is completed the slopes should be smoothed off and sown in grass. In latitudes where it will grow, Bermuda is the best, as it makes a thick sod and grows readily on slopes. In other latitudes a mixture of bluegrass and redtop gives better service.” All of these grasses grow in this latitude. “The bluegrass will grow on the upper part of the slopes and the crown, while the redtop will grow on the berm and borrow pits. These grasses make a tougher and better sod than any other tame varieties.”

“On the completion of a levee efficient measures should immediately be taken for its maintenance. One of the first features to be looked after is the protection of the slopes from high water, currents and waves. When there is a foreshore of thick-growing timber there will not be much trouble from this source. Thick, small timber which will not bend before the force of the waves, is better than large timber, as it breaks up the waves more effectually. Where there is no native timber a good protection can soon be secured by planting of willows, maples and cottonwood in and along the borrow pit (see diagram figure 13). No timber should be allowed nearer the slopes than 20 feet, as the roots will penetrate the base of the levee and when they decay will cause seepage. Occasionally a green root will cause seepage of water under pressure.”

“Another protection to the levee slope is a crossing of tough sod, which retards erosion occasioned by rain storms, currents, and waves. The vegetable growth on the levee, and on the slopes of each side should be kept cut, since weeds growing and decaying on the slopes loosen the surface. Bushes also keep the surface loose and increase the danger of injury by waves and currents. Any neglected growth over the levee affords protection to burrowing animals, making it difficult for hunters to locate them. Another method of protecting the slopes which is lasting but expensive, is

*Annual Report of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904.

SPECIFIED SECTION OF LEVEE
 AS GIVEN IN
 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE
 INVESTIGATIONS
 1904
 U S DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
 BULLETIN NO. 158



BANK AND DITCH
 TERRACE
 FROM SAME PUBLICATION



Fig. 13.

a revetment of rock 6 to 10 inches thick laid over the exposed slopes."

LAND EROSION.

Land erosion along streams may be divided into two classes; first, that which affects the river banks; and, second, that which affects the hills and slopes which form the river valley. The extent of this erosion along streams is dependent upon a complication of conditions, the more important of which are: nature of the river currents, density and character of soil covering, climatic variations, texture of surface soil, and the nature and abundance of rock formations.

Along the upper Wabash, extending as far down the river as Delphi, there was little evidence of erosion along the banks. The reason of this is the rocky character of the channel from Bluffton to this point. For the greater part of this distance the river has cut its channel through solid rock, which resists to a degree the action of erosive agents.

Farther down the river, however, the banks are composed largely of layers of loam, sand and gravel, and the action of the currents and waves on these is considerable. Every year acres of land are washed from one field, only to be carried down the river and deposited on another. The light soil particles make up the silt deposits of these lower fields, while the heavier sand and gravel is deposited where the first break occurs in the current. This usually happens at a bend in the river and at these points extensive bars are constantly forming. At first they are composed entirely of sand and gravel and are void of vegetable growth. Gradually, however, there is an accumulation of soil near the original bank of the river and various forms of resistant herbs, together with willows, cottonwood, maple and sycamore reclaim the bars to fertile conditions. Figure 14.

Different conditions are found on the hills and slopes bordering the river and the effects of erosion are about the same throughout the extent of the territory investigated. In most cases these hills and slopes have been stripped of all tree growth and are only dependent upon a covering of bluegrass or other straggling herbage to resist destructive erosion. At points where the slope is not too great, and where the land is not too heavily pastured, this covering of bluegrass, if it be sufficiently heavy and luxuriant, will prevent erosion and hold the soil in place during excessive rainfall. On steep hillsides, however, this covering of sod will not suffice and a stronger, more effective covering is necessary to prevent a rapid

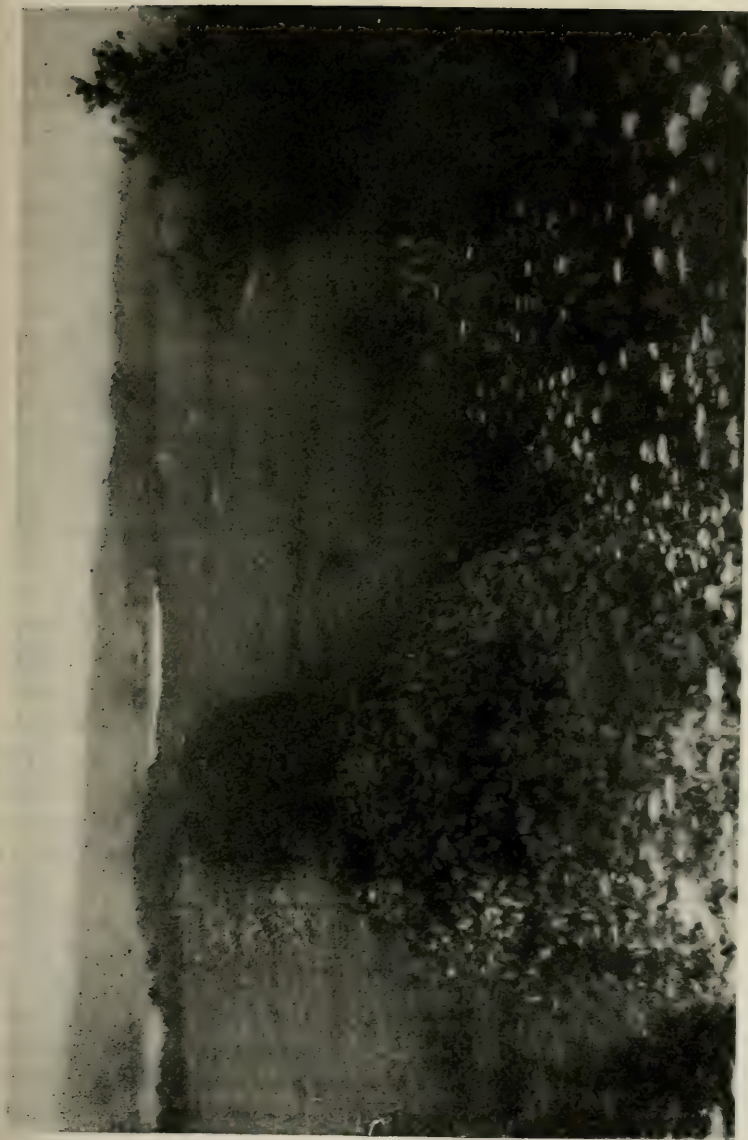


Fig. 14. The strip of land lying to the left of the wagon road has been reclaimed by vegetation.

washing away of the soil and a consequent formation of deep gullies. Figures 15 and 16, taken along the canal near Fairview Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, show the effect of continued hillside erosion. This example is only one of hundreds of such which may be found in the State. For years this hillside has been washing and caving backward, gradually infringing upon one of the most beautiful as well as most useful sections of the park, yet no efforts have been made to check its recession. Nature alone has worked incessantly in an effort to establish some growth upon the more gradual slopes, but the bare surface of hard stony clay, which offers poor conditions for germination and growth, has prevented any interruption of erosive action.

A heavy growth of trees has been found most effective in preventing erosion on slopes and steep hillsides. However, it is not to be understood that no timber can be safely removed from such places. There are methods of partially clearing hilly land which, when properly carried out, permit of a safe cutting away of the timber, and even allow a large per cent. of the acreage to be brought under cultivation. The most effective of these systems, especially where the land is desired for cultivation, is that of terracing, figure 13. This system of hillside cultivation generally employed to prevent washing, consists of a series of small ridges constructed across the slope on contour lines at intervals, the width of which must depend upon the degree of the slope. **"These ridges are sometimes placed as close together as 20 feet, and as the ridges are at least 4 feet in width, 16 per cent. of the land is thus occupied. The object in this construction is to retain the rainfall until it can pass into the soil by slow percolation. In some cases the trench on the upper side of the terrace is given a gentle grade for the purpose of leading an accumulated volume of water to some point where it can be taken to the stream at the foot of the slope. Often instead of a ridge or dike being made for the retention of the surface water, the terrace is made level and seeded to meadow grass, which is mowed for hay each season. The effect of a terrace of this kind is to check the flow of water and cause such a part of it as is not absorbed by the soil to pass to the next tier of land without concentration. The growing grass in summer and its stubble in winter serve to arrest the soil matter suspended in the water."* Many times owners of these hill lands wish to remove the timber without cultivating the cleared space. This may be done safely by cutting the timber from strips instead of removing it from the entire slope at one time.

*Annual Report of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations, 1904.



Fig. 15. An extreme case of land erosion which could be prevented by tree planting.

These strips should follow the same general plan as the terraces, their width always depending upon the steepness of the slope. Between such cleared strips there remains a belt of standing timber of equal width which should never be cut until reproduction is well established upon the cleared spaces.



Fig. 16. View of excessive land erosion.

CONCLUSIONS.

The various ways in which the forest may exert a modifying influence on stream flow have been dealt with and in most cases sufficient conclusions have been reached under the general headings. The following, however, is necessary in connection with the investigations. So far as could be determined, the actual volume of the Wabash River is as great now as it was fifty years ago. Maximum and minimum records of water level are practically the same and the conditions of the stream bed, except for a more rapid formation of bars throughout the lower course, has not undergone great change.

The forests have been completely removed from the entire region investigated and the banks of the river are only dotted here and there with scattered wood lots and clumps of cottonwood and willows. With this protective covering removed the clay banks of lower sections of the river shift rapidly. The shifting is now increased by the sudden rise and fall during freshets, which, though of longer duration in early years, had their force broken by the forest cover along the banks.

This decrease in the duration of freshets has been found to be the greatest change which the river has undergone on account of deforestation. The lakes of northern Indiana, together with large areas of swamp land, extensive deposits of sand and gravel, act as conservative reservoirs to the unchanged amount of rainfall, thus furnishing a constant overflow to several streams. On the other hand, during seasons of exceptional precipitation, the modifying influence and conserving power of the once extensive forests are no longer felt. At such time the increased surface run-off forms the short, sudden freshet of today.

In this manner deforestation about the head waters and along the lower course of the Wabash River has caused a lessening in the duration of flood periods and a consequent decrease in navigability; bars form across the channel more quickly now on account of the large amount of material brought down from cleared and cultivated fields; clay banks wash rapidly since the cutting away of trees in close proximity to the stream, and the channel which was once held firmly by these trees is now shifting its course continually.

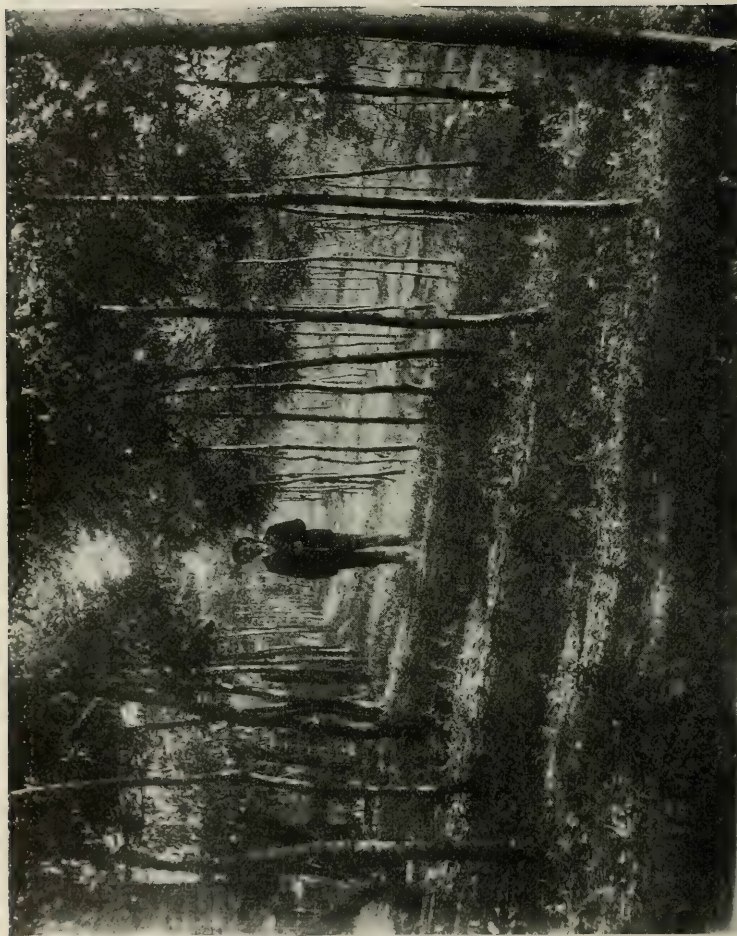


Fig. 1. A three-year-old Black Locust planting of 1,700 trees, showing the result of good care of trees.

FOREST PLANTINGS IN INDIANA.

E. E. DAVIS.

The number of forest plantations in Indiana has increased quite rapidly in the past few years and shows that a practical interest is being taken in the work. It is particularly gratifying to find that the landowners in the southern part of the State are taking hold of forestry, because it is here that thousands of acres of hilly land, covered with poor soil, are found which in many cases has eroded so as to be unfit for agricultural purposes.

Many of these plantations at first consist of only a small experimental plant, but in some cases the acreage of this is increased year by year. Sometimes, however, one is unfortunate in the selection of a species, which is either unsuited for growth on the site selected, or is a prey to some insect pest or fungous growth. When this is the case poor results usually follow and further attempts are discouraged.

After the site has been chosen for a plantation, it is of the utmost importance that only species suitable for growth on this particular situation should be selected. Elevation, soil, drainage and depth of water-table are to be considered, and where a planting of mixed species is desired, only these which are adapted to grow with one another should be chosen. One should also be careful to choose for planting the species which when mature will best serve the purpose in mind.

It is a mistake to make large, pure stand plantings of some species in those sections where destructive pests are certain to attack the plantation, for in many cases a mixed stand serves as a check on these pests. For instance, several pure stand black locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) plantations in the State have been almost completely destroyed by the locust borer (*Cyrtene robinia*), which does not work on other species in mixed stand with the black locust.

The Forest-planting leaflets, issued free by the United States Forest Service, and several of which are reprinted in the annual report of the State Board of Forestry for 1907, are recommended to prospective planters for information as to the proper species to plant.

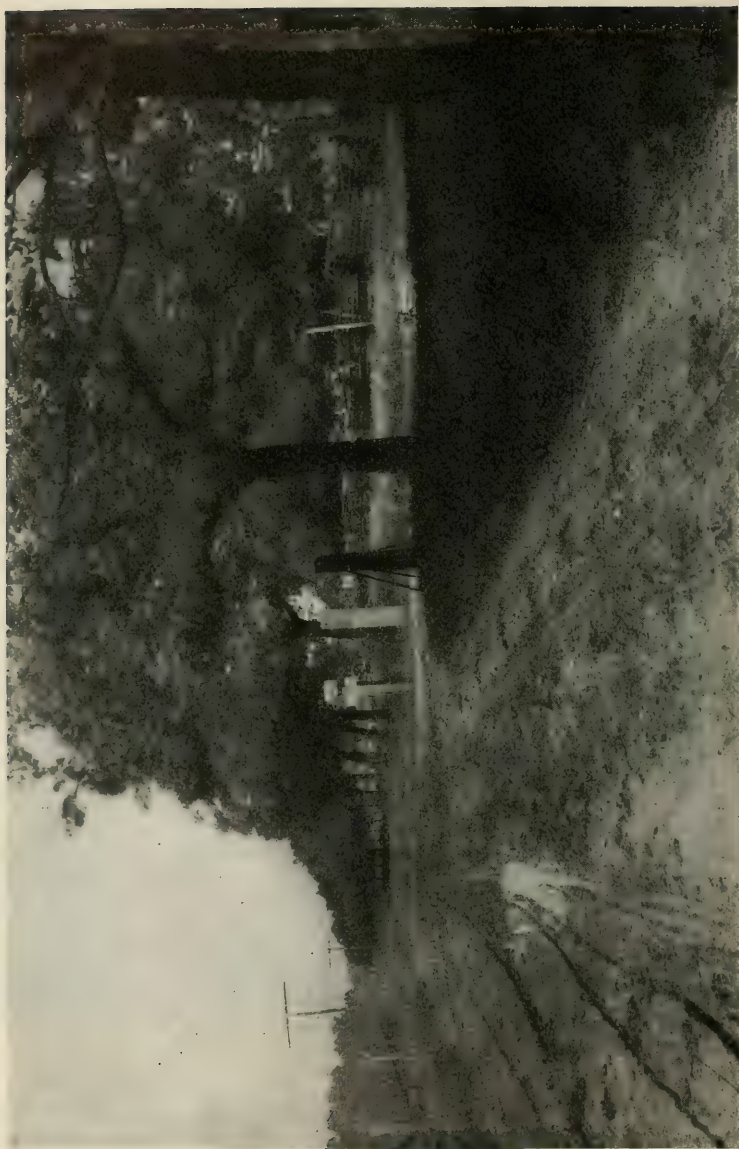


Fig. 2. Row of *Catalpa speciosa*, planted along the highway by Mr. Tilson, intended for use as live fence posts.

CATALPA PLANTING.

Mr. S. M. Tilson, living four miles west of Greenwood, Johnson County, Indiana, has been quite successful in his experiment of growing the hardy catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) along fence rows for live posts. The trees were spaced thirty feet apart and were set along most of the fences on the farm. They calliper from eleven to sixteen inches in diameter at breast height, and average about thirteen inches. The clear length of stem averages only about eight feet, which is due to topping the seedlings when four years old. This removed the terminal bud and prevented further height growth, but probably hastened the diameter growth. The living trees are utilized for posts and those first used were injured by nailing the fencing directly to the tree, which would overgrow the wire (Fig. 2). Mr. Tilson found a remedy for this by fastening the fence to each tree with two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch x 12-inch iron spikes, which were left to protrude six or eight inches to allow for growth of the tree. The spikes were driven into holes which were bored near the ground and at the height of the fence respectively, so that only the bottom and top of the woven wire fencing is fastened to hooks on the end of the spikes, and in this manner is kept from touching the bole of the tree.

The trees, which number about 500, were grown from seeds gathered by Mr. Tilson and sown in the spring of 1889. The following spring the seedlings were transplanted to nursery, where they were left for two years, when they were set in their permanent positions. In the early spring of the next year the trees were pruned and topped, but since then no further attention has been given them, except the occasional pruning of a low branch.

It was a mistake to top these trees, since a much greater height growth could have been obtained with a correspondingly greater number of posts to the tree if this had not been done. (See Fig. 3 for example of tree not topped.) The soil here is mostly upland clay, and therefore is not the most favorable for the growth of the catapla, but these trees have done quite well.

MIXED PLANTING.

Mr. Nicholas Volz, of Morris, Ripley County, Indiana, has $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of town an 80-acre forest reservation and plantation consisting of 20 acres woodlot, 50 acres of plantings and about 10 acres of cleared land, which will be planted in seedlings later.

One hundred and ten thousand black locust (*Robinia pseudo-*

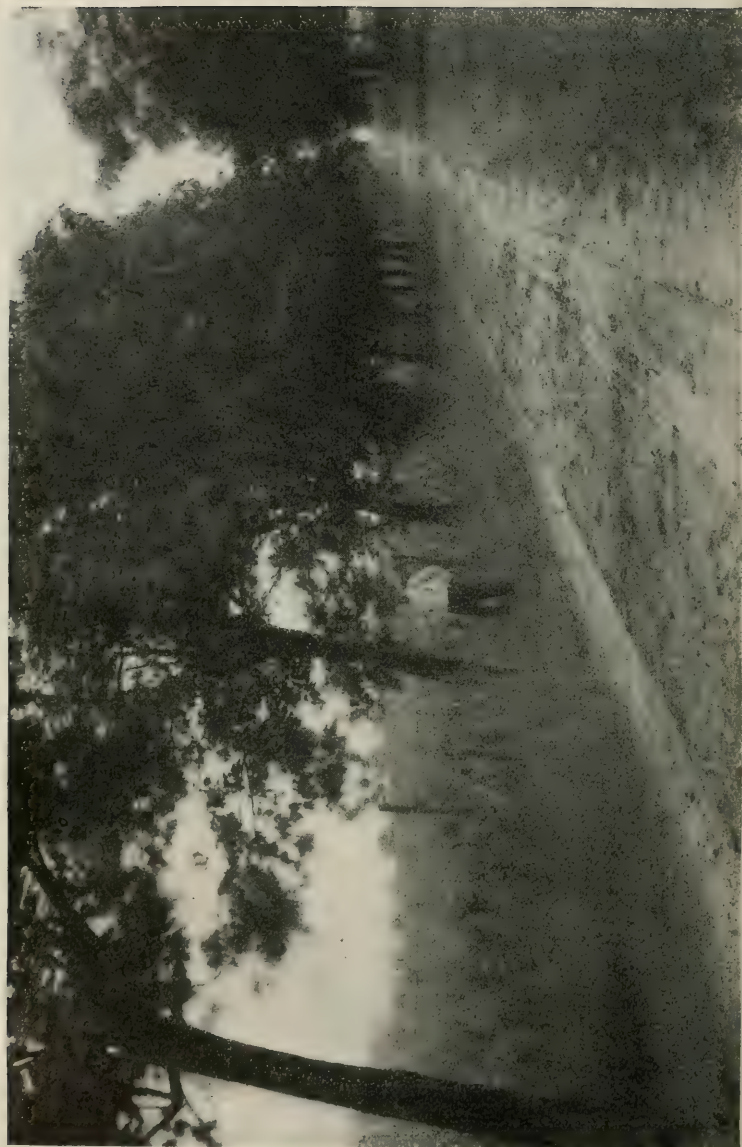


Fig. 3. *Catalpa speciosa* used for live fence posts on farm of Mr. Tilson, near Greenwood, Ind.

caria), 5,000 hardy catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), 2,000 black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and 1,000 Russian mulberry (*Morus alba tatarica*) seedlings have been planted since the spring of 1906, at which time about 18 acres were planted. In the spring of 1907 this was increased to 40 acres, which was again enlarged last spring (1908) to 50 acres.

The plantation is situated in rough land with poor clay soil, much eroded and unfit for cultivation. The catalpa is unsuited for both this type of land and soil, as proven by the seedlings planted three years ago, and which have made scarcely any perceptible growth.

The black locust seedlings are doing well for trees which have had little or no cultivation, and those in the hollows have made better growth than the ones on the hills. The locust borer has not yet begun work on this plantation, but it is working in the vicinity. One small plantation of four-year-old black locust near Morris has almost every tree infested with this pest, so that the plantation is now absolutely worthless.

The black walnut and Russian mulberry have been planted here and there over the plantation, and some are doing nicely.

Mr. Andy Bauman, two miles southwest of Lake, Spencer County, Indiana, has a small hardy catalpa plantation in which one-half acre of seedlings were set, spaced 6 x 8 feet, in the spring of 1903. These trees now average three inches in diameter at breast height. In the spring of 1904 one acre of seedlings were set adjoining the small plat spaced 6 x 5 feet, and they now average only one and one-half inches in diameter. None of the three has been cut back and the great difference in growth is only partially due to the difference in spacing, as the trees first planted are on richer and moister soil.

Many of the trees in this plantation would be straighter if they had been cut back during the second year, and the growth would be greater where the spacing is close. Cutting back also lessens the need for artificial pruning.

Mr. Bauman has set a number of black locust around the farm-yard for shade, and one tree now nine years old measures 23 inches in diameter at the butt and 18 inches at breast height. (Fig. 5).

Mr. R. L. McCoy, two and one-half miles southwest of Lake, Spencer County, Indiana, has a one-acre plantation of black locust, two years old. The trees average about 2½ inches in diameter and run to 20 feet in height. They are set 8 x 8 feet and are on rich soil. Although all of the trees are of the same age, those which

were transplanted directly from the seed-bed to the plantation have made a much better growth than those which were heeled in (set in a nursery) before being planted.

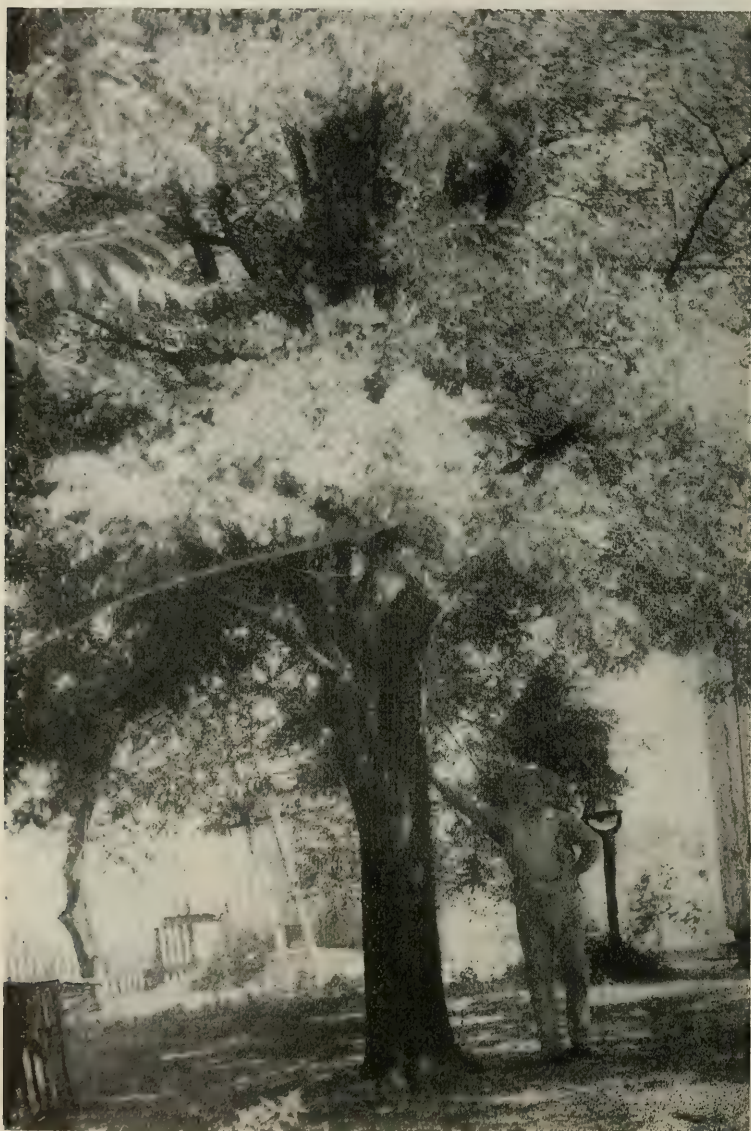


Fig. 5. A nine-year-old Black Locust tree on the farm of Andy Bauman, Lake, Spencer County, Indiana. Tree 18 inches in diameter at breast height.

Mr. McCoy also raises black locust nursery stock for sale. Eighteen acres were sown to seed in rows 24 inches apart last May and June, and the seedlings now (the last of August) run up to 24 inches in height and show evidence of careful cultivation.

There are a great many in this vicinity who are putting in black locust plantations which promise well, providing the locust borer keeps out.

Senator Hemenway and Thos. P. Littlepage, his secretary, have a black locust plantation near Gentryville, Spencer County, Indiana. The plat is an example of much of the southern Indiana land which is broken and in places badly eroded. The soil is of a poor quality yellow clay, but the locust seems to grow well on it.

Thirty-five acres of seedlings were put out in the fall of 1906 and 1907, under the direction of Mr. Littlepage. He will have put in this fall, adjoining the locust plantation, 35 acres mixed species. American chestnut, Osage Orange and Russian mulberry will probably be selected, as they make a fairly good growth on this type of soil and all make good posts, the object in mind.

The locust plantation has had no cultivation, but the seedlings are doing nicely, considering the fact that they have passed through a very dry summer.

The locust borer has not made its appearance in this plantation, but in the near-by planting of Mr. R. E. Roberts the borer has got a good start and it will take prompt measures to check its progress. Mr. Roberts has had 10,000 black locust seedlings put in and intends to double the number this fall. Some of his trees which are now four years of age have made excellent growth, but the borers seem to be working on the best trees.

It is very important to growers of the black locust that they should begin controlling the locust borer as soon as it makes its appearance, else it will do great damage and soon infest the whole plantation. Remedial suggestions for the control of the locust borer are embodied by A. D. Hopkins, of the Bureau of Entomology, in a bulletin reprinted in the annual report of the State Board of Forestry for 1907, and this is recommended to those interested in the black locust.

The few descriptions given are types of the forestry planting by individuals, and will suffice for the thousands found throughout the State. Thick planting for trees at the start is recommended, in order to have the straight bole formed early and overcome numerous branching. But thinning should be done as soon as the trees begin to crowd. If neglected disease and injury results. Five

and six feet part at beginning is proper, but at three and four years every other tree should be removed and transplanted elsewhere.



Catalpa speciosa growing naturally in fields. These trees were never cut back to induce straight boles.

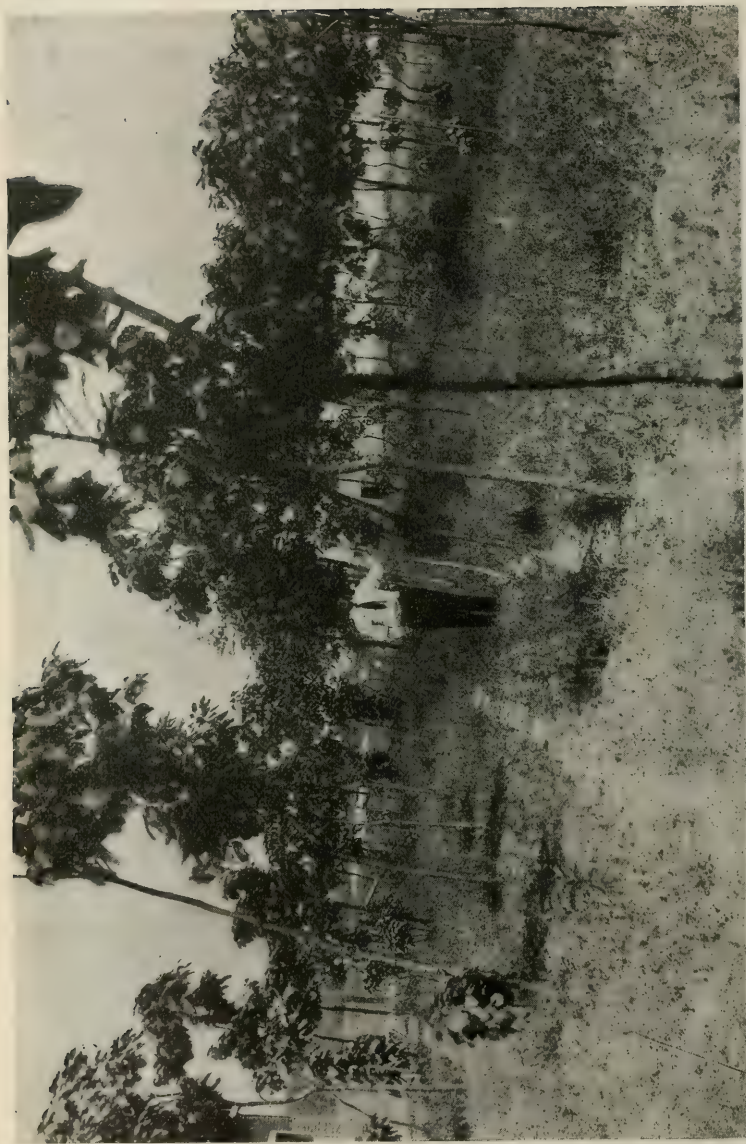
BIG FOUR RAILROAD CO. CATALPA PLANTATION.

The Big Four Catalpa Plantation is situated about two and one-half miles northeast of Brightwood. The planting contains thirty-five acres. The trees were planted in rows six feet apart, the distance between individual trees of each row being from four to six feet. This plantation is now eight years old and has made poor progress during that time. At present the estimated diameter is not greater than two inches, with a clear bowl length of ten feet. The railway company, probably advised by some professed silviculturist, made a poor choice in selecting this plat for a catalpa plantation.

The soil of three-fourths of the thirty-five acres is a compact clay, running together with each successive rain and becoming so hard during the dry months that it can hardly be penetrated by ordinary tools. At the extreme east side of the plat this clay shades off into a loam of greater depth and porosity. This change in the depth and character of the soil shows its effect upon growth by having produced the best developed trees of the entire plantation. The soil as a whole is strikingly deficient in organic substance and is completely covered with a growth of resistant grasses and weeds. It is known, however, that the catalpa is a tree which requires a deep, fertile soil for its best development. Forming an extensive root system, especially during the first few years of growth, the soil must be deep and porous to permit of a ready penetration to considerable depths. Therefore, the low average diameter of this planting is not astonishing, the trees having grown under extremely adverse conditions during their entire existence.

There is some evidence of disease among the trees, although not yet of a serious nature. Heart rot, which in most cases had started at the base of the trunk, has resulted in the death of several trees. This planting was not cut back until the trees had reached an age of five years, at which age the boles were of considerable size. The heart rot seems to have had its starting point in these old stumps and entered the present growth at the point of contact. Three years is thought to be the proper age for cutting back catalpa plantings, and any longer time only increases the chances for injury from disease and insects through the old stump.

As a whole, the planting is in poor condition. Cultivation, apparently discontinued some time ago, has not been resumed in any way during the present year. Indeed, there is no effort being made by the present management to better the conditions of the individual trees, or to even improve the general aspect of the plantation.



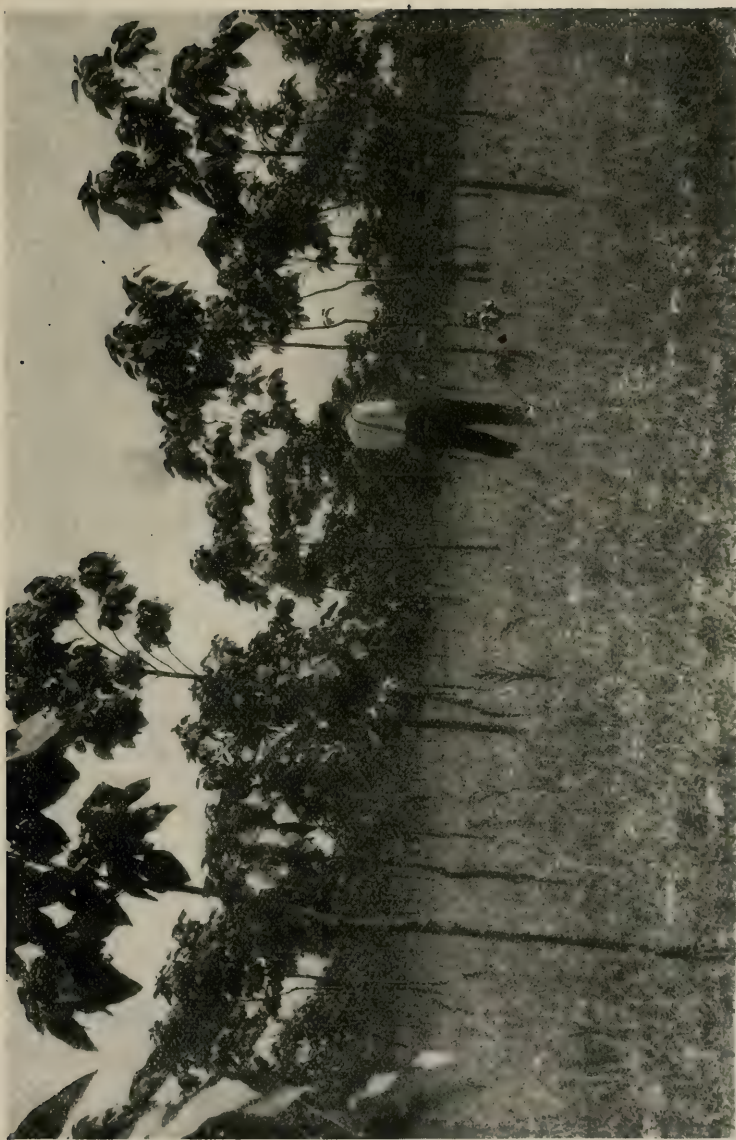
View showing the effects of prevailing winds in causing the boles of the trees to grow arched and crooked.



View of extreme western side of Big Four Catalpa planting and where the best developed trees were found because of the good soil and moisture conditions.



A medium general view of the Big Four Catalpa plantation.



View of the extreme eastern side of Big Four Catalpa planting and where the poorly developed trees are found because the soil conditions were bad. The soil here is hard compact clay.

CATALPA PLANTINGS OBSERVED AND REPORTED BY DR. G.
HENRI BOGART.

The urgent necessity of re-forestation, whether as a climatic necessity, or for the production of timber is coming to be universally understood.

But while the individual may fully comprehend the communal need, humanity is so constituted that we want to be convinced that the individual may himself profit, and at a period not too far in the future.

Catalpa growing as shown by Indiana examples certainly solves the question, from any and all viewpoints.

In May, 1905, William Wible planted one thousand trees on his farm, six miles northwest of Sullivan.

The trees were planted four feet apart, rows each eight feet distant from the other.

The soil is a "runny" white clay, overlying coal.

The ground had been previously plowed deep and well pulverized.

Back furrows were thrown out for the rows, and the plants, steadied by a little earth, were plowed in.

Mr. Wible and hand were a little less than a day in planting the 1,000, and lest the unknowing may consider that this planting was carelessly done, we point to the result of 999 trees now living.

The little plantation was set with yearling shrubs, thirty inches or better in height.

The soil was then planted in potatoes and carefully cultivated.

The second year a crop of pumpkins was put in. This is considered an ideal crop for the second year, as it does not necessitate stirring the earth too close to the young trees; while the vines effectually shade the ground and keep down weeds during the latter part of the season.

The third year the ground was seeded to grass, and the young trees were ready to fight their own battles.

During the cultivation of the crop of trees, Mr. Wible carefully kept his trees trimmed to a small cluster at the top; the extent of his pruning being best described by the photograph.

This pruning was principally accomplished by the thumb and fingers, the side shoots being removed while soft and tender.

This not only saved much labor, but avoided one detrimental feature of catalpa growing; i. e., when woody branches are cut away, there is a tendency for the resulting knot to remain as a loose plug, and afford an inlet for a species of decay.

When the photo was made in June, 1908, the Wible grove consisted of trees which average four and one-half inches in diameter and twenty feet high; a fine showing for three years and a month from planting.

The trees and planting cost the owner \$47.90 and he had a good crop of potatoes and one of pumpkins to his credit.

This summer he refused a lump sum of \$500 for his grove. This seems like a remarkable profit and may sound unreasonable. To be convinced write to William Wible, R. F. D. No. 2, Sullivan, Ind., or if earnestly considering the pecuniary side of the matter, do as the writer, and journey a little pilgrimage to the spot.

A mile away, Frank Wilson also planted a grove at the same time. Mr. Wilson's land is a part of a former swamp drained by a public ditch.

In the illustration water may be seen at the lower left hand corner. The soil is black and peaty.

Mr. Wilson pursued a similar course in this dissimilar soil.

During the first season he became too zealous in his trimming and for a time stripped everything except a cluster of leaves at the top and stunted some of his trees, therefore, they do not display so remarkable a uniformity as the neighboring grove.

Each of these groves covers about three-fifths of an acre of ground.

Both gentlemen ascribe their success to carefully following the instructions of Mr. Frank V. Felt, Greenfield, Ind. Mr. Felt has been for many years an enthusiast in the catalpa growing.

In an interview with the writer he said that whoever would plant catalpas must expect to give his plantation perfect care and cultivation for its first two years.

If this is not done the resulting failure will prove more disastrous than its mere loss, as it will create a distrust and so set back this relatively new industry. For example, catalpa trees were at one time set along the right of way of the E. & T. H. railway in Sullivan county.

The trees were not cultivated, and worse yet, were of the wrong variety, and it was with great difficulty that these two gentlemen were induced to enter into the enterprise.

Since the unqualified success that has crowned their efforts, more than 100,000 trees have been sold in that section.

R. W. McKeen, the Terre Haute capitalist, has 40,000 planted on twenty acres of sand soil on his Spring Hill farm south of the city.

The best results seemed to be attained by planting year old plants. The catalpa roots rapidly and strikes deep. If planted early there is no stunting.

At the time of planting of the Wible and Wilson groves, a neighbor, who was too impatient to wait, purchased and set a grove of three year old plants. He was at much more initial expense for trees. His bill for planting was several times as much as that of his neighbors, and at the present time, his trees are not as large as the yearlings, and even though they should attain equal size at some dim future period, there will be an immense loss of opportunity for good. No tree requires more careful handling when young, and none are hardier when once well started.

Close planting does best apparently, as the self-pruning and erect habit of growth are thus best induced.

The grove may then be culled of posts or stakes. The Wible and Wilson groves will cut posts next year; when the alternate trees are removed.

Perhaps the best example of this fact in Indiana is the Binford grove, six miles southeast of Greenfield, in Hancock County.

This grove was originally planted six by six feet, or 1,200 trees to the acre. The planting was done either fifteen or sixteen years ago.

The original owner is dead so that the exact date could be no nearer determined.

As the trees began crowding, they were culled until now there are not more than 900 of the original 2,000 standing. The trees measure an average of about eleven inches in diameter and will cut poles thirty-five feet high with six inch top. The photo was made at an open space, near one edge of the grove.

The tendency to send out side branches, after trimming will be observed.

The grove is on thin yellow clay land along the course of a bank of a gently sloping ravine. The remainder of the field, in which the grove is located is in corn this year, and will yield probably twenty-five bushels per acre, but I am assured that the land was far more fertile when the grove was planted. Certain it is, that while the catalpa will succeed on many different soils, the best results will follow on the best grounds.

Proper care in selecting the variety, and freedom from hybridizing of the seeds are absolutely indispensable to success. From Indianapolis to Richmond the Pennsylvania Railroad has a great

many catalpa planted, which have the broad branching tops characteristic of the apple trees in the orchard.

Omer Ratcliff of Richmond, Frank Felt of Greenfield, and the writer have this autumn secured seed pods from these trees and find the short pods and small seeds of the catalpa bignonioides.

Now as to the labor of the planting on the R. W. McKeen tract, seven men and three boys planted 10,000 trees in one day, and quit early. One of the first recorded instances of the recognition of the value of the catalpa speciosa, is when William Henry Harrison in a speech at Carthage, Ohio, 1826, advocated the planting of this tree for certain purposes.

The general had lived where this tree was a native, along the lower Wabash, and had used it for posts which are still in firm soilidity, at Vincennes.

According to reports of the last World's Fair the catalpa speciosa will grow in twenty years to twenty inches in diameter, and forty feet high.

In fifty years, as shown by the growth rings, it has attained 100 feet in height and thirty-seven inches diameter, in native forest.

As fence posts it has remained sound for eighty-five years in the east.

As fence rails in the air, and sun, and rain, it has remained solid for eighty years.

As railroad crossties it has remained sound and firm for thirty-two years.

It makes magnificent furniture.

As an interior house trimming lumber, it makes a finish equal to any American wood, considered either for beauty or polish.

Every portion of either freight or passenger coaches can be made from catalpa, as was shown by the Barney & Smith exhibit at the last World's Fair.

It can be handsomely carved, readily yielding to the chisel.

Trim, straight, durable telegraph and telephone poles can be grown in a dozen years.

No timber yields more kindly to bending or retains its bent wood shapes better.

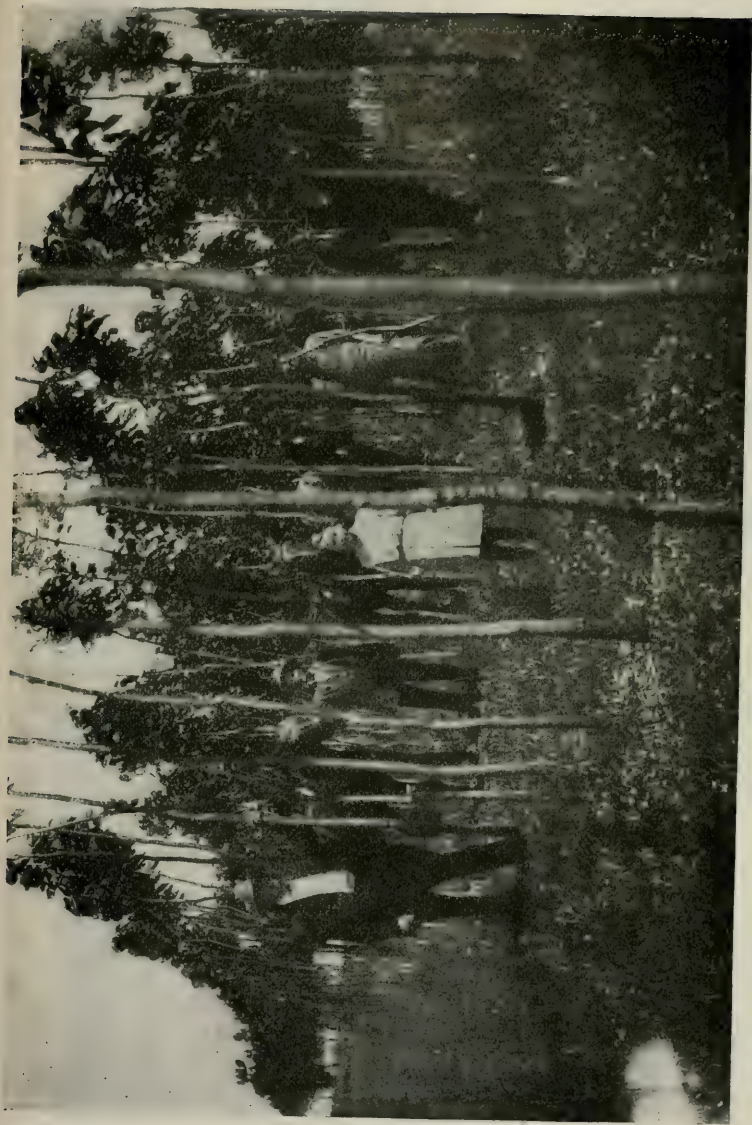
In cabinet work it does not warp nor shrink.

It will grow into railroad ties in one-twelfth the time of white oak, and will more than doubly outlast that timber.

It makes pulp, from which the finest book paper can be made.



Catalpa speciosa planting of William Wible, Sullivan, Indiana. These trees were planted from seedlings in May, 1905. The photograph was taken June, 1908.



Catalpa speciosa planting of Frank Wilson, Sullivan, Indiana. These trees were planted May, 1905, and photographed by Dr. G. Henri Bogart, June, 1908.



View of Japanese Dwarf Catalpa for lawn and street planting.

NUT ORCHARDING.

By MASON J. NIBLACK, Vincennes, Indiana.

"Nature plants groves and man plants orchards."—Prof. H. E. VAN DIEMAN.

It seems safe to say that nut culture in Indiana is as yet an unexplored field. There are no nurseries that profess to supply young nut trees specially fitted to be transplanted into orchards within the confines of this territory.

In years gone by there were very many native nut trees growing in a wild state in the broad expanse of the forests which provided large quantities of food for the red man while he was an inhabitant and which provided food and luxury for the white man afterwards as long as these trees were spared from destruction.

The great value of the native nut trees was not appreciated by the Hoosier fathers nor by the sons of these fathers and their superiority over other trees of the forest was so far overlooked as to permit them to be felled by the woodsman to be made into lumber or rolled into log heaps with the logs of other trees to be burned preparatory for the plow and for the cultivation of the soil.

So indifferent, careless and negligent have been the owners of large numbers of these delicious nut bearing trees that they have too often acquiesced in the felling thereof by strangers and trespassers that the one season's produce might be the more easily gathered.

So rapidly are the native nut trees becoming extinct that the time is overly ripe for staying their further destruction and for a careful and economical study of their value as trees to perpetuate and propagate.

The native nuts of Indiana are the black walnut, the butternut, the hazelnut, the beech nut, the hickories and the pecan. The pecan will be dealt with more in detail in this article because it gives better promise of rewards and more is known concerning its culture.

The pecan belongs to the hickories, of which it is a species. While many of the hickories are worthy of cultivation, the pecan is by far the most important and profitable to cultivate, although the shellbark hickory is always marketable, is delicious in its nutty sweetness and by no means entirely distanced by its more favored relative. Prolific bearing shellbark hickory trees exist in small

numbers in almost every part of Indiana, although probably, in seedling or native form, and there is no serious danger of their becoming entirely extinct for some generations. But some way should be provided for selecting the best varieties for propagation by budding and grafting and for cultivation in orchards.

The pecan trees, however, are somewhat different. The territory in which these are found in a wild state is much more limited. Their home is in the rich bottom lands in the alluvial soils along a few of the rivers. They are fast disappearing. Unless something shall be done very soon to preserve the best producers amongst the wild trees that still remain, or to plant, cultivate and propagate other trees they will shortly be gone. Some central authority should be established, without delay, either through the State Board of Forestry, or through the Horticultural Department of the Experiment Station at Purdue University, more appropriately the latter, to plant nut orchards of seedling, grafted and budded nut trees; to locate the largest, most prolific and most desirable varieties that grow on the trees yet living from which to graft and bud and to issue bulletins and other information to every one wishing to receive it. In this way only can the matter be handled in a sure, business-like and proper manner. A law should be made to take in hand the guidance of this undeveloped but sure, safe and profitable industry.

Nuts when planted do not come true to seed. Like other fruits, the apple, peach, pear, plum and others, when grown from the seed produce "seedlings" not often resembling in general characteristics the nut of the parent tree but more likely the characteristics of some remote ancestor or an entirely new variety. The nuts from no two wild or seedling trees fully resemble each other in appearance or qualities. Each wild or seedling nut tree gives to its fruit an individuality which, to one acquainted with it, will distinguish it from the nuts of any and all other trees. It follows therefore that the nuts from some trees of the same kind are better than others. They may be larger in size, more delicate and delicious in flavor, thinner shelled, better filled with meats, better in cracking qualities, the trees may be more regular and more prolific in bearing, hardier, better growers and better and easier to propagate from than others. It follows again that in planting nuts for the purpose of growing a seedling trees it is strongly advisable that the very best and most desirable varieties obtainable be used, as the better the seed the better the chances are for good varieties in the seedling trees.

It is true but probably not generally known that the pecan never grew as a native nut in any other part of the world than a small part of the United States. In its wild form it grew originally as a forest tree in the Mississippi Valley and some of its tributaries and in the valleys of a few rivers in Texas. It grew as far north on the Mississippi River as Davenport, Iowa. In the Wabash River Valley it grew as far north as some forty miles above Terre Haute, in Indiana. In the Ohio River Valley it grew as far up as Cincinnati, Ohio. From these points it grew in southeastern Iowa, in the eastern half of Missouri; western, southern and southeastern Illinois; in the southern and southwestern part of Indiana; western part of Kentucky and Tennessee; the northern part of Georgia; in a very large part of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and in the southeast half of Texas. It is unknown in any other part of the world except as transplanted by man.

In Texas the pecan in its wild state is probably more abundant than in all other places combined. These nuts are often shipped from Texas in train load lots, and it is said that sometimes one-half of the Texas crop remains ungathered. The Texas pecan is the pecan in commerce today. They are the reddish brown pecan that is found for sale in the stores. They get this reddish brown color from being polished. They are thus bright and uniform in color and more inviting to the purchaser. These Texas pecans are very thick shelled and hard to crack. Their meats are undoubtedly very fine, yet they are not equal in flavor to the Northern or the Indiana pecan. The Indiana pecan is also thinner shelled and easier to crack.

Theoretically it is fair to presume that the original home of the pecan, very many centuries back, was in the northernmost and highest up-stream limits of the territory above mentioned. Through the aid of the running waters and of the birds, squirrels and other animals the pecan was possibly and probably spread down along and back from the rivers until the whole original territory as found by the white man was covered. It is not at all likely that the pecan was spread upward from below. All the tendency in the spread of the pecan by birds, animals and moving waters would naturally be the other way—down stream.

It is now probably twenty years since planting pecan trees in orchards was begun. The work was taken up in the southern states and is now quite extensively carried on in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and to a smaller extent in Texas. The orchards first planted were nearly all of seedling trees, but at

the present time few trees are planted except budded and grafted trees of known varieties. In consequence of the extensive planting of pecan orchards in these Southern Gulf Coast States there has sprung up a new industry in these states in the way of pecan nurseries. There are now some twenty or more pecan nurseries scattered over these states where budded and grafted trees can be purchased in any number. Some of these nurseries can supply from one tree up to one hundred thousand trees. Up to six or seven years ago ninety-five per cent of the pecan trees sold by these nurseries were seedling trees, but now the percentage is reversed and ninety-five per cent of the trees sold are budded or grafted trees.

While nut culture in the Southern States has not altogether passed out of the experimental stage it has gone far enough to demonstrate the possibilities that are in the work. The industry of orchard planting is rapidly on the increase and the profit in the business, being several times greater, per acre, than cotton or any other staple crops, is attracting considerable and widespread attention. The literature of the business while yet scanty enough is growing. "The Nut Grower" is a monthly publication published at Poulan, Georgia. It is the official organ of the National Nut Growers' Association. It is devoted exclusively to nut culture. It is a modest, unpretentious paper—the October number sometimes comes out in December or January—but it is doing a great deal of good. "The American Fruit and Nut Journal" is published at Petersburg, Virginia, and is largely devoted to nut culture. It has a large circulation, is up to date and enterprising and has great merit. Prof. H. Harold Hume in 1906 published a small book—"The Pecan and Its Culture"—which is a very valuable contribution to the matter of which it treats. This book is published by the American Fruit and Nut Journal, Petersburg, Virginia. The catalogs of many of the pecan nurseries, whose advertisements will be found in the papers above mentioned, contain a large amount of useful information on nut culture. Dr. J. F. Wilson, Poulan, Georgia, who is Secretary of the National Nut Growers' Association, has for sale copies of some of the proceedings of the annual meetings of that association which are full of interesting and valuable information.

The Southern pecan growers, as will be noticed in many of their writings, are somewhat dubious about the pecan growing to advantage in what they call the Northern limit of the pecan belt. "The Nut Grower" published at Poulan, Georgia, in its November, 1907, issue says: "While pecan nuts are marketable all over the world

it is a significant fact that this is the only country where they are indigenous. The United States, or the Gulf Coast, rather, has a natural monopoly of the industry." And the same paper says in a few issues before the one just quoted from: "The Nut Grower has been advised from reliable sources that pecan near Niagara Falls has borne fruit in large quantities for many years." Instead of saying Niagara Falls in this last quotation it might have said Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina, as pecan trees have been bearing "fruit in large quantities for many years" in all of these states and in some of them for many centuries.

Not to dwell upon the philosophy of the matter too long, it seems safe and sound to say and believe that as pecan trees have grown and produced large quantities of fruit in Indiana and other states in the northern limit of the pecan belt for several centuries and are yet doing so, they will continue to do so, especially under careful and proper selection and cultivation. If nuts that are grown in this locality shall be planted in this locality and not too far north of the locality where they have grown, it is undoubtedly safe to rely on the harvest. And if scions or buds from trees grown in this locality shall be grafted or budded upon stocks grown from these nuts, it will be safe to rely on the resulting trees for as abundant a crop of nuts as can be relied on anywhere. No horticulturist will gainsay these conclusions. The main thing and the all-important thing and the indispensable thing in demonstrating the correctness of these conclusions is to discover the suitable varieties to use for scions and buds. Every citizen of Indiana and in the northern limit of the pecan belt, who knows of growing pecan trees, should appoint himself a committee of one to discover and mark the choicest and best varieties that grow and save the trees that bear them for propagating purposes. By the united efforts of all much will be accomplished. Many very good varieties will be found although the ideal nut will never be discovered. There are many very good varieties of apples and other fruits, but the ideal apple and other fruits has not been and probably never will be brought to light.

There will be no great trouble in finding suitable varieties in Indiana, as several have already been located and others exist all the way from Covington, in Fountain County, to the mouth of the Wabash River, and many more will be developed by the planting of seedling trees. • If the work of finding and preserving the best varieties of pecans grown in Indiana had commenced fifty years

ago a very choice lot of varieties would now be had. But the good varieties that yet remain furnish a sufficient lot to drive away discouragement on this account.

If Indiana and the other states in the Northern limit of the pecan belt had developed the industry of pecan culture prior to the Gulf Coast States and the present conditions were now reversed would it be probable that it would have been a matter of conjecture whether or not the industry would have thrived in the Gulf Coast States and in the Southern limits—if such could be defined—of the pecan belt?

It is possible that some or all of the Southern varieties may not do well or at all in Indiana, but even this matter is not settled. Experimental work along this line will have to be done and the matter thoroughly tried out before any reliable conclusions can be reached on this subject. Such work should be encouraged as much as possible.

Nature seems to have already established the fact that the Northern varieties will grow, prosper and do well in every way in the Southern States, as it is probable that all the varieties that exist in those states or at least the ancestors of those varieties originally came from the North.

While everyone might have a good notion as to how to plant nut trees and take care of them afterwards, it might be well to enumerate some of the matters in that connection that have been found useful in a practical way. In the first place if one desires to plant nuts in small quantities it is well to plant the nuts in the fall in the exact place where it is desired that the trees shall grow. Care should be taken in the spring that proper cultivation be given the young trees and that nothing shall destroy them or disturb them. If large numbers of trees are to be planted it is well to plant the nuts in nursery rows from four to six inches apart, two inches deep and the rows four feet apart so that careful cultivation can be had and the weeds kept out until the trees shall be ready to transplant. The rows of nuts should be ridged over pretty well so as to keep them from becoming water soaked, and these ridges should be dragged down in the early spring. This will give the young trees a clean bed to grow in and a better chance to get a good start. Many find that the best way to handle the nuts that are to be planted is to stratify them in the fall. A well drained place should be selected, a layer of sand or loose earth should be made and upon this a layer of nuts should be placed, then another layer of sand or loose dirt and another layer of nuts and so on. They should not

be exposed to too much moisture although the earth about the nuts may be moist to some extent. In the early spring when the weather begins to open up properly the nuts may then be placed where they are desired to grow or in nursery rows four to six inches apart as already mentioned. In the spring when the nuts are taken out of the layer they may be found cracked open and sprouting. With care not to break the young sprouts they will be in just the proper shape for planting. They must not remain out of the ground long enough to become dried out. It might be well also to protect the nuts in the layers above and below with wire screens from being dug up and removed by squirrels, moles, mice and other enemies which are said to sometimes do considerable damage to the unprotected nuts in the ground.

There is another way to handle nuts for planting and that is to soak them three or four days in water in the spring and then plant them either in the places where they are to be grown or in the nursery rows.

Any of these methods are good and each method will be warmly advocated by the various people who practice them.

If the young trees are to be budded or grafted the proper time to do this work, generally speaking, is when the young stock is two years of age, but this work may be done when the stock is younger if it shows sufficient growth or older if desired. They are then allowed to grow another year or longer if necessary or desirable, at which time they are ready to be transplanted into orchards and permanent locations.

The budding and grafting process is much more difficult in the case of nut trees than it is with the ordinary fruit tree. Many persons never acquire sufficient skill to bud or graft nut trees. Other persons become proficient only in a very slight degree while a few men adapt themselves to the work and become highly successful. The work is growing easier as it becomes better understood and it is likely that the percentage of successful budding and grafting will be greatly increased. At the present time it is safe to say that in the nut nurseries of the South fifty or sixty per cent of successful work is all that is now being accomplished. This difficulty in budding and grafting is and probably always will be one of the factors in keeping the price of nursery stock higher than in other nursery lines. Nursery stock in nut trees has not yet reached a point where it is cheap; but this need be no drawback, as trees well grown in nurseries are well and easily worth all that the nurserymen are asking for them.

Nearly all the known methods of budding and grafting have been tried on the pecan. Some persons succeed with one method and fail with others. Should a budder or grafter be asked as to which method is best the answer would be the naming of the one he himself best succeeds with. Yet there are two or three methods of each budding and grafting that have become more or less general, and these methods are generally advised. Annular budding, which is the same as ring budding and the same as flute budding, is much used and advised. Chip budding is being used considerably of late and shield budding has been used with some success. For annular budding there are several budding tools on the market, probably the best and most used being "Whites" made by Prof. Herbert C. White, of De Wit, Georgia.

The methods used in grafting are most generally the whip or tongue method and the cleft method. The tongue method is used very largely in root grafting. The graft is made at the crown where the root comes to the surface of the ground and from one to six inches below that point. In root grafting wax is not generally used, as wrapping with waxed twine or cloth being covered up with dirt is sufficient to keep out the air. Such wrapping does not have to be cut off, as it will rot off in proper time. In root or crown grafting the dirt should be piled up around the scion so as to leave but one good bud above the ground. Extra care is necessary in every part of the work of budding and grafting nut trees.

In transplanting the trees it will be noticed that the taproot is much longer than in ordinary trees, the taproot often being longer than the tree above the ground, extending three or four feet or more at two years of age. It will not be necessary to take up the entire taproot. It may be cut off so as to leave it some thirty-six inches in length. With these cut off the trees when transplanted will form new roots and make better and thriftier growth. The length of the taproots of the trees is another factor that will keep the price of nursery stock higher than in other nursery lines. All the trees have to be dug up by hand.

Pecan trees when planted in orchards should not be less than forty feet in distance apart, sixty feet apart is far better, and many of the best informed and most experienced growers of pecan trees insist that the distance apart should be eighty feet and even one hundred feet apart. At forty feet distance the trees at thirty or thirty-five years old would probably reach each other in their growth. When they are placed out in full sunlight and allowed to grow they make a good head and quite an extensive spread.

Nut trees are like other fruit trees and make a healthy growth with proper cultivation and fertilization. If there is any difference between other fruit trees and nut trees it is that nut trees demand and must have more careful cultivation in order to make the most advantageous growth and advancement. While trees may grow without fertilization, yet there is no tree that will show so quick a response to aid in this line as will the nut trees. And such aid should not be withheld where it is needed. Great care should be taken not to stunt the young tree in its growth. It should be kept growing as vigorously as possible, as, if it is stunted, it will always be a slow growing tree. The stunted trees in the nursery rows should be discarded and not transplanted.

In transplanting nut trees extra care and precaution should be taken not to let the roots of the young trees become dried out. They should be kept from the sun, wind and dry air and in a moist condition up to the very time of placing them in the ground to be covered. It should always be borne in mind that there is more difficulty in getting nut trees started properly in orchards than there is in the case of other fruits. But when these extra precautions are taken the results are just as sure.

The land where nut orchards are planted can be used for many years between the rows for the planting of almost any kind of crop. It is always best, however, to put in that crop which will have to be cultivated most in the summer season, such as corn, potatoes and garden truck. It is not advisable to put in grain crops or grass or timothy at least until the trees have become fifteen or twenty years of age. The best thing that can be done about every third year is to sow clover, cow peas or similar crops to be turned under. This will keep the soil alive and feed the roots of the trees in a way that will do them very much good. • Crops should never be grown, however, too close to the trees. If possible these should be carefully cultivated with the hoe or some other way so as to keep the dirt loose about the trees and the weeds and grass from growing close to them.

A number of farmers and landowners who have had wild pecan trees growing on their land have cut out all the other trees and left the pecan trees standing. There are a number of groves of from ten to two hundred or more trees along the Wabash River. Very few of these trees bear nuts of choice varieties but they could all be top worked by budding and grafting the best varieties in the various groves or in other groves and made to produce better and more desirable nuts. Top working is a good practice and should be

liberally indulged in. It might be possible that buds and scions from southern trees of the southern varieties could be successfully top worked on trees in such groves as are here mentioned. Extensive trials in this line should be made. The farmers and land-owners who have preserved these trees are true benefactors. They may have builded better than they knew. Thanks of the living and of children yet unborn are justly due them. If they give their aid and assistance to the further developing of the work of nut culture they will leave a heritage to those who come after them that will be worthy of all commendation.

Much discussion has been had on the subject as to what soils are the best for the growing of pecan trees, and much more discussion will have to be had before any definite conclusion can be reached as to what soils are the most advantageous. At the present time in the Southern States it is said that ninety per cent of the orchards that are now planted are planted on sandy and clay uplands. The natural home of the pecan is in the rich alluvial soils along the rivers, but trees that are of great age in the hilly country seem to be as thrifty and as productive in every respect as the trees in the bottoms. The richest soils are none too good for the pecan tree and yet the tree grows well and produces well in the thinner and less rich soils wherever tried. For the first few years in the life of the pecan it is probable that the tree will bear a greater amount of nuts in a thinner and less rich soil and the trees may be safely planted shorter distances apart than in the richer soils. The trees will undoubtedly make a heavier growth in the rich alluvial soils and may live to a greater age than those in the sandy, clay and other upland soils. In the alluvial soils the pecan tree will live to be two hundred years old and over and it may be that in the other upland soils it will live to be only one hundred and fifty years old or such a matter. But it is all guess work. It is probable that the pecan will grow anywhere and in any soils that exist in Indiana with two notable exceptions. It will not grow in swampy land. The land should be well drained. Neither will it grow in soils that are underlaid for anywhere from twelve to eighteen feet below the surface with an impenetrable sub-soil or rock. In such a case the tree will grow all right until the roots, which always grow deep in the ground, reach the impenetrable sub-soil or rock, and then it will begin to wither and will finally die.

The value of the pecan and other nut trees as shade trees seems to have been a matter entirely overlooked. There is no better shade tree that grows than these nut trees. Their foliage is beautiful and

their form is stately and symmetrical. If the Hoosier forefather had selected nut trees for shade trees about the dwellings and buildings on farms and along the highways, instead of selecting the elm and other trees for that purpose, they would have had all the advantages that they received from the trees that they did select and the additional advantage of a crop of nuts from the various trees for the use of the family and of neighbors and probably many for sale in the markets. It is not too late for this work to be taken up now. Every farmer and landowner should raise a few nut trees for family use and to supply the neighborhood. A few nut trees around and about the dwellings would produce nuts enough to go a very long way towards furnishing all the groceries and other things needed in the household. The housewife with the help of the children would gladly look after these the same as she does after the chickens, the eggs and the butter, and gathering the nuts would give her much less trouble and hard work. She could always trade the nuts for things at the store with great advantage.

Growing nuts gives to the grower all of the advantages of growing other fruits with quite a few additional. For instance, after the nut crop is gathered it is not necessary to place it in cold storage to preserve it. The nuts grow uniform in size and appearance upon the trees and they never have to be sorted in putting them upon the market. They do not bruise in falling from the trees nor in handling. If well dried out at gathering time they will keep in the bin as well as wheat. The nuts do not deteriorate in value for a year after they come from the trees and at any time the producer is ready to put them upon the market they are salable.

Nut trees do not have to be sprayed like other fruit trees, as the insect enemies are so few that they are scarcely worth mentioning. There are some enemies, however, of the pecan. Chief among these might be mentioned crows and squirrels.

The pecan tree lives to be more than two hundred years of age. The older they grow, unless crowded in the rows, the more nuts they will produce and the larger the income will be from each tree. It is often said of the nut trees that they are far better in every way than a life insurance policy, because one does not have to die to win. After trees are planted the income from them will be greater and greater as age approaches, giving comfort and support when most needed.

There are other nuts which might be raised with profit in Indiana. Among these are the shellbark hickory, English walnut and the chestnut. Much could be said to the advantage of each of these.

The English walnut grows very successfully in Pennsylvania and New York and other states and it is pretty generally agreed that they will grow to very great advantage almost anywhere in the State of Indiana. Several nurseries are in existence that supply the English walnut trees and chestnut trees. As shade trees they are shapely and ornamental. There are none better.

It is well to emphasize the fact right here that nut trees purchased from nurseries can not be purchased at a low price. The expense of getting them ready to transplant is too great for them to be sold at prices to compare with other fruit trees.

The question will naturally arise in the mind of everyone in considering the matter of nut culture as to what age do nut trees begin to bear fruit. The answer to this question undoubtedly furnishes the greatest stumbling block and drawback to taking the matter up, and yet after all there is no good reason why it should. Trees grow while men sleep, and when started right the fruit bearing time will roll around before one realizes the passage of the days. In the first place it is as easy to raise nut trees as it is to raise pumpkins if they are not to be budded or grafted. A row fifty feet long in the garden will grow from the nut a hundred trees up to the age of three or four years at which time they should be transplanted to their permanent places. From the time they are thus transplanted they will begin to bear at five years and many of them will begin to bear at four years. Trees from the nursery generally bear at five years from planting. The budded and grafted trees are of course, surer to bear at an earlier age than seedlings. Apples and other fruits take this long a time for beginning to bear. Horses take three or four years to come to working age. Other good and valuable things require time to reach the useful and profitable age and there is no unusual or particular hardship in waiting on the nut tree. At five years it is probable that the nut tree will bear five pounds of nuts, at six years, ten pounds, at seven or eight years, twenty or thirty pounds, and at fifteen years probably one hundred and fifty or more pounds. This would of course be a very good yield and the price which the nuts would bring would put the profits on the proper side of the column.

Ordinary pecans raised in orchards will probably never bring less than fifteen cents per pound. The choice varieties from the budded and grafted trees will no doubt always find a ready market at not less than thirty cents per pound. But suppose the price per pound will be fifteen cents all around. If the trees are planted at forty feet apart there would be twenty-seven trees to the acre,

and if the yield were only half as large as suggested, there would still be a large sum per acre of income. And the land could be used for other crops between the trees up to the time they get fifteen or twenty years of age. In fact, crops ought to be grown as the trees will be benefited by the cultivation. Of course in the growing of nuts like in the growing of other crops there will be years when poor crops will be raised. Such matters are incidental to the business. They are in the hands of nature and are not within the control of man. There is no possible danger of there ever being an oversupply of nuts in the market. With all the orchards that there are in the Southern States, it is almost impossible to buy any of the orchard grown and named varieties at the present time as they do not get generally on the market. They are consumed where grown and bring large prices. When produced in sufficient quantities to get upon the market they will naturally crowd out the wild pecan of Texas and the increased demand and the increased uses will always readily take up the supply. After the whole of North America gets supplied Europe will take all that will be left over and it will be two hundred years or more before Europe will be able to get very many of them.

To one not familiar with the value of the nuts consumed in the United States the figures will necessarily appear startling. Not to count any home grown products just notice the value of the nuts that have been imported into the United States. Notice also the rapidly increasing value of the importations. There is a tariff duty on nuts brought into the United States amounting to about six cents per pound, but in 1900 the total value of all nuts imported amounted to \$2,978,834; in 1901, \$3,268,855; in 1902, \$4,044,341; in 1903, \$4,866,398; in 1904, \$5,471,166 and in 1907 it amounted to about \$9,000,000. None of the nuts imported were in any way equal in intrinsic worth to the pecan. With this array of figures the landowners of Indiana ought to be started into the extensive planting of nut trees. Professor H. E. Van Dieman, one of the best authorities in the world on nut culture and horticulture generally, says that the landowners of Indiana are losing fabulous sums of money every year by not availing themselves of the opportunities they have in cultivating nuts.

A quotation from H. Harold Hume's work on "The Pecan and Its Culture" is not inappropriate to be made and adopted. "The great objection to grafted trees is the first cost, and yet, in the face of that objection it is best to plant grafted trees even if fewer of them are planted. If grafted trees are out of the question, then

plant seedlings and topwork them. Grow seedlings from nuts if necessary; but to those who live in sections where pecans can be grown let me say, *plant pecan trees*; plant budded or grafted pecan trees if you can—but plant pecan trees.”

In the field work connected with preparing this article for the State Board of Forestry many groves and single trees have been visited and a few photographs are herewith presented of some of the trees that bear varieties of nuts worthy of being propagated. Some of the trees found could not be photographed on account of their being surrounded so closely by other trees in the woods. Nearly all the trees in the photographs were originally surrounded by other trees which have been cut away. The trees therefore



Fig. 1. Wild seedling Pecan in Busseron grove (Black, No. 1). This tree is 8 feet 8 inches in circumference at stump and near 100 feet high. The nuts of this tree are excellent quality and run about 68 to the pound. This tree is a very prolific bearer each season.



Fig. 2. No. 1 Busseron. Smaller than natural size. Showing uniformity of type.

have been shaped by their surroundings to a very large extent and do not show the beautiful form and shapeliness that they would show if they had grown in the open from the beginning.

Gill's Prairie Pecan Grove in the southwestern part of Sullivan County was visited, but not at a time when any specimens of the nuts could be had, and an arrangement to get some of the best specimens when they matured did not result in getting any. Abner Duputy has a pecan grove in Gibson County, Indiana, along the Wabash River, some two miles below Mt. Carmel, in Illinois. There are over one hundred trees in it. The pecans were not mature at the time this grove was visited and an effort to get some of the best specimens failed.

Several good specimens are said to grow in a grove along the



Fig. 3. Wild seedling Pecan (Black, No. 2), Busseron grove. This tree is 4 feet 8 inches in circumference at the stump and not more than 50 feet high. The nuts of this tree are fine in quality and run about 65 to the pound.

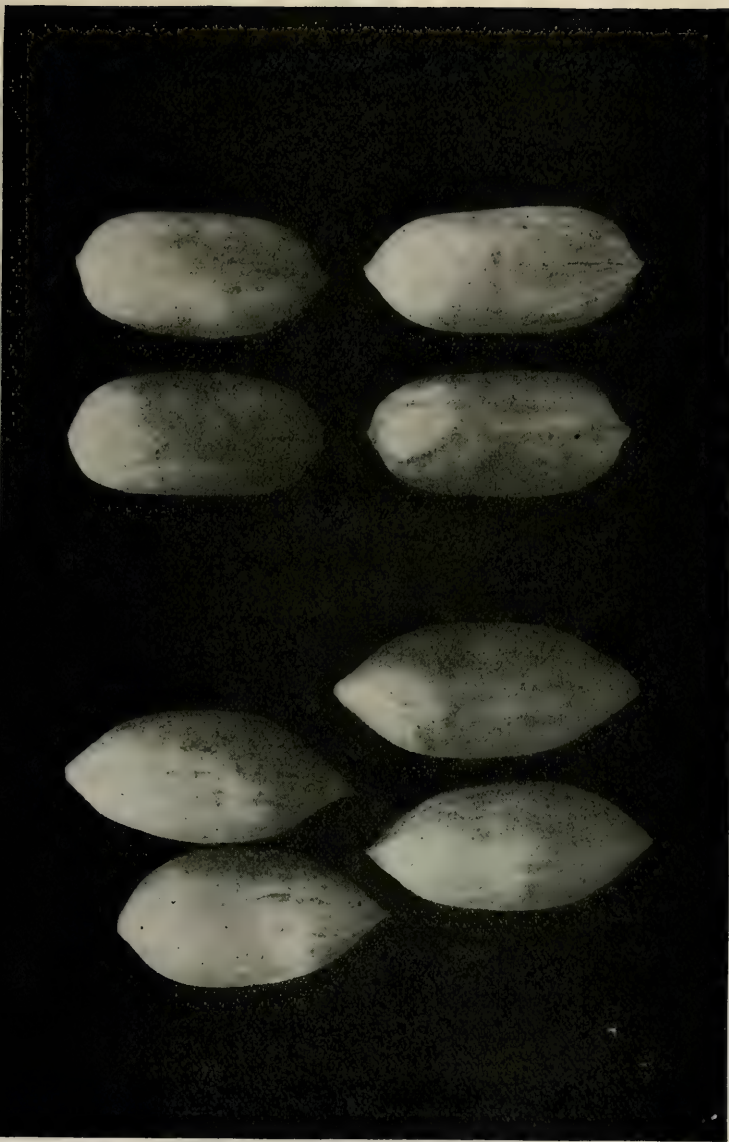


Fig. 4. Pecans, variety Mantura, from Florida. Raised in Point township, Posey County. Natural size.
This Indiana nut was pronounced eminently worthy of propagation by the Committee on
Nomenclature and Standards of the National Nut Growers' Association.

Wabash River belonging to Wm. H. Glover near Grayville, in Illinois, but this grove was unfortunately not visited. Several arrangements to visit this grove with Mr. Glover, whose home is in Vincennes, failed.

A large grove of some three thousand or more pecan trees was visited in Point Township, in Posey County. This was an original forest on some sixty acres in which four-fifths of all the trees were pecan. It was on land that formerly belonged to Governor Hovey. Several good specimens (Posey No. 1—Posey No. 2) were found in this grove and in other parts of Point Township.

The groves and trees in Vigo, Vermillion, Park and Fountain counties were not visited. They were left for future investigation.



Fig. 5. Wild seedling Pecan (Black No. 3), Busseron grove. This tree is 4 feet in circumference at the stump and not more than 50 feet high. The nuts are medium size and run about 75 to the pound. This tree is a regular and prolific bearer.

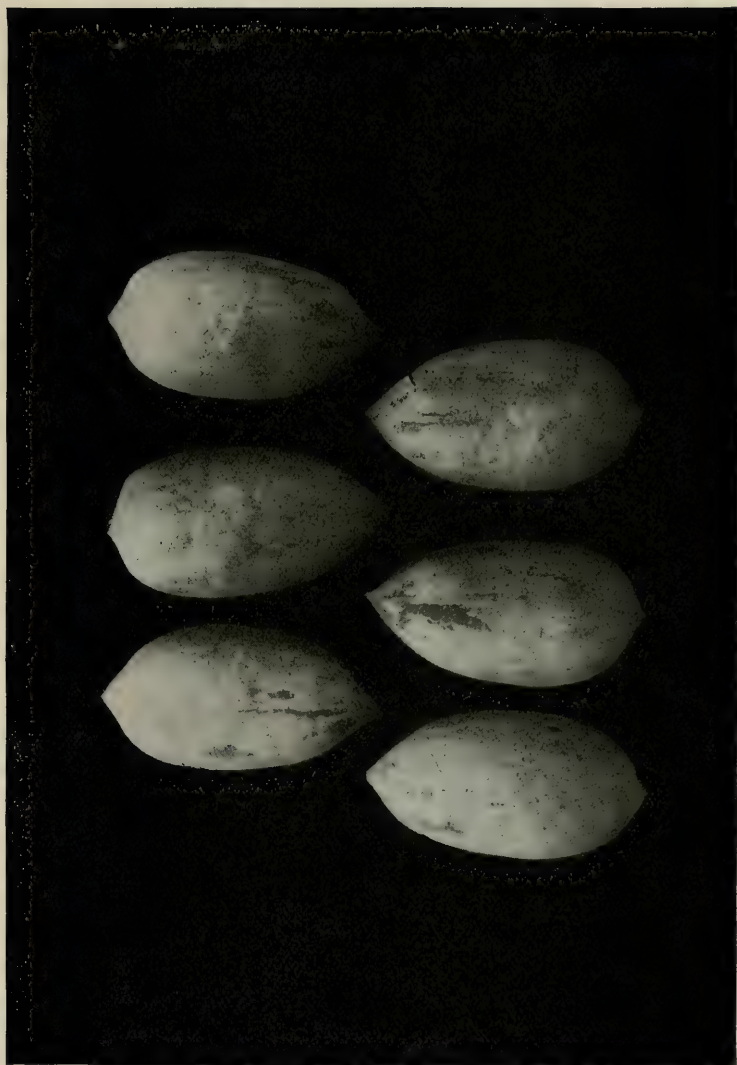


Fig. 6. Another one of the more promising of the native Pecans.

Three good specimens were found in a grove in Busseron Township in Knox County (Black No. 1—Black No. 2—Black No. 3). There are over two hundred trees in this grove, but the photograph taken of it does not show it to advantage.

There are other groves and trees noted for their good varieties in Sullivan, Knox, Gibson, Pike and Posey counties that were not visited. They are noted for future work.



Fig. 7. Groups of nuts growing on tree in Busseron grove (Black No. 3). Photographed in same manner as Black No. 2.



Fig. 8. Groups of nuts growing on tree in Busseron grove (Black No. 2).
These clumps of nuts were gathered and held in the hand of the proprietor for photographing.



Fig. 1. View of Administration building at State Forest Reservation from the interurban station, showing the five acres of ground to be landscaped and planted for the Forest Reservation park.

Report of Work Accomplished and Experiments in Forestry

AT THE STATE FOREST RESERVATION AND FORESTRY EXPERIMENTAL STATION, HENRYVILLE, CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.

The lines of improvement which have been in progress since the establishment of the Reservation have been advanced each year as the means permitted until at the present they are all nearing completion. The custodian's residence and the necessary out-buildings thereto, including a modern equipped barn, are now completed and two splendidly finished cisterns 14 feet in depth and 12 feet in diameter were constructed, one for the residence use and one for the barn use. Both the house and barn are guttered and spouted for filling the cisterns. This method is the only sure plan of water supply in that community. During winter and spring enough water can thus be accumulated to last through the droughty season, generally of three or four months' duration.

The custodian's residence is mostly furnished with rustic furniture of the "Old Hickory" designs. This was done to more fully retain the pioneer effect, since the residence is built of hewed logs and has large open fire places. Only such furnishings have been secured as were necessary for the needs of the institution and the custodian.

The barn is a modern planned hipped-roof frame structure, capable of sheltering six horses and feed for one year. Adjacent to the barn a lot of about three acres has been fenced off for use as a roaming lot for the horses when not in use. The front of this lot is enclosed by an ornamental woven wire fence of 52 inches height and iron gateways.

ROADWAYS.

The roadway, which extends from the public highway on the east centrally across the 2,000 acres, was well graded the past summer and about three miles well graveled. The gravel was spread at five inches depth at wagon tread and eight inches in center. After it had been hauled over, the center was graded into the treads so that the surface of the road has a fine, compact, oval sur-

face of gravel free from depression for water accumulations and the drainage throughout completed by properly constructed side ditches and culverts to permit of the water's readily being conducted from the roadway. This piece of improvement will be of great value to the travel and hauling of the Reservation. Plenty of good gravel was obtained upon and near the Reservation for this use. Sufficient can be found upon the tract for all the road building, but where it could be bought and hauled cheaper than the hauling alone from the Reservation supply it was done as a matter of business economy.

In addition to this road building a gravel walk was constructed from the interurban station at the Reservation, angular across the park plat to the custodian's headquarters and Administration building. This walk is four feet in width and excavated four inches deep and filled with gravel. This walk is about 1,000 feet in length. Two concrete abutments were constructed for rustic bridge walks across the gullies. In addition to these improvements two concrete bridges were constructed across the wagon drive between the interurban station and the Administration building at points where ordinary sewer tile would not carry away the water sufficiently quick to prevent the washing across the road. Another year will see the road building in good completed condition.

PARK.

A park of about five acres has been planned, lying between the interurban station of the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company at the Forest Reservation and the Administration building. It is the aim to make this park a splendid example of ornamental forestry and shrubbery growing, also landscape designs. The accompanying plat indicates the plan. The lay of the land between the points of extension make it possible for the finest effects in landscape architecture and its ultimate completion will add a great value to the purposes of the institution.

TREE CULTIVATION.

The field cultivation to trees the past summer was as extensive as the means would permit. The extensive drought made cultivation very difficult and the young trees have suffered seriously. The cultivation given the trees mostly consisted of keeping the rank weed and sassafras growths cut down and away from the young trees and thereby preventing their being smothered out. This



Fig. 2. Chestnut Oak at State Forest Reservation, from acorns planted fall of 1904. No pruning has been given these trees, but the boles are good.

form of cultivation became necessary as the only possible thing in view of the extensive area to be looked after and the small funds provided. There are now about 400 acres of fields planted to trees and indicates between 750,000 and 800,000 trees to be cultivated by a fund of \$900.00 annually. The funds are not a drop in the bucket to what is needed to attend to this work and make the station a model of forest tree growing. In addition to this weed and sassafras cutting and hoeing, such fields as could be were well plowed by means of one-horse breaking plows, the dirt being thrown upon the trees and leaving a vacant furrow in the middle of the rows. This plan of plowing for killing out the sod and weeds was the most satisfactory plan we have tried and the up-turned dirt had a very great effect toward saving the trees during the drought by forming a mulch around them. By this plan one man with a good strong mule can cultivate three acres of trees per day. The fields which were given good plowings in this manner—the two plowings being transverse—are in a fine condition, but those trees not so treated did not make any showing this year. By reason of the drought the growing ended by the middle of July. It will take till spring to tell the damages done by the long dry spell this summer and fall. The larger trees along the driveways were cultivated by digging the ground up around them for a distance of two feet from the trees. This plan perhaps saved a great many of them this summer. Upon most all of the 400 acres of fields planted a good stand of trees are growing, but in the future more cultivation must be given. Pruning attention must be given from now on.

FOREST CLEANING.

The forest cultivation by which the woodland is gone through and the damaged, excess and inferior species of trees are removed has been extended farther than any previous year. Nearly 300 acres were gone over the past autumn in a careful manner. At the present time about 1,000 acres of the Reservation have been gone over and thus cultivated. The product secured from this work will be of more value than any former year. A far greater amount of wood, ties, logs and lumber will be obtained and the prices therefor ought to be better than last year. Only a small amount of stuff will be marketed this fall and winter, as the aim is not to attempt to market anything if the winter weather is open. The difficulties of winter labor under such conditions are too great for the returns. Marketing the product will be postponed till good roads and fair weather.



Fig. 3. American Chestnut at State Forest Reservation, from seed planted in the fall of 1904. These trees are permitted to branch, as they are intended for nut-orchard planting.



Fig. 4. A typical Black Walnut tree growing at the State Forest Reservation from seeds planted fall of 1905.



Fig. 5. View of mixed American Ash and Black Walnut tree planting. This field was planted the spring of 1906.



Fig. 6. A type of the Texas Pecan seedlings growing at the State Forest Reservation from seeds planted the fall 1904.

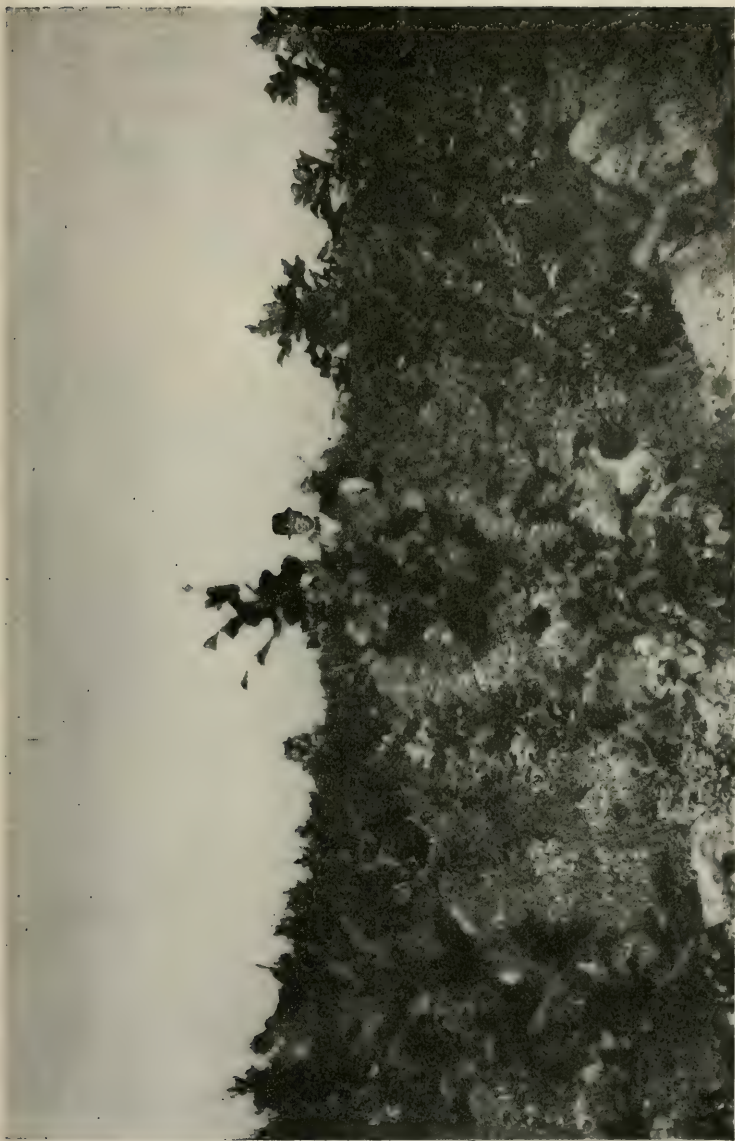


Fig. 7. A two-year-old Yellow Poplar planting of 2,000 trees at State Forest Reservation. Sixty thousand such trees are growing upon the fields by having been planted.



Fig. 8. American Ash seedlings at State Forest Reservation nursery, from seeds planted fall of 1904. The intervening trees were dug and transplanted to other fields.



Fig. 9. View of trees and shrubs heeled in for the winter at State Forest Reservation, preparatory to early spring planting.

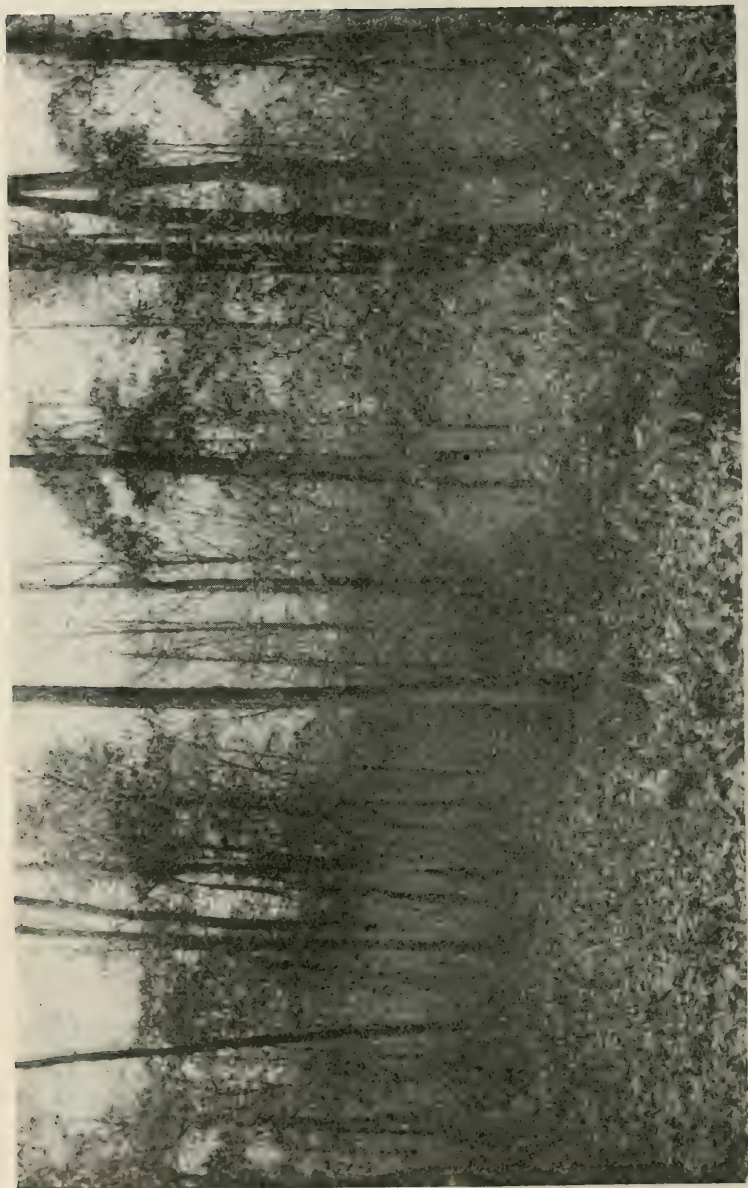


Fig. 8. View of natural woodland at State Forest Reservation after the forest-cleaning has been applied. One thousand acres have been so treated and the types of trees given by photographs following are numerous per acre over the whole of the wooded tract, 1,400 acres.



Fig. 9. View of natural woodland at State Forest Reservation, showing typical White Oak tree in center of group.



Fig. 10. View of natural woodland at State Forest Reservation, showing typical Black Oak tree in center of group.



Fig. 11. View of natural woodlands at State Forest Reservation, showing typical American Elm tree in center of group.



Fig. 12. View of natural woodland at State Forest Reservation, showing typical Chestnut Oak tree in center of group. This is the most prevailing oak on the knoblands.



Fig. 13. View of natural woodland at State Forest Reservation, showing a typical Hickory in center of growth.

ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

The Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Line has been fully completed and is operating an hourly schedule across the Forest Reservation, thus adding a great convenience for the public who desire to visit the institution. The railroad company has constructed a splendid rustic station at the Forest Reservation convenient to the Administration building and has removed the large dirt banks thrown up in their construction and arranged the drainage so as to least affect the welfare of the Reservation. The railroad company has shown a splendid interest in all its operations, especially as to benefiting the institution and the public travel thereto and from.

FOREST FIRE DAMAGES.

Although forest fires of great damaging influences have occurred frequently in the vicinity of the Forest Reservation none has happened upon it since its establishment. The cause of this is due to the caution used by all the adjacent landowners in setting fires that might spread to the Reservation, and further to their united efforts to combat any fire that might become started on adjacent lands with a chance of spreading to it. The overseer and the employes have at all times observed extreme caution in their labors against starting fires and also by lending their energies toward combating fires that threaten the institution. The Secretary, however, in order to take time by the forelock, has twice each year served written notice upon all adjacent landowners, spring and autumn, to guard against setting fires and citing the law pertaining thereto. It is due to all these cautions combined that the Reservation has not been visited by fire in the five years of its existence, considering the danger from such a menace by the extreme droughts.

THE CULTIVATED FOREST LANDS.

The great benefit to the woodlands by the forest cleaning process which has been going on for the last four years is very apparent. The cutting out of all the undesirable trees of every kind and the removal of the merchantable product obtained, and within a short time the rotting away of the brush piles leaves the woods clean from obstruction.

Underneath the upper trees a dense new growth from seeds and roots of prime hardwoods is springing up to replace the older trees when they should be removed. No better example of first and second story forests can be seen than are found in the woodlands

so far treated to the forest cleaning. The splendid stand of clean thrifty trees retained at the time of administering the process fully justify the method and the expense by their growth efforts. These cultivated growing forests are an inspiration to the forester and the disbeliever as well. The more than 500,000 best commercial hardwood trees—mostly white oak—which have been retained upon the 1,000 acres treated to forest cleaning to the present time will mean a vast resource to the State in the course of twenty-five or fifty years if the proper safeguard is thrown around them to prevent damage and they are thus allowed to grow and develop, as they will if unhindered.

TREE-GROWING EXPERIMENTS.

Tree planting and growing from both seeds and seedlings at the Reservation and Experimental Station has so far proven successful to a degree surprising even to many who claimed knowledge of the subject, but doubted the wisdom of the attempt upon the cheap lands. The annual report of 1907 from this Department gives in detail the facts and results of some twenty experiments. The following brief descriptions are given to show further experiments and successes in a general way:

Black Walnut.—There are now growing upon the fields, by as close an estimate as can be made without actually counting, about 85,000 black walnut. These trees are growing from seeds planted directly, as this tree cannot be transplanted successfully. The trees are in age, counting from the time the seeds were planted to the present, from two to six years and range in every degree of quality and style. Some of the first trees planted are not more than two feet in height and the boles are poor, while others are twelve feet in height and the boles are perfect. Wherever the soil conditions are good the trees are good, but where the soil conditions are poor the trees are poor. Walnut must have good rich soil and plenty of moisture. They need lots of sand and gravel in the soil composition for their successful growing. This tree will not do well on hard clay soil. In mixture with ash, catalpa, locust and poplar it does well.

American Ash.—The American or gray ash is showing better results on thin clay lands than any other tree attempted to grow. This tree seems almost perfectly adapted to almost any soil and condition. There are growing on the fields about 60,000 ash, and they are all doing well no matter what the soil conditions are. The bole formations of this tree excel any other and its growth

rate is good. This tree can be transplanted successfully and should be first grown in the nursery and then transplanted to the permanent sites. It grows well in mixture with all other trees.

Yellow Poplar.—There are growing on the fields about 65,000 yellow poplar, which were planted from nursery grown seedlings. The poplar is very much like the walnut in soil and moisture requirements. It does best on rich soils, but it will grow better on poor soil than the walnut. This tree seems to be affected more by the drought the past summer than any other tree. It ceased growing first of any, but I think the vitality is lasting and they will resume their growth again in the spring. This tree is best grown from seedlings produced in the nursery from seed and then transplanted to the fields. The poplar tends to low branching when planted on open fields, but close planting and pruning will overcome the fault.

Catalpa Speciosa.—Some experiments in *catalpa speciosa* growing are being conducted on some of the best soils at the Reservation. About 20,000 are growing on the fields. This tree will not do good on poor soils and it is a waste of all attempts to plant it on them. It requires a rich sandy and gravelly soil, with plenty of moisture in conjunction. The trees attempted to grow are doing very well to date, but experience has taught that on hard, compact clay soils the trees grow very slow and dwarf and crook so that small benefit is obtained from them. This tree, however, is extensively planted in all parts of the State and the results where planted in good conditions are very gratifying. It demands a great amount of attention to get good results. The cutting back method and yearly pruning of the tender branches must be resorted to for best results.

Black Locust.—There are planted and growing at the Reservation about 50,000 black locust. This tree requires good sandy, gravelly soil or hilly, rocky limestone land for its best development. The trees at the Reservation are planted on selected soils and are doing very well. The great trouble in growing this tree is the attacks from the locust borer. It is a waste to try to grow this tree on hard, level clay land unless planted at good distances apart and carefully cultivated to keep it growing thriftily and pruned to prevent excessive branching. This tree has been most extensively planted and under right soil conditions is doing splendidly, but in all places where it was planted on poor, compact clay soils the borer has played havoc. As a timber tree it is one of the best to grow for posts and fuel as also for lumber for ordinary uses,

but it must have special soil conditions for good development. Its best development is found on hilly limestone lands of southeastern Indiana. No successful remedy is at hand for combating the borer. This tree is a sure grower from seeds, roots, sprouts or cuttings. All that is needed is to get it into the ground, and observe soil requirements and cultivation, and results will follow.

American Chestnut.—The American chestnut is one of the cleanest successful trees to grow on thin, clay, hilly land next to the American ash. Its natural home is the old, abandoned, worn-out fields and knob lands of southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. The knob lands of the Reservation—500 acres—are now thickly growing up naturally with chestnut. There are thousands of them which in six or eight years will be sufficiently large for line construction poles and crossties. Also there are growing by having been planted from seeds and seedlings about 10,000 trees upon the old fields. The chestnut, like the poplar, has a tendency to grow low and bushy and needs the same care of close planting and constant pruning to cause tall straight boles. This tree can be successfully grown in all parts of Indiana, but it does not fruit successfully north of Indianapolis, only in exceptional cases of good protection and cultivation. It can be transplanted with ease or grown from seeds directly where desired, but it is better to grow the seedlings in nursery and then transplant. The seeds can be secured upon the general market.

Pecans.—The cultivation of pecans as an experiment is being attempted also at the Reservation. This tree grows very well and bears successfully in the lower Wabash Valley and in Indiana along the Ohio River. The growing of the pecan tree for nut production is now receiving a very great amount of attention by nut growers everywhere. The attempts at the Reservation, however, are confined more to the large Texas variety than to the species found growing in Indiana, as indicated before. Seeds of the Texas variety were secured from a seed firm at New Orleans, La., and planted in the fall of 1904. Scarcely a seed failed of growing the following spring, and about 500 fine seedlings resulted. The seed were planted in nursery rows in a low rich spot of ground where they would be less liable to winter-kill. No winter effects whatever have shown upon them and their growth is good considering it is a hickory. Part of the seedlings were transplanted to a new site in the spring of 1907 and reports indicate the transplanting was successful. The trees remaining on the original plat are growing splendidly and so far as growing the tree is concerned it

is successful. The bearing results will be watched with interest by a great many parties interested in them.

A more extended discussion of pecan nut growing is being arranged by Mr. Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, Indiana, and can be found elsewhere in this report.

English Walnut.—A small effort has been made to grow the English walnut at the Reservation. At the same time the Texas pecans were obtained for planting some English walnuts were secured and planted. The squirrels and other rodents came from far and near seemingly to dig them up. Only fourteen trees were secured from the 500 nuts planted and they have prospered but little. The soil of the Reservation does not seem suited and the climate is too severe. The young trees winter-kill very badly. The English walnut seems to be not suited to a successful cultivation in Indiana unless it might be in exceptionally sheltered localities of great fertility.

Oaks.—A great many thousand oaks of every kind native to Indiana are growing upon the fields at the Reservation from acorns secured and planted during the progress of the institution. The oaks are planted in mixture of themselves and of other varieties of trees. The greater part of the oaks, however, were white and chestnut varieties. Those next in importance of planting were burr, red, and black oaks. A good stand of oaks generally is found upon all the fields planted to the oaks, but the rate of growth is very slow. The oaks are naturally slow, scrubby growing for many years until a firm root system is established. At no time, however, and under no conditions of soil and climate are Indiana oaks fast growers. The chestnut oak is the most rapid of any kinds upon thin lands. It is more native to blue soil and arid conditions and thus is the dominant oak of the knob lands of southern Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, but at the same time ranks in quality with the white oak. The red and burr oaks are the next fastest growers of the oak kingdom and the white oak is the slowest. Investigation has shown that a small spindling oak of twelve to fifteen inches height and diameter not larger than a lead pencil may contain a root formation more than a load for one man to carry. The root growth is simply enormous compared to the bole growth. When, however, the root growth is sufficiently formed and the upward growth is then the part of advancement by the natural elements its growth proceeds more prominently and the oak soon takes its place among the other trees and wins out as a sur-

vival of the fittest among trees, and thus the oak is called the king of the forest.

Hickories.—In the same manner and in the same fields were planted all species of hickories. The hickories, like the oaks, have not made much progress. The only difference being that the hickories have made less development than the oaks. All the characteristics of growth stated about the oaks are also true of the hickories.

American Elm.—Twenty thousand American elms were planted upon the fields at the Reservation. They are only doing medium well. The soil and moisture conditions are not suited to growing this tree. It will take more time to tell the success of growing the elm in a general way in the locality. In the moist low grounds it will do good, but on the general fields it don't seem suited. The seedlings set were not the best because they had become heated and mouldy in packing and shipment. They were assorted carefully at planting, but not all the injuries were detected and bad trees were planted. This condition on the whole makes the elm planting look bad.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.—Quite a lot of Kentucky coffee trees were attempted in nursery. Enough seeds were planted for about 100,000 seedlings. The seeds came well and for the first year the young trees did well, but since then but little development has resulted. The trees were attacked for two successive seasons by parasitic insects and the foliage and young shoots badly eaten. This tree is a good tree to grow, but the experiments attempted have not proven successful. The results here given are due to local conditions and must not be understood to be universal.

NOTE.—In all the experiments of tree planting and general forestry work at the Reservation the mensuration data and its tabulations are recorded so that any future measurements may be compared to determine the rate of increase for the period of time intervening. Stone posts are set and marked so that all plats may be easily determined by referring to the Seventh Annual Report of the Department.



Fig. 14. View showing forest growth in the Knobs at State Forest Reservation. The altitudes shown here are about 1,000 feet. The growth is a mixture of pines and hardwoods natural in Indiana.



Fig. 15. A view of second-story or lower forest growth under the large upper forest trees after the tract has been given the cultivation cleaning. The growth is of prime hardwood species.

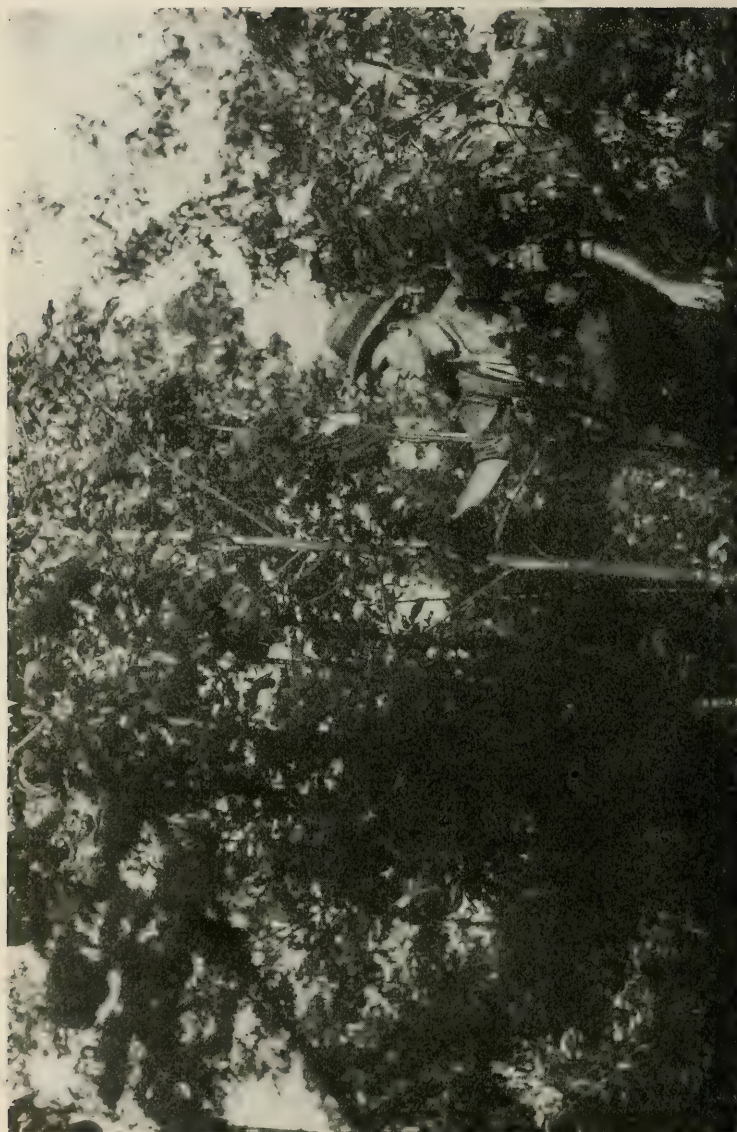


Fig. 16. View of natural reforestation at State Forest Reservation on a field last farmed the summer of 1903. The growth is a mixed forest growth of prime hardwoods.



Fig. 17. View showing natural reforestation to pine under hardwood growth on knoblands at State Forest Reservation. The absence of fire burning over the knoblands on the Reservation for the last five years has permitted the pine to get a good start at reforestation. The entire slopes and ravines are becoming thickly reforested to pine from seed washed from the knoblands.



Fig. 18. Shellbark Hickory growing in open field at State Forest Reservation. A type of tree the farmer should let grow in his field for nut-bearing.

Forest Fires

This summer and autumn just past has been unusually conducive of forest fires. The dense foliage produced by the excellent moisture and growth conditions which prevailed during the entire spring and early summer was parched and dead from the intense drought at least two months before the time of natural autumn maturing. The leaves were off the trees and heaped upon the ground in dense covering or were still clinging to the trees dry and crisp awaiting the igniting spark. Streams, wells and springs were dry in a proportion to compare disastrously. As a consequence of these prevailing conditions fires have been numerous and continued until burned out by their own limit. The regions most affected were the hilly lands of southern Indiana and the muck lands of the Kankakee regions, although every section of the State was visited by disastrous conflagrations. The more common causes of these fires were the railroad engines, clearing fires improperly guarded, hunters, campers and tramps. Many of the most disastrous fires were for the greater part unavoidable from the sense that all ordinary precautions were observed and cannot be regarded as wilful. It was the conditions beyond the control of man that made them so serious after started. It is well to urge, however, at this late time that greater precautions be taken by railroads to guard against fires from their engines, and also to urge parties putting out fires in clearings to guard them most carefully and to avoid a recurrence of the present damages. The fires started, however, by hunters, campers and tramps are in their very nature wanton and should be dealt with by and to the fullest extent of the law. These fires could be avoided by obeying the merest principles of good citizenship. An organized effort should be instituted against such offenders. Hunting is in itself a lawful engagement, but the hunter who enters upon the lands of another and in pursuit of his quest kindles a fire and recklessly leaves it to spread and destroy the property thereto is but a small consideration above the actual incendiary. The camper is entitled to the same consideration. The tramp who causes such fires should not be entitled to

any consideration beyond that accorded an outlaw and should be organized against most completely.

The public is perhaps very familiar with all these causes and also the probable extent of damages, but the losses for Indiana the past summer and autumn, which aggregate almost a million dollars, should appeal to all fair-minded persons as a matter for serious thought. The losses have occurred and cannot now be prevented. The things which should now claim our attention are the reduction of the causes and thereby the fires, and also to familiarize ourselves with the best means for combating when once the fires are started.

The legislature of 1905 passed an act providing an organization for the purpose of controlling forest fires. If this law were fully enforced it would go far toward relieving the cause and the effect. The law is herewith given and its enforcement is urged as a means that will go far toward the reduction in the causes and the successful combating:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That any person who shall set fire to any woods belonging to another or shall place a fire on his own property and permit it to spread to the woods of another shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50.00, and, furthermore, shall be liable to the owner or owners for the full damages sustained by reason thereof, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county to faithfully investigate and prosecute each and every case, and any failure to do so by him shall be sufficient evidence for his removal from office, and his bondsmen shall become liable for the full damage hereof sustained.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the township road supervisor when any woods, as in section 1, shall become on fire in his road district, to employ such help as he may need to extinguish such fire, and himself and such help as he employs shall be paid by the township trustee from the general expense funds of the township at the rate of \$1.50 per day for the time actually occupied in extinguishing such fire."

The methods of fighting forest fires are many. In some States forest fire departments and expensive forest fire equipment for penetrating woodlands and combating fires are maintained at government expense. A large retinue of men are constantly engaged. The Board believes the above law, fully enforced, will be far in advance of any other form of forest fire protection, because of the readiness of organization, if interestedly followed, and the expense of the same is reduced to the minimum and only for the actual employment. It, however, is like any other law not enforced. It is but a dead letter. The provisions of this law put

into effect and the methods here given for fighting forest fires will reach the desired effect.

Back firing is the first and most successful means of checking forest fires. A sufficient force of men placed advantageously in advance of a forest fire and a burned line established around or ahead of the forest fire will see its finish when the two fires meet. This burned line can be formed by having the rubbish raked from a space to prevent the fire's extending only in the direction of the forest fire as it advances. Men following setting fire to the rubbish and seeing that the fire does not get over the line raked will soon place between the forest fire and the working line a sufficient burned over space to prevent the fire's further advance after the fires meet. Sufficient distance ahead of the forest fire should be chosen for the burned line to admit of a good strip in width being burned over by the back fire before the two fires meet, as otherwise the forest fire might overleap the burned line and continue its advance. This plan of fighting fire with fire is the surest method of conquering the forest fire flame. It is the most ready means in the absence of easy water supply, as well as the surest method of checking.

Water-soaked blankets are a good means of fighting fires. Blankets soaking wet in the hands of persons and wielded upon the flames will put them out. A heavy coffee sacking blanket, horse blanket or some similar kinds wielded by the hands as a club upon the flames, using care to always strike so that the flames will be driven backward instead of forward, will be found a splendid means for checking fire if it is not so fierce as to make it impossible to approach close enough to apply this means. The blankets being thoroughly soaked and the strike inward upon the flame will fan it out and at the same time so dampen as to fully extinguish. This is a very successful method if water can be easily secured, and when used during the late evening and early morning when fires burn less briskly.

Throwing earth upon the flames is another method frequently used with fair success. Persons with spades and shovels, by digging up dirt and throwing it broadcast upon the flames, fan and smother them out. Unless care is taken, however, to follow along and extinguish the smouldering fires they will rekindle from under the dirt and proceed again to burn. The first act merely reduces. It takes the last extinguishing feature to make it successful. This method can be used successfully in connection with the soaked blanket plan.

Plowing furrows of dirt ahead of the fires will check them if

they are not so extensive as to leap beyond the furrows and continue. Several successive furrows will act as a barrier, however, for a brisk flame. This furrow plowing can be used to good advantage in forming the back fire line. The difficulty, however, is that furrows cannot be successfully made in the woodland because of the numerous roots.

The law rigidly enforced and the plans here given will eradicate the forest fire menace from Indiana either by prevention or the successful combating if started.

Forestry

Forestry has for its largest meaning and purpose the prolonging of the timberlands of the commonwealth by making the most wise use of the existing timber supply and the application of the best practical and scientific methods of reforestation and cultivation to continue the present forest areas or to grow new ones. Individuals, however, may and do place upon it limited construction to correspond with some special interest or motive. Some extremists contend that forestry means that the commercial uses of timber shall be limited to the smallest degree and that every protection shall be thrown around the present forest areas to prevent their being cut and used except for the most urgent domestic demands. This interpretation is sustained by those who advocate it upon the ground that the public good, but more especially health and hygiene, demand it. The influence of the tree in its organic parts upon the component elements of the air and water in the life-sustaining relations of purification justify such a radical view. This interpretation, however restrictive, has splendid elements of merit, but the hardships and the material losses arising make it of less value for a substantial consideration. The essential elements of industrial promotion are not regarded. Such a view as the extreme would entail an extravagance rebellious to all economic and industrial laws. Right forestry has for its chief aim the enhancement and constancy of a material supply and its right use.

The conditions of the forest areas in Indiana require the broader useful construction. There is but very little large virgin timber left in the present woodlands. Almost every woods now found has been cut over and are very badly thinned, and what large trees remain bear some or even many marks of injury and are exposed so that their value is becoming less each year. Experience and investigation has made it clear that all the old timber is heart decayed, borer eaten, windshaken and rapidly becoming brash and thus rendered less valuable for construction uses. The general condition of old timber at this time justifies its immediate use, and efforts directed toward reforestation in its stead. These condi-

ions prevail because of the changes in the forest essentials. The forest areas are not so dense against the penetration of the sun's rays. They are open to the wind and sun. They are exposed to violent storms. The drainage is altered and their water supply is less than they demand. The humus has been repeatedly burned and grass and weeds cover the area and sap away the moisture.

When a tree shows signs of decay that is the time to use it and replace it with others. The signs of maturity are: Dead limbs at the top, falling bark, worm dust at the roots and in the bark creases, indicating that the worms and the borers are at work, the late leafing in the spring, the early falling or maturing of the leaves, the smallness and wormy condition of the fruit and the dead and brittle nature of the outer bark, indicated by the ease with which it can be crumbled in the fingers.

Timberland owners should therefore study their trees and make the most wise use of them by harvesting when ripe just as he would his grain. If the grain crop is not gathered at maturity loss follows, and the same is true with the tree. But let the harvest be followed by planting, that the woodlands may be perpetuated.

TREES TO PLANT FOR POST, TIE AND POLE TIMBERS.

The kinds of timber which have been almost exclusively used for these purposes is rapidly becoming exhausted, and an effort must be made to meet the future demands by growing them under cultivation. Farmers are finding difficulty in securing good fence-posts at reasonable prices, railroad companies are resorting to inferior grades of timber and treating them chemically to supply them with crossties, and line construction companies are compelled to pay fancy prices for poles used in telephone and telegraph building, and every sign indicates that the demand will be larger as years pass. Farmers can meet these demands at good profit by cultivating a part of their land to timbers suited for these uses.

The trees given here are some of the best for these uses and are all rapid growers:

Chestnut.

The natural range of the chestnut is from southern Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. It thrives well throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The soil best suited for the growth of chestnut is retentive clay containing some sand or at least porous. It does not demand a rich soil and does excellently on old, abandoned fields. The chest-

nut will endure the heat and cold of the temperate climate and will grow very well in sunny, dry situations.

The wood of the chestnut is light, strong, coarse-grained and inflexible. It splits very readily and is exceedingly durable in contact with the soil. It is used in cabinet making and for interior finish. In all sections of the country it is prized very highly for use as railroad ties and telegraph poles. It makes very durable posts, and is also valuable for shingles. Its rapid growth and tendency to reproduce by coppice makes it a valuable tree for these uses. The chestnut grows very rapidly in good situations. The trunk of the tree grows tall, tapering and free from limbs.

The chestnut reproduces from seed and from sprouting from the stump after cutting off. The growth from stumps with good root systems is very rapid, and cuttings can be made about every twelve years. The seeds ripen at the time indicated in a preceding article and they may be planted as soon as mature or may be stored and planted in the spring. It can be grown well from seedlings, as they bear transplanting successfully. The best distances to plant are 5 x 5 feet or 6 x 3.

I consider this one of the finest trees for farmers to plant because of its clean nature, lasting qualities for all the uses given and its ease of cultivation. The trees should be pruned when young to form the correct boles.

Catalpa.

The *catalpa speciosa* occurs naturally on the deep, fertile soils of the valleys of southern Indiana, Illinois, western Kentucky, Tennessee, southeastern Missouri, northern Mississippi, Louisiana and northeastern Texas. In the most favorable localities it attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet, occasionally reaching 100 feet. The diameters range from 2 to 4 feet. This has proven to be a valuable tree, hence at the present time has become exhausted along with the other valuable kinds, so that now it is rare that a fine tree can be found. It is capable of a much more extended range than is given it. It has been successfully propagated as far north as 41 latitude and as far west as 100 longitude. I do not believe that there is another tree capable of stronger soil adaptation than the *catalpa*. It is especially adapted to deep, fertile, porous soils, and thrives well where there is an underflow of water within 10 or 12 feet of the surface, even in slight rainfall. Because of these attributes it is successful throughout Indiana, with the exceptions of the stiff clay soils, and a mistake will be made if it is planted on such soils, no matter how much attention and care may be given it.

The catalpa is a rapidly growing tree, when congenially located, for a period of 50 years and more. From 15 to 25 years are required to grow trees suitable in size for telegraph poles and railroad crossties, while for fence posts from 8 to 12 years are required. It is most readily propagated from seeds sown in the nursery in the early spring. The seeds can be easily obtained from seedsmen. They ripen in October and can be gathered and safely kept through the winter in a cool, dry place. The nursery site should be of rich, mellow soil, finely pulverized. The nursery rows should be for hand cultivation, 18 inches apart, but for horse cultivation they should be 3 feet apart. If the proper attention is given the nursery the seedlings will be of sufficient size for planting the following spring. Owing to the fact that it is difficult to grow the catalpa with straight boles, extra caution must be taken to force the right form of trunk. It should be planted at distances of 5x5 feet or 6x3 feet, and not to exceed 6x6 feet under the most favorable conditions. The tendency of the catalpa seems to be to branch and crook in growing. If it is planted closely the lateral branches die before they attain any size and are easily pushed off without causing any damage, but otherwise they remain and cause permanent damage to the body of the tree. New wood is formed around the branch and thus leaves a hole into which water is conducted and the tree becomes affected by rot in the heartwood. In addition the close planting causes them to grow up in search of light and thus checks the tendency to crook. The difficulty to straight trunks is the serious drawback to the catalpa. The surest method of overcoming this evil is to cut the trees back to the ground at the end of two or three season's growth. The extensive root system formed will cause vigorous sprouts to put up from the stump. In midsummer following the cutting back they should all be removed but the one must be thrifty, which if left is soon forced upward in a long straight bole, free from the numerous branching. At the end of the same time a great advantage is gained by doing this, though it may appear like destroying the two or three years' growth. It can be grown successfully in pure or mixed plantings with the walnut, locust, ash or Kentucky coffee tree. In case planters do not care to grow seedlings for planting there are nurseries throughout the West which grow them for wholesale planting at a very small cost per thousand.

There is difficulty in planting the catalpa by not being able to distinguish the varieties. There are at least four different species, two being shrubs and two fully developed trees. The Warder

speciosa or hardy catalpa can be distinguished as follows: The leaves are from 5 to 12 inches long, heart-shaped, long pointed; the flowers are about 2 inches long, nearly white, faintly spotted, the lower lobes somewhat notched; the bark is rough and thick. The other species (*Catalpa bignonioides*), which is also a large tree, has about the same shaped leaf, but has scaly glands in the axils of the large veins on the under side, entire, usually, angulated, opposite and sometimes in groups of threes, very downy beneath when young. The flowers are much spotted with yellow and purple and with the lower lobe entire; the pod is long and thin; the bark is lighter in color and not so rough and thin. The other kinds are mere shrubs and at no time could be mistaken for the larger kinds. The former one is the tree to plant for economic uses.

There are two forms of disease which infect the catalpa, the wood rot and the leaf blight. The wood rot may be classed as two kinds, the soft and the brown rots. Both are caused by the decay of limbs which are left on the tree till growth takes place around them, thereby leaving holes into which water is conducted as heretofore mentioned. The remedy is to prevent any such conditions by pruning and daubing over the cuts so that fungi pores can not get in to form such rot. Right planting, pruning and treatment by daubing the cuts made will avoid such difficulties. The blight of the leaves is due to the larvae of *Diplosis*, a gall-gnat. The affection is evident by the leaves, shoots and buds turning black, shriveling and dying. Trees which are affected several years in succession show the effects by the numerous sprouting of the limbs and trunk. No good remedy is known at present.

Kentucky Coffee Tree.

(*Gymnocladus dioicus*.)

The natural range of the Kentucky coffee tree is the northern two-thirds of the Mississippi Valley. This is one of the rarest trees of North American forests. Its range for economic planting is coincident with its natural range. It should be planted much more frequently in the future than in the past. In barren soil it is a slow-growing, long-lived tree. In fertile river valleys it grows more rapidly; it produces the best results on the richest bottom lands, but will thrive on sandy or gravelly uplands. This tree will endure the extremes of climate.

The wood is heavy, moderately hard, coarse-grained, strong and

very durable in contact with the soil. The sapwood is thin and the heartwood of a rich reddish-brown is very suitable for cabinet work and interior finish. The timber is but little known at present.

The Kentucky coffee tree sometimes attains a height of 100 feet and a diameter of 3 feet, but it is usually much smaller. The trunk usually possesses a very uniform thickness and is tall and free from limbs.

This tree reproduces from seeds, which are borne in pods by the pistillate individuals in great abundance. In starting a forest plantation of this species it is much better to plant the seeds in nursery rows and transplant the trees into the final forest site at the end of the year than to attempt to grow the trees from seeds planted in the permanent site. The Kentucky coffee tree develops a root system which adapts it to transplanting.

The pods should be collected in the late fall and macerated in water to remove the seeds. After the seeds have been separated from the pods and dried reasonably they should be stored in sand to weather.

The rules for planting the coffee tree are the same as for the chestnut and locust.

The Kentucky coffee tree is a light-demanding species. It can not keep the grasses and weeds in subjection when planted alone, owing to the open nature of the foliage and to its habit of leafing out very late in the spring. In nature it grows associated with the ash, walnut, hickory and elm. When making a forest plantation of this species it should be mixed with such trees as the white elm, red elm, hackberry, oaks and ashes. If planted several years previous to its associates it may be mixed with hardy catalpa, Russian mulberry or black locust. The growth and the habits of this tree in the Southwest are very similar to those of the walnut. It can be substituted for the walnut in almost any planting or use.

Black Locust.

The black locust was originally indigenous in the mountainous regions from Pennsylvania to Georgia, and especially Arkansas and eastern Indian Territory. But at the present, through cultivation and other agencies, it has become naturalized throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is appearing naturally abundant upon the abandoned hillsides in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and in the southern portion of the plains west of the Mississippi to the mountain slopes. It is

associated with other deciduous trees in the form of small scattering groves.

There is an objection offered against the black locust on account of its sprouting and spreading tendencies from the root. I do not consider this a sufficient cause to militate against the planting of this tree for economic purposes. A casual observation will convince that most any tree does equally as bad, but nevertheless caution should be taken to confine it where planted. The seeds should not be allowed to become scattered over the farm by being hauled out in the manure or otherwise. A row of osage, soft maples or other dense shading trees planted around the locust planting will prevent spreading.

The growth of this tree is very rapid in all rich, loose soils. It attains its maturity at about fifty years and the usual size is about eighty feet in height and from two to three feet in diameter, depending largely on the distances planted as to its trunk formation. The largest and quickest matured specimens are found in deep, loose clay, valley and bottom-land soils, though it grows successfully on poor soils if sandy or gravelly, and it is shown to be the most durable wood when grown on such lands. The locust should never be planted in hard, wet clay soils, as its roots are surface spreading and draw nourishment from the surface, and hence in such soils can not penetrate sufficiently to insure a good strong growth.

The black locust is finding extensive use for posts, ties, telegraph poles and vehicle manufacture. Its great durability in contact with the soil, its toughness and elasticity of fiber make it valuable for these uses. A post from six to eight inches in diameter can be grown in from 10 to 12 years in good soil. Unlike many other timbers, the young wood is almost as durable as the old. Posts of such character last from twelve to twenty years, though extremists say much longer. This tree is a most valuable one for fuel planting.

The planting to secure good results, should be close, 5 by 5 feet or 3 by 6 feet. They should be pruned when young to aid in forming straight, long boles. Every effort should be made to keep the trees thrifty and growing, to prevent attacks from borers. To this end the grass and weeds should be kept out till the growth is large enough to protect itself. The planting should be watched to make trimmings at the proper times to prevent the decay and injury by crowding and smothering. A thrifty growth is seldom attacked by borers. The locust grows well in mixture with the catalpa, elm, ash and walnut.

The black locust is propagated from seeds and root cuttings. The seeds retain vitality for years if kept in the pods or buried deep in the ground, seven years having been known to find good vitality remaining. The seeds ripen in July and August and may be planted at once or kept in storage till spring and then sown in nursery rows. The seedlings should be propagated in the nursery bed and transplanted to the permanent places in the plantation the following fall or spring. If the nursery is to be cultivated by hand the rows should be from 15 to 18 inches apart, but if by horse cultivation the rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. A pound of seed contains about 2,800 in number and is sufficient for a row of nursery 900 feet long. The nursery site should be in rich, pulverized loam. To secure the best degree germination the same year they are planted, they should be treated to soften the stone shell of the seeds. The seed should be removed from the pods and kept stored by placing in boxes, stratified in layers of sand, kept moist during the winter until time to plant. They must be placed in a box and buried in the ground so that the water will not settle upon them, and let them remain until time to plant in the spring. Freezing and thawing will add benefit to the result.

Nursery-grown seedlings can be secured at a very low cost per thousand from reliable firms engaged in growing forest tree stock for wholesale planting. Any seed firm can secure the seeds for its patrons.

I do not anticipate that there are many who do not distinguish the black from the honey locust, but I have frequent inquiry concerning the difference of these two trees. In short, the characteristic differences by which they may be known are as follows: The black locust has reddish-brown, rough bark, broken in ridges; the leaves are compound, alternate, rounded at both ends, entire, netted, veined, occasionally tipped with the end of the midrib and covered with silvery short hairs when young; the flowers are white, fragrant, and in loose axillary racemes; the seedpods are linear, smooth, short, contain from 4 to 6 brown seeds and hang on the tree over the winter. The honey locust has rough gray bark broken into scales at the base of the trunk; the young branchlets are a deep reddish-brown; the leaves are compound, alternate with long, downy leaf stalk, smooth, green above, yellow below and from 10 to 20 long oblong leaflets tapering towards the apex and rounded at the base; the flowers are greenish white and grow in narrow racemes; the seedpods are from 9 to 20 inches long, reddish-brown.

flat, linear, curved, contain between the seeds a sweet substance and seldom hang on the tree during the winter.

The honey locust is usually very thorny, while such is seldom the case with the black locust.

Osage Orange.

The osage orange thrives well throughout the same range as the chestnut, though it has been more widely introduced by cultivation. The soil best suited for its growth is deep, rich, clay loam, retentive of moisture.

It has been extensively planted for hedge throughout the Central States, but it should be more frequently planted as a timber tree. It sometimes gets winter killed in the northern part of this State.

The growth of the osage for the first few years is very rapid. It never makes a large tree, and matures in a reasonable period of time. The tree when standing alone has a tendency to branch very profusely. It is this habit which renders it of such great value as a hedge plant. If crowded, it can be made to grow into a form which adapts it for posts. The osage orange reproduces by sprouting from the stump, from the roots and from seeds, which are borne in great abundance by the pistillate individuals. The ripe fruit containing the seed is a fleshy, globular, yellow mass with roughened surface, somewhat resembling the orange. The fruit should be collected in the fall as soon as ripe, macerated and the seeds washed out and stored in sand. Seedlings of this tree can be bought cheaper than any other kinds from the nursery firms.

A good method of planting the seed is in the bottom of a furrow made by a plow. They should be covered about an inch and a half deep. The seeds may be planted where the trees are intended to stand, or they may be planted in a nursery and the trees transplanted to their final site at the end of the year. The right distances of planting are same as the chestnut.

The osage orange reproduces from coppice very readily. This quality allows the planter to continue to take successive crops of posts from the same plantation for years. The young shoots grow up from the stump with such vigor that the second crop is more likely to consist of straight, smooth post timber than the first crop.

The osage orange is a shade enduring tree. The thorns of the tree make it often undesirable to plant. The osage orange does well in either pure or mixed plantations. In this way thick plant-

ing may be practiced and the need of inner tillage reduced to a minimum.

Black Walnut.

The range of the black walnut is west from Massachusetts to Kansas and south to Florida and Texas, covering practically the Middle Atlantic, Central, Southern and a portion of the New England States. It was formerly abundant throughout this range and is undoubtedly a sure tree for economic and commercial plantings in the Mississippi Valley from Minnesota southward. The soil best adapted to the growth of the walnut is fertile alluvian containing large quantities of humus. It thrives best in porous, open subsoil, such as is found in low river bottoms. The walnut is subject to injury by exposure to hot winds and extreme cold, therefore some judgment should be exercised before planting it in the northern and western ranges, though any part of Indiana, climatically, is free from such influences.

The wood of the black walnut is rather heavy, hard, strong, rich dark brown color and easily worked, hence highly prized in fine finish and cabinet making. It is also a lasting timber in contact with the soil. The walnut is a rapid growing tree in good soil. At maturity it attains a diameter ranging from 4 to 6 feet and an average height of nearly 100 feet. No other tree excels it in clear straight trunk when planted in close proximity, 4 by 4 feet or 6 by 3. The walnut matures to good value in 20 years, though the best value is not below 40 or 50 years. It grows rapidly for the first 20 years, but a great amount is sapwood, but from then on the growth is slower because the sapwood is transforming into heartwood and the older the tree becomes the more valuable it is. No walnut plantings have been made and harvested from which to estimate the value per acre to the planter, but from all theory involved it surely is a safe financial enterprise.

The walnut is best propagated from the seed planted in the fall of the year or stored by stratifying in the ground or in damp sand in boxes till spring, and then planted. The stratification should be where the seeds may be exposed to freezing and thawing in order to soften the stone shell and insure quick germination. It will do well in mixed plantings with the elm, ash, hickory, locust, poplar, and maple, if care is exercised to prevent its being shaded out or overtopped. When planted at the distances indicated above and thinnings properly made to secure thrifty growth, I feel confident of the financial success of the walnut planting.

Wild Cherry.

The range of natural growth for the wild black cherry is from Novo Scotia westward to the Great Lakes and to the Dakotas and south to Florida and Texas. It, like the black walnut, thrives best in the Middle Atlantic and Central groups of States, but is not found so abundantly in the open prairie. In the dense forest regions of the natural range the cherry was formerly a conspicuous part of the forest, growing on the rich soils, but like the other valuable hardwoods it has been sought to the almost complete exhaustion of the valuable trees at the present; especially is this so in Indiana.

The range of the economic planting of the wild cherry is extensive, though nowhere is it surer of successful propagation than in Indiana, but seeds and seedlings of southern acclimation will not thrive in northern latitudes. By observing this caution, the bad weather killing of many wild cherry plantings of northern sections can be obviated.

The wild cherry is a rapidly growing tree, though short-lived, hence a splendid tree to plant in mixture where thinnings are necessary to make room for the expansion of longer-lived kinds. In timber regions it grows to considerable size, forming a long symmetrical trunk, making it a valuable tree for saw and veneer mill purposes. In economic plantings it should be planted at close distances, 4 by 4 feet or 6 by 3 feet, in order to force a long bole, and then many thinnings for the expansion of the remaining trees. The wood of the cherry is a reddish-brown color, hard, fine-grained, durable, strong, heavy and takes on a fine satiny polish. Because of these qualities it is sought for fine interior finish and cabinet making.

This tree propagates readily from the seeds, which may be sown as soon as ripe in the fall, or they may be stratified and allowed to freeze during the winter. The manner of stratification is the same as indicated in the discourse on the black walnut. The seeds can be planted in nursery rows and transplanted to the permanent sites when the seedlings are one or two years old, or may be planted in the site where the tree is to grow. I recommend the storage process for the seeds and the nursery planting as against the direct planting of the seeds in the permanent sites. It is a light demanding tree, therefore should not be planted in mixture with trees that will out-grow and overshadow it. It can be safely planted with elm, walnut, locust, birch and ash.

Preservative Treatment of Fence Posts

By HOWARD F. WIESS.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

INTRODUCTION.

Satisfactory fence posts are each year more difficult to secure. Substitutes, such as reenforced concrete and iron, are probably too costly to compete with wooden posts, and the only solution of the difficulty lies in the use of cheaper woods and in preventing decay by preservative treatment.

Statistics do not show the actual consumption of wood for fence posts in the United States. The cut of posts by logging and timber camps in 1900 was given by the Twelfth Census as 8,715,000, valued at \$606,000, and in 1906 the Northwestern Cedarmen's Association reported a cut of 15,200,000 cedar posts in the Lake States, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Neither of these estimates, however, includes the posts cut by farmers from their own woodlots, which far exceed in number the posts sold. The total cut is therefore very large.

The more expensive kinds of wood, such as white oak and cedar, which have long been used for posts, are now too scarce and too much in demand for other uses to allow of their meeting the demand for posts.^a Fortunately most of the so-called "inferior" woods are well adapted to preservative treatment. This is especially true of the cottonwoods, aspens, willows, sycamore, low-grade pines, and some of the gums. When properly treated these woods will outlast the best grades of untreated timber and are therefore cheaper and more satisfactory. It is the purpose of this circular to show how fence posts may be treated and with what results.

CAUSES OF DECAY.

To appreciate the value of any preservative treatment, it is necessary to know what causes decay, and how a preservative treatment tends to prevent it. Briefly, decay in timber is caused by the action

^a In certain regions it is a paying investment to plant rapid-growing trees, like black locust and catalpa, especially for posts. Information on this subject is given in publications of the Forest Service which deal with forest extension and replacement.

of bacteria and fungi—low forms of plants—which require for their development definite amounts of air, water, heat and food. If one or more of these factors can be eliminated in whole or in part, bacteria and fungi will not develop and the wood will not readily decay.

It is well known that wood decays first where it comes in contact with the ground. This is because the fungi find there the conditions most favorable for their growth. Protection is therefore most needed at this point. When wood is fully exposed to the air, as in the tops of posts, the moisture is rapidly evaporated and decay is very slow. In the case of some woods, however, such as cottonwood and maple, a treatment of the top is necessary.

PRESERVATIVE METHODS IN USE.

A number of more or less crude methods have been tried for prolonging the life of fence posts. These have brought out certain points which may prove of value if more efficient treatment can not be undertaken. Chief of these are the following:

A seasoned post is better than a green post; hence posts should be as dry as possible before being set.

Setting a post small end down does not check its decay.

By piling stones around the base of the post or setting it in masonry or concrete, vegetation is kept away, better drainage is secured, and the post is kept drier. The slight gain thus secured does not, however, justify the cost.

Charring the butt of the post, if properly done, gives good results. Only thoroughly dry posts should be charred, and the charred surface should extend at least 6 inches above the ground line.

Soaking the posts in a solution of copper sulphate is not recommended, since the salt is too soluble, and will therefore more quickly leach out. Soaking in mercuric chlorid takes so long that it can not be recommended to farmers or ranchmen. This solution, moreover, is extremely poisonous and must be handled with great care.

Good results are sometimes obtained by boring holes diagonally into posts just above the ground line and filling them with some preservative solution, such as various forms of coal tar. This method gives the best results with soft woods, like sycamore and cottonwood. Boring the holes, however, weakens the posts.

If the butt of a post is painted with or plunged into a hot solution of carbolineum or creosote, very good results can be obtained. The posts should be thoroughly dry, in order to prevent internal

decay and exposure of the inner untreated wood by checking. Next to impregnation with these materials, this method is doubtless the best.

Creosote^a has been used for preserving wood since 1838. Timbers impregnated with it have had their durability increased tenfold.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

Description of the Experiments.

The first experiments by the Forest Service in creosoting fence posts in this country were made in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, in 1904. Posts cut from maple, elm, sycamore, ash cottonwood, sassafras, hickory, black walnut, water oak, willow, and red oak were treated. Experiments were afterwards made at Ellwood and Los Angeles, Cal., with blue, red, and sugar gums and ironbark—all species of eucalyptus. As in all first experiments, the results were chiefly valuable in indicating the right direction for later work.

In November, 1906, experiments were made at St. Anthony, Idaho, in treating fence posts cut from fire-killed lodgepole pine. One of the objects of this work was to test further the points brought out but left inconclusive in the previous experiments. The number of posts used in some of the St. Louis tests was too small to yield reliable averages. Wood of the same species is very variable, even when grown, cut, and seasoned under the same conditions, so that two pieces may be given exactly the same treatment and yet show different absorptions and penetrations. To define the effect of any particular treatment it is necessary, therefore, to average the results of many tests. The experiments at St. Anthony were arranged with the object of determining how absorption and penetration are affected by—

- (1) The temperature of the creosote.
- (2) The duration of the bath in hot creosote.
- (3) The duration of the bath in the creosote as it cools, after the heat has been shut off.

^a By creosote is meant dead oil of coal tar. In the making of coal gas, coal is subjected to high heat without the presence of sufficient air to permit combustion. This process gives two main products—illuminating gas and coal tar. The coal tar is then distilled and separated into the light oils, the dead oils (creosote), and pitch. Creosote can be obtained by the barrel in many of the larger cities of the United States.

The experiments were divided into three series, as follows:

Series A.—To determine the minimum efficient temperature for the hot creosote, so as to reduce the vaporization of the creosote and the consumption of fuel.

Series B.—To determine the minimum efficient duration of the bath in hot creosote, so as to reduce the vaporization of the oil, the consumption of fuel, and time of treatment.

Series C.—To determine the minimum efficient duration of immersion in the creosote after shutting off the heat, so as to economize time in treatment.

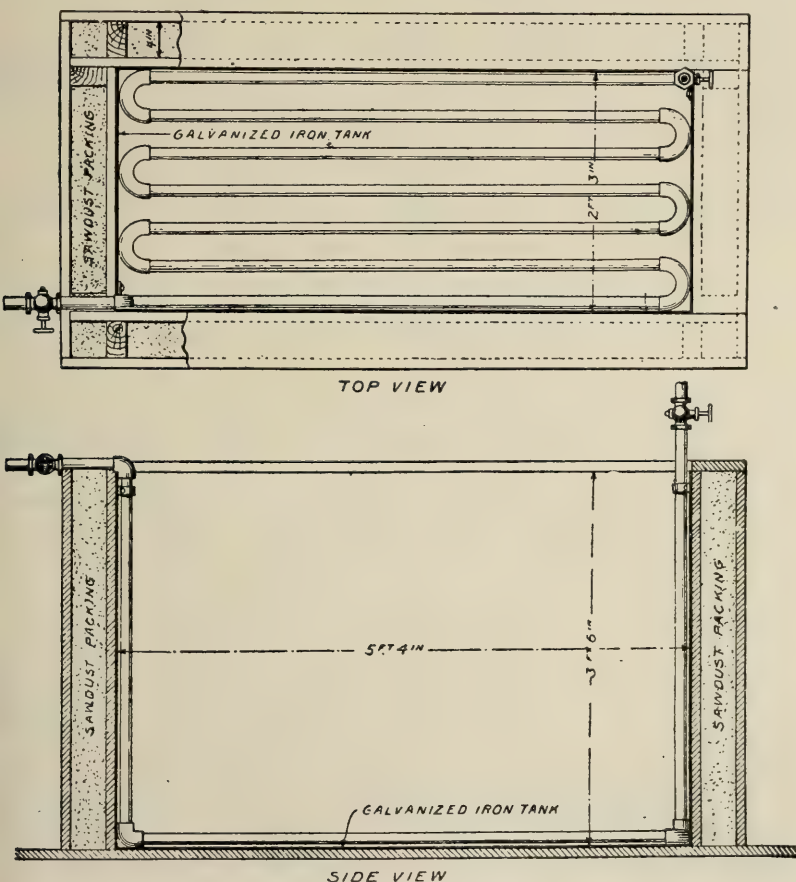


FIG. 1.—Diagram of an experimental tank used for treating fence posts.

The results of these tests are given on page 139.

Apparatus used.—In the experiments at St. Louis and in California the apparatus used consisted of a cylindrical tank made of 3-16 inch sheet iron, about 4 feet in diameter and 4 feet in depth, with a perforated iron plate in the bottom. The tank was built on the side of a hill in order to facilitate the handling of the posts, and was set upon brick piers so that a fire could be built under it. Creosote was then poured into the tank and the posts were placed in it. The total cost of such a tank is about \$45.

The apparatus used at St. Anthony (fig. 1) consisted of a rectangular galvanized-iron tank 5 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. This tank was set snugly into a wooden box built of 1-inch planks and open at the top. The object of this box was to keep the tank from bulging when filled with creosote, to protect the tank from injury, and to keep the creosote from cooling too rapidly. When the posts are treated in winter or in cold regions it is best to build an additional casing around the inner box, leaving a space of about 4 inches between them, and firmly packing this space with sawdust. The creosote will then seldom solidify over night and may be more quickly heated.

The creosote was heated by fitting a series of seven 1-inch steam pipes in the bottom of the tank, coupled to the boiler of an engine. The amount of steam passing through the pipes was controlled by two valves—one placed between the tank and the boiler, to regulate the amount of steam entering the coils, and the other at the outlet of the coils to control the pressure. By raising or lowering the pressure of steam in the coils the creosote could be heated to any temperature desired. An apparatus of this kind makes it possible to keep the temperature of the creosote fairly constant, and gives very satisfactory results. It can of course be used only when some kind of steam boiler is available. It costs about \$30.

Tanks similar to those described give best results, but if means are not available for their construction an old iron boiler or like vessel can be used. The essential requirements are that the creosote shall be heated in the vessel to about 215° F., and that the butts of the posts shall be submerged up to about 6 inches above their ground line. In special cases, where a thorough top treatment is necessary, the vessel should be of sufficient size to allow the whole post to be submerged.

Results.

The Forest Service has so far experimented with 18 kinds of wood cut for fence posts. In the accompanying table the species

are arranged in five groups, according to the manner in which they absorbed the creosote during the experimental treatments. The posts, in all cases, are peeled. By hot creosote is meant that which has a temperature of about 215° F.

TABLE 1.—*Results of treating fence posts.*

[All of the posts were round, except the sycamore and cottonwood, part of which were split.]

GROUP I.

Species.	Condition.	Hours in hot creosote.	Hours in cold creosote.	Resulting penetration
				<i>Inches.</i>
Blue gum...	Green.....	2	0	(a)
Red gum...	do.....	2	0	(a)
Sugar gum...	do.....	2	0	(a)
Ironbark....	do.....	2	0	(a)

GROUP II.

Sassafras.....	Seasoned.....	6	12	0.3
Ash.....	do.....	6	12	.4
Hickory.....	do.....	6	12	.3
Red oak.....	do.....	6	12	.3
Water oak <i>b</i>	do.....	6	12	.3
Elm.....	do.....	6	12	.4
Maple <i>b</i>	do.....	6	12	.5

GROUP III.

Douglas fir.....	Seasoned.....	5	12	0.7
Quaking aspen <i>b</i>	do.....	5	12	.8
Black walnut.....	do.....	5	12	1.2

GROUP IV.

Willow.....	Green.....	4	12	0.3
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GROUP V.

Sycamore <i>b</i>	Seasoned.....	2	12	1.5
Cottonwood <i>b</i>	do.....	2	12	1.5
Lodgepole pine.....	do.....	1	12	1.25
Do.....	do.....	1	6	1.25

a In posts of the species shown in Group I the creosote will be found principally in the pith rays and the tubes called "vascular ducts." It is best to stand these posts butt up after treatment, so that the free oil in them will run toward the top.

b Water oak and maple of Group II, quaking aspen of Group III, willow of Group IV, and sycamore and cottonwood of Group V should be given top treatment.

The heartwood of sycamore and cottonwood takes treatment readily and posts of these woods may therefore be either round or split.

A post may be top-treated by simply plunging its top into hot

creosote, or by applying creosote with a brush, like paint. The former method, however, is better, because it allows the creosote to penetrate all the season checks, and any surplus creosote runs back into the tank and is used again. The brush form of top treatment should not be given while either the wood or the air is cold, because the creosote will then simply harden upon the surface instead of penetrating into the wood. If the decay in the top is very rapid, as in the loblolly pine posts in the South, the best results are obtained by impregnating the whole post with creosote. In such cases the heating tank should be of such size that, when filled with creosote, the posts will be completely submerged.

The results of the series of tests outlined on pages 139 and 140, which show the effect of the temperature of the hot creosote and of the duration of the baths in hot and in cold creosote, are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Effects of the temperature and the duration of treatment on posts of fire-killed lodgepole pine.*

Series.	Run No.	Temperature of hot creosote.	Immersion in hot creosote.	Immersion in cold creosote.	Consumption of creosote.		Penetration.	Number of posts treated.
					Per post.	Per cubic foot.		
		° F.	Hours.	Hours.	Galls.	Galls.	Inches.	
A a.....	1	230	8	14	1.52	6.22	2.9	32
	2	205	8	14	1.52	2.96	2.0	30
	1	205	4	14	1.41	3.37	2.3	30
B b.....	2	200	2	14	1.21	3.98	2.7	48
	3	194	1	14	1.05	2.67	2.3	40
	4	196	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	.74	1.86	1.6	43
C c.....	1	192	1	38	1.06	2.75	2.0	39
	2	192	1	14	1.48	2.42	2.0	32
	3	180	1	6	.86	1.48	1.9	32

a To test the effect of temperature.

b To test the effect of the duration of the bath in hot creosote.

c To test the effect of the duration of the bath in cooling creosote, the heat being shut off and the creosote being allowed to cool gradually.

Series A shows that the hotter the creosote the greater the absorption and penetration. Series B shows that within fixed limits increased duration of the bath in hot creosote (other factors being equal) gives greater absorption and penetration. Series C shows that the same holds true for cooling creosote. The table shows that there is no exact relation between penetration and absorption. A detailed discussion of the causes for this or the determination of the controlling factors would be chiefly theoretical, and hence is not included here.

The object of these tests, as has been said, was to find a com-

mercial treatment which could be recommended. With the average penetration fixed at about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, this is found in run number 4 in Series B and run number 3 in Series C.

It should be remembered that the creosote used in this experiment contained a large amount of naphthalene, a substance which easily vaporizes, so that the consumption would be materially smaller than that here given if a heavier grade of creosote were used.

A point not conclusively tested in any of the experiments to date is the effect of a long period in hot creosote with a short period in cold creosote. It is claimed that this operation will give the most economical treatment, because the rarefaction of the air in the wood cells will be greater both in degree and in amount, which will cause a strong vacuum resulting in a maximum depth of penetration for a given amount of creosote absorbed. This method of treatment may prove very valuable where a heavy grade of creosote is obtainable, particularly in localities where fuel is cheap.

COST OF TREATMENT.

The total cost of treated fence posts varies so much in different regions that general figures are out of the question. Since the users of fence posts in various parts of the country know the cost of untreated posts, only estimates on the cost of treatment must suffice. If the determining factors are known the cost of treatment in any locality can easily be estimated.

The cost depends upon the cost of the apparatus, the price of labor, the number of posts treated per day, the absorption of creosote per post, and the cost of creosote.

The cost of the apparatus may be merely nominal if an old boiler is used. An apparatus like that used in the experiments costs from \$30 to \$45.

The price of labor varies with the locality. It can easily be ascertained.

The number of posts that can be treated per day depends upon the size of the tank and the size and form of the posts. In general, a tank with a bottom 12 square feet in area will hold between 40 and 50 posts 6 inches in diameter at the butt. With such a tank this number of posts would be the daily capacity, except with lodge-pole pine posts, with which two runs per day can be made.

The absorption of creosote per post for the species included in Table 1 is about as follows: Group I, 1-10 gallon; Group II, 4-10

gallon; Group III, 6-10 gallon; Group IV, 2-10 gallon; Group V, 7-10 gallon.

The price of creosote varies at present from 10 cents per gallon in the East and Middle West to 27 cents per gallon in the Rocky Mountain States. On the Pacific coast it is about 16 cents per gallon.

If a man does the work himself, or in cooperation with his neighbors, the cost per post will, of course, be much less.

In general, the cost of treating a post will vary from 4 to 15 cents, depending upon the factors just given. In order to get the total cost of a treated post, the cost of the treatment must, of course, be added to the cost of the post. A post properly treated should give service for at least twenty years. To indicate more clearly the advantage of treating, from the standpoint of the consumer, the following example from Idaho is given:

TABLE 3.—*Comparative costs of untreated and treated posts of lodgepole pine in Idaho.*

	Untreated.	Treated.
Initial cost of post.....	\$0.06	\$0.06
Cost of treating post.....	.00	.15
Estimated cost of setting post.....	.12	.12
Total cost of set post.....	.18	.33
Estimated length of service..... years..	4	20
Annual cost of post (allowing 6 per cent interest on investment) approximately.....	\$0.05	\$0.03

In this table the treatment approximately corresponds to that given in run 4 of Series B and run 3 of Series C, Table 2, where the average penetration of the creosote is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the cost of the creosote about 20 cents per gallon. One man can treat each day 100 lodgepole pine posts with a 6-inch top diameter in a tank similar to that shown in figure 1. The cost of the tank and fuel is not included in Table 3, for they are altogether too variable. These items, however, are seldom large enough to affect materially the comparison of cost. The estimated costs given in both cases are based upon the time taken in fencing, assuming that all work is paid for and not done by the owner.

It can be seen that the annual saving is about 2 cents, so that at the end of twenty years, with conditions similar to those given in the example, a creosoted fence will be about 40 cents per post cheaper than one untreated. A table of cost like the above is necessarily very crude, since the factors composing it are extremely

variable, but it tends to impress somewhat forcibly the saving effected by the use of treated posts, even though their initial cost is high.

CONCLUSIONS.

The principles which follow are of general application in fence-post treatment. Local conditions, of course, may require the operator to modify them somewhat to meet his particular requirements.

Selection and Preparation of Posts.

The resistance of all treated posts to decay is alike, regardless of the kind of wood used, hence only the cheaper woods should be used, and the more valuable kinds should be saved for other purposes. Since sapwood can be impregnated better than heartwood, posts with much sapwood are the best.

Posts cut from woods whose heartwood can not be treated (see Table 1) are the best left round. When the heartwood takes treatment readily either round or split posts may be used.

Posts should be air dry before they are treated or set. They should be cut at least a month before treatment. Wood dries fastest in spring or summer, but with those species which check badly, such as the oaks, cutting is best done in autumn or early winter.

Even the inner bark should be removed before the posts are treated or set, especially from that part of the post submerged in the creosote. Bark reduces the penetration of creosote into the wood, besides itself absorbing the creosote without increasing the durability of the post.

The tops of posts should be cut slanting, preferably with an ax, so that rain water will not remain on them. When they are cut with a saw the pitch should be greater, especially in posts in which there is a marked difference in hardness between the springwood and the summerwood.

Treatment.

If butt treatments in the open tank can not be given, and yet some preservative method is desired, plunge the butts of the posts into a vessel of hot creosote or carbolineum, or apply either liquid with a brush. Application of any of the methods mentioned on page 6 will tend to make the posts more durable than they would be if set green.

Whenever possible use an apparatus similar to the one described on page 9 for open-tank treatments.

Use as heavy a grade of creosote as can be obtained.

Aim to get the creosote to soak as far into the posts as possible. With woods having shallow sapwood (about one-half inch deep) treat all the sapwood. With woods having deep sapwood, or with heartwood that takes treatment readily, secure a penetration of at least 1 inch. The heartwood of very few species can be treated. For this reason round posts are better than split posts, since a penetration is obtained entirely around them. Species with a deep sapwood, like lodgepole pine, will absorb much more creosote than species with shallow sapwood, like chestnut.

A long bath in hot creosote, followed by a shorter one in cold creosote, will probably give the best results. Usually, woods with a porous structure, like the poplars, can be treated more easily than dense woods, like the oaks, and hence need not be left in the creosote for so long a time.

Never heat the creosote above 250° F. In most cases a temperature just above the boiling point of water is best. Heating the creosote above 250° F. weakens the wood and causes a large amount of creosote to vaporize.

Never brush-treat posts when the air or the post is so cold that the creosote simply solidifies on the surface of the post.

Keep the posts as dry as possible before treatment, and keep rain and snow out of the tank by roofing it, if necessary.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1907.

Progress in Chestnut Pole Preservation

By HOWARD F. WIESS.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

INTRODUCTION.

This circular includes only points not developed in the former publications of the Forest Service^a on similar subjects, and is based largely upon the results of a series of experiments conducted at Parkton, Md., from August, 1905, to June, 1907, in co-operation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In former experiments it was found that poles to all appearances alike showed wide divergence in their behavior during seasoning and preservative treatment. The differences were supposed to be due to the conditions of growth, but those conditions had not been exhaustively studied; hence, in the later experiments studies were made of the trees from which the poles were cut. A complete history of each pole—its life, seasoning, and treatment—was thus obtained.

The general plan of seasoning and treating was the same as that practiced in former experiments. The same apparatus was used, but the method of application was modified somewhat to obtain more specific information.

Statistics compiled by the Forest Service^b show that 3,574,666 poles were purchased in 1906 in the United States for telegraph, telephone, electric-light, and street-railway uses. Cedar combines more desirable qualities for poles than any other wood, and 61 per cent of the poles used were cedar. Chestnut ranks next and supplied 28 per cent. The average age of a 30-foot cedar pole is about 190 years and its length of life about 15 years. We therefore consume such a pole over twelve and one-half times as fast as we can grow it. Cedar does not sprout from the stump, and its reproduction is a difficult problem. A chestnut pole of the same size can be grown under favorable conditions in about 42 years, and will last, on

^a Circular 103, "Seasoning of Telephone and Telegraph Poles;" Circular 104, "Brush and Tank Pole Treatments;" Circular 136, "Seasoning and Preservative Treatment of Arborvitæ Poles."

^b Circular 137, "Consumption of Poles in 1906."

an average 12 years. We consume such poles, then, only about three and one-half times as fast as we can grow them. Moreover, reproduction of chestnut is an easy problem, for it sprouts vigorously and prolifically from the stump.^c From four to five crops of chestnut poles can be grown to one of cedar. It seems, then, that for our future supply of poles chestnut will ultimately replace cedar, because of its ease of culture, its rapid growth, and its adaptability to use.

GROWTH AND CUTTING OF POLES.

Seed-grown chestnut trees are of slower growth than sprouts, and much fewer poles are cut from them. Of the 550 poles cut at Parkton, more than 60 per cent came from sprout trees. The average age of the sprouts was 47 years, while that of the seed trees was 57. All these sprouts came from stumps that were poorly cut and had been given no protection whatever. Had the stumps been cut without a slant and the sprouts been given a proper amount of light, it is probable that few of them would have been over 42 years of age. Some poles which met the standard requirement of 36 inches basal circumference were only 32 years old. No trees should be cut in summer or early autumn, for the stumps will not sprout, or, at best, will send forth only weak shoots. The greatest number of vigorous sprouts come from winter cuttings.

There is practically no difference in the taper between poles from sprout and those from seed-grown trees. This is shown in Table 1. No difference in specifications, therefore, need be made between the two classes.

TABLE 1.—*Comparison of poles cut from sprout and seed trees.*^a

Class	Tree.			Pole.			
	Age.	Height.	Circumference outside bark (4 feet 6 inches from the ground).	Circumference inside bark.		Circumference taper between 6 foot and 30 foot points.	Basis poles.
				At 6 feet.	At 30 feet.		
	Years.	Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Number
Seed.....	56	72	43.77	37.28	27.82	9.46	146
Sprout.....	51	77	45.57	37.64	28.42	9.22	118

^a Since specifications for poles are given in circumferences and not in diameters, the former are used exclusively, in this report.

Careless cutting frequently causes decay in the stump. This decay enters the young sprouts and forms a hollow heart. Fifteen

^c Bulletin 53, "Chestnut in Southern Maryland."

per cent of the poles cut at Parkton were decayed at the base, and 71 per cent of these were from sprout trees. The diameters of the holes varied from one-half inch to 5 inches, and the decay extended up the pole from 1 to 4 feet. Had the stumps been cut low, with a decided pitch to their surface, there would have been fewer decayed trees.

Chestnut belongs to a group of woods having a "ring porous" structure; that is, the concentric rings of large tubes which conduct water and are formed in the spring are plainly visible. The faster the growth of the tree, the greater is the amount of the denser summer wood which forms later in the year. This is the part which gives strength to the pole. A sprout-grown pole, therefore, possesses greater strength than one grown from seed. In brief, the best chestnut poles come from trees grown under a coppice management, because (1) a shorter rotation is necessary to grow them; (2) they give to the grower quicker and larger returns on the investment; and (3) they are stronger and hence safer under strain.

The height at which a pole is cut materially affects its taper. Other things being equal, a "rigid" pole—that is, one with a decided taper—is better than a "top-heavy" pole, or one with little or no taper. If cut low, the basal swelling of the tree will be included in the pole; if cut high, it will be excluded. Hence it is best for both silvical and commercial reasons to cut trees low.

It is well known that trees grown upon high elevations have a greater taper in the trunk than those grown lower down, because the soil is both shallower and drier. Poles cut from such trees, therefore, have the most taper. In the region where this study was made, the differences in elevation amounted to only 150 feet, but even this caused a marked variation. This is shown in Table 2, which is based upon 82 poles cut at exactly the same height above the ground.

TABLE 2.—*Taper in valley and hill-grown poles.*

Class.	Tree height.	Circumference inside bark.		Pole taper, circumference.
		At 6 feet.	At 30 feet.	
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Valley.....	74	37.93	28.02	9.91
Hill.....	66	38.07	27.23	10.84

As a result, the center of gravity in hill-grown poles is nearer the butt. For every inch increase in taper the center of gravity

is about 0.15 foot lower down. In a normal pole, when the taper is about 10 inches, the center of gravity is 13.2 feet from the large end.

Specifications of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company require that a standard 30-foot chestnut pole shall be not less than 36 inches in circumference 6 feet from the butt, nor less than 22 inches in circumference at the top. A sound pole 28 inches in basal circumference is strong enough to stand the strains of a standard 30-foot pole, but as a precaution, and on account of decay, 36 inches is specified. If decay can be arrested through preservative treatment, this 8-inch allowance can be safely reduced. The top circumference would, of course, be correspondingly decreased. To find what form of pole would result from using a minimum 20-inch top circumference, as is now done in the smaller classes of poles, the tops of 350 trees, from which 30-foot poles were cut, were measured. It was found that such poles would vary in length from 30 to 55 feet. The average increased length for those grown on hilltops was 10 feet, and for those grown on slopes and in valleys 15 feet. When the tops of trees left after the poles had been cut were utilized for cordwood, 9 to 13 cords were obtained from 100 trees, which, valued at \$3 per cord, increased the gross value of the trees from 13 to 20 per cent. Utilization of the tops, moreover, improves the condition of the forest.

SEASONING.

The absolute green weight of chestnut varies with the season. This is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Seasonal variation in weight per cubic foot.*

Season.	Poles weighed.	Green weight per cubic foot.
	Number.	Pounds.
Spring.....	150	55.6
Summer.....	100	56.1
Autumn.....	150	56.4
Winter.....	150	56.4

This variation in density is due to the greater amount of water and food materials stored in the tree in winter. The oven-dry weight of chestnut, obtained by sawing disks from the poles and drying them at 100° C. until they ceased to lose moisture, was 30.4 pounds per cubic foot. This weight is used as a basis throughout this report.

The rates at which chestnut poles, cut at different seasons, lost moisture are shown in Table 4 and figure 1.

TABLE 4.—Rate of seasoning of chestnut poles cut at different times of the year.

Time seasoned.	Fall cut.		Winter cut.		Spring cut.		Summer cut.	
	Moisture content.	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content.	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content.	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content.	Weight per cubic foot.
Days.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Pounds.
0.....	85.4	56.4	85.6	56.4	83.0	55.6	84.4	56.1
30.....	72.0	52.3	77.4	53.9	70.5	51.8	67.9	51.0
60.....	68.4	51.2	72.6	52.5	64.3	49.9	60.6	48.8
90.....	66.9	50.7	68.7	51.3	60.0	48.6	57.5	47.9
120.....	65.8	50.4	64.8	50.1	56.5	47.6	55.9	47.4
150.....	64.3	49.9	60.6	48.8	53.7	46.7		
180.....	62.2	49.3	56.8	47.7	51.7	46.1		
210.....	59.2	48.4	53.7	46.7				
240.....	56.0	47.4	51.2	46.0				
270.....	53.0	46.5	49.3	45.4				
300.....	50.8	45.8						
330.....	49.1	45.3						
360.....	47.8	44.9						

Table 4 broadly substantiates the results of former experiments, which indicated that the most rapid drying occurs in summer-cut poles and the most uniform drying in those cut in winter.

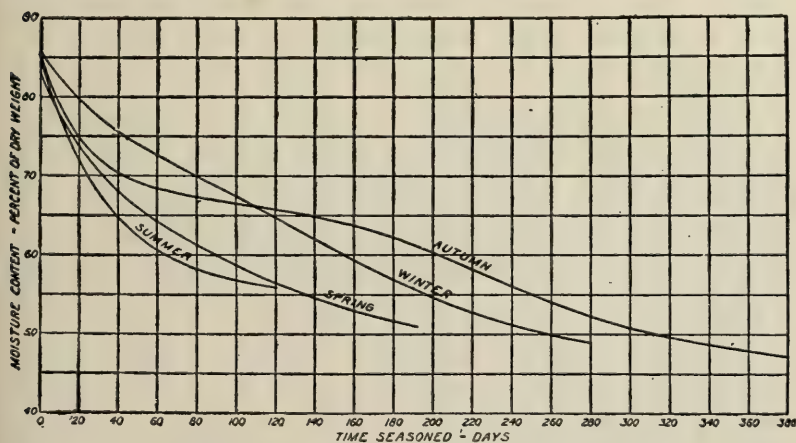


FIG. 1.—Rates of seasoning of chestnut poles cut at different times of the year.

The reduction in weight due to seasoning is of much practical importance in decreasing the cost of shipping. Fifty green 30-foot poles loaded upon a car weigh about 56,100 pounds. The freight rate for short hauls is about 15 cents per hundredweight.

It costs, therefore, \$84.15 to ship such a load. If the poles are seasoned for the periods given in Table 5, the cost of shipment will be reduced about 13 per cent, a net saving of approximately \$11 per car. The periods given in this table minimize the insurance and storage charges, and secure the most favorable reduction in the cost of shipping.

TABLE 5.—*Shipping table.*

Cutting season.	Ship after—	Shipping weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content compared with oven-dry weight.	Freight saved.
	Months.	Pounds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Summer.....	2	48.8	60.6	13.0
Spring.....	3	48.6	60.0	12.6
Winter.....	5	48.8	60.6	13.5
Autumn.....	7	48.4	59.2	14.2

Minor points about which information was sought are discussed in the following paragraphs only in brief, but the results show how misconceived are many of the claims which have been made regarding the seasoning of poles.

Poles cut from trees grown in valleys lose about 6 per cent more moisture after six months' seasoning than those cut from trees grown on hilltops. Other things being equal, there is practically no difference between the rates of seasoning of sprout and of seed-grown poles.

Patches of bark which adhere to peeled poles decrease the rate of seasoning; they also resist the absorption of rainwater. The difference in weight at the end of one month's seasoning between those with bark and those without was 20 pounds per pole, but at the end of one year's seasoning both contained the same percentage of moisture.

The top of a pole seasons faster at first than the butt—a condition ultimately reversed. These differences cause a small shifting in the position of the center of gravity, but in no case more than an inch.

Poles exposed to the sun and wind season faster than poles skidded in protected localities. At the end of ten months' seasoning, poles skidded under the former conditions lost 26 pounds per pole more than those skidded in protected places. Skids should be built over ground which is as free of vegetation as possible. A skid built over bare ground lost, at the end of eight months' season-

ing, 35 pounds more per pole than one built over a rank growth of vegetation.

Poles absorb and lose rain-water very rapidly. Absolutely green poles absorbed one-half pound per cubic foot in a rain storm of only 1.01 inches, while thoroughly seasoned poles frequently absorbed more than twice that amount.

SHRINKAGE AND CHECKING.

Shrinkage.

All of the poles were measured as in the previous experiments to ascertain the amount of shrinkage. The results obtained strengthen the former conclusions—that the shrinkage is so slight as to be almost negligible. In no case, even after fourteen months' seasoning, was it more than 0.3 inch. Hence the common impression that poles shrink three-fourths of an inch in circumference is entirely erroneous.

The periphery of a pole is very susceptible to meteorological influences. A rain of only 0.6 inch annulled results of four months' shrinkage, but forty-eight hours after the rainfall the poles were again in normal condition.

Another misconception is that poles expand on freezing. Green poles measured before and after being frozen showed no change in the size of their periphery.

Checking.

Checks in a pole decrease its strength. In general, the greater their number and the larger their size, the weaker the pole. The characteristic checks in autumn-cut and winter-cut poles are numerous and small, seldom penetrating more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the pole. Checks in spring-cut and summer-cut poles are few in number, but large and deep, sometimes $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and 10 feet long. Besides weakening the pole, these big checks serve as pockets for the retention of rain water. As a result, winter-cut poles are superior in strength and durability to those cut in other seasons.

Defects such as cup shakes, frost cracks, or splits from careless cutting may seriously damage the pole, especially if it be cut in spring or summer. Such defects, which are incipient in green poles, sometimes expand until they form a split a foot or more wide at the end and over 9 feet long. If such poles are treated immediately with S-irons, serious checking is prevented. Forty poles were treated in this experiment, and in none of them did the

check expand more than one-half inch in width. The S-irons were made of iron one-eighth inch thick, 1 inch wide, and from 3 to 6 inches long, bent in the form of a letter S. They were driven into the ends of the pole over the check.

The practice of dragging poles for long distances over the ground should be vigorously discouraged, because thereby the outer layers of the wood are broken and sheared and the strength of the pole is materially lessened. Moreover, a pole in this condition is very susceptible to decay, because of the numerous crevices in which spores can lodge and in which rain-water can settle.

There was no apparent difference in the checking of soaked and unsoaked poles.

The size of checks varies with the atmospheric conditions, expanding and contracting with the changes in the moisture content of the air.

Poles cut in autumn and seasoned over winter recheck the following spring.

EFFECT OF SOAKING UPON SEASONING.

Fifteen poles of each month's cut were allowed to season one week and were then submerged in water for two weeks. It has been claimed that soaking dissolves out certain contents in the cells of the wood and causes it to dry more rapidly. The results in Table 6 show that this is true, but the difference in the rates of seasoning is so slight that it does not warrant the cost of the operation.

TABLE 6.—*Comparison of seasoning in soaked and unsoaked poles.*

[Moisture loss in per cent of dry weight.]

Cutting season.	Days seasoning.							
	120.		180.		275.		370.	
	Soaked.	Unsoaked.	Soaked.	Unsoaked.	Soaked.	Unsoaked.	Soaked.	Unsoaked.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Spring.....	27.2	27.8	31.1	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer.....	25.8	27.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Autumn.....	20.1	20.5	23.7	23.7	33.1	32.7	39.6	37.9
Winter.....	21.5	21.7	29.5	29.1	34.5	34.1	.....	.....

PRESERVATIVE TREATMENTS.

Brush Treatment.

In previous experiments with brush treatment the temperature and weight of the oil were taken before and after it was applied to each pole. This was too great a degree of refinement and entailed too much delay, considering the roughness of the work. In the later experiments the oil was heated in a large iron pot to about 220° F., poured into pails, and applied to the poles with brushes until it had fallen to a temperature of 200° F., when it was again reheated. Usually 5 poles could thus be treated at one time, which greatly facilitated and quickened the work. With this exception the operation followed the lines which had already been practiced.

Table 7 shows that carbolineum and creosote are absorbed in equal amounts; the first coat absorbed slightly more than the second. The depths of penetration with the two oils were also equal and averaged about one-eighth inch.

TABLE 7.—*Absorption of creosote and carbolineum by the brush method.**

Absorption creosote per pole.			Average temperature.	Absorption carbolineum per pole.			Average temperature.
First coat.	Second coat.	Total.		First coat.	Second coat.	Total.	
<i>Pounds.</i> 2.6	<i>Pounds.</i> 2.1	<i>Pounds.</i> 4.7	° F. 214	<i>Pounds.</i> 2.7	<i>Pounds.</i> 2.2	<i>Pounds.</i> 4.9	° F. 214

a 92 poles were treated with each material.

Best results are obtained by applying brush treatments to only thoroughly seasoned and dry poles. Oil applied to green poles will not penetrate, and the poles will check on drying. Many of the failures in brush treatment are due to this cause. Checks in seasoned poles are wholly or partly closed by rains, and if the poles are treated with oil while they are wet, the checks reopen when the poles dry and untreated surfaces will be exposed.

There was no difference in the way soaked and unsoaked poles took treatment.

A crew of three men can treat about 50 poles per hour with the brush, if two men paint and one man turns the poles on the skids.

Open-tank Treatment.

The apparatus used in the open-tank treatments was the same as that used in former experiments. The method of treating, however, was modified to obtain more detailed information.

There were three main questions upon which data were desired:

(1) What effect has a long duration in hot oil upon the treatment?

(2) What effect has a rapid change from hot to cold oil upon the treatment?

(3) Do poles which have been soaked in water and then seasoned take better preservative treatment?

The treatments were therefore divided into three series. The results are given in Table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Results of open-tank treatment.*

SERIES 1.—EFFECT OF DURATION IN HOT OIL.

Period of immersion.			Temperature of hot oil.	Density of outer inch.	Penetration.	Average absorption of creosote.	Basis poles.
Hot oil.	Cooling oil.	Cold oil.					
Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	° F.	Rings.	Inches.	Pounds.	Number.
10	14	.....	228	10	0.30	20.7	16
8	14	.....	223	10	.29	21.3	8
6	14	.....	225	8	.34	23.6	24
4	14	.....	225	8	.33	20.9	24

SERIES 2.—EFFECT OF PLUNGING POLES INTO COLD OIL.

6	.....	2	229	9	0.34	21.3	24
4	.....	2	231	7	.38	20.6	16

SERIES 3.—EFFECT OF SOAKING IN WATER.

8	14	.....	225	7	0.34	17.6	8
6	14	.....	229	10	.31	19.6	16
4	14	.....	227	7	.35	19.1	8
4	.....	2	233	9	.35	24.4	16

Effect of Duration in Hot Oil.

Series 1 shows that there is no apparent advantage in leaving chestnut poles in hot oil longer than six hours. In those species which have a wide sapwood but the same thermal conductivity as chestnut, a longer duration in hot oil would, of course, result in a greater absorption and penetration. Because of its narrow sapwood, heating chestnut longer than six hours produces no better absorption; it volatilizes an unnecessary amount of oil, and increases the total cost of treatment.

Effect of Plunging Poles Into Cold Oil.

It took about twenty-one hours to secure a penetration of 0.31 inch and an absorption of 22 pounds, in the poles treated in series 1. In series 2, where the poles were heated in the hot-oil tank, and then immediately dropped into the tank filled with cold oil, practically the same results were accomplished in about one-third the time. This was due to the more rapid contraction of air in the heated wood, and a more complete utilization of the partial vacuum that had been formed. For a commercial treatment, variations of this method are recommended.

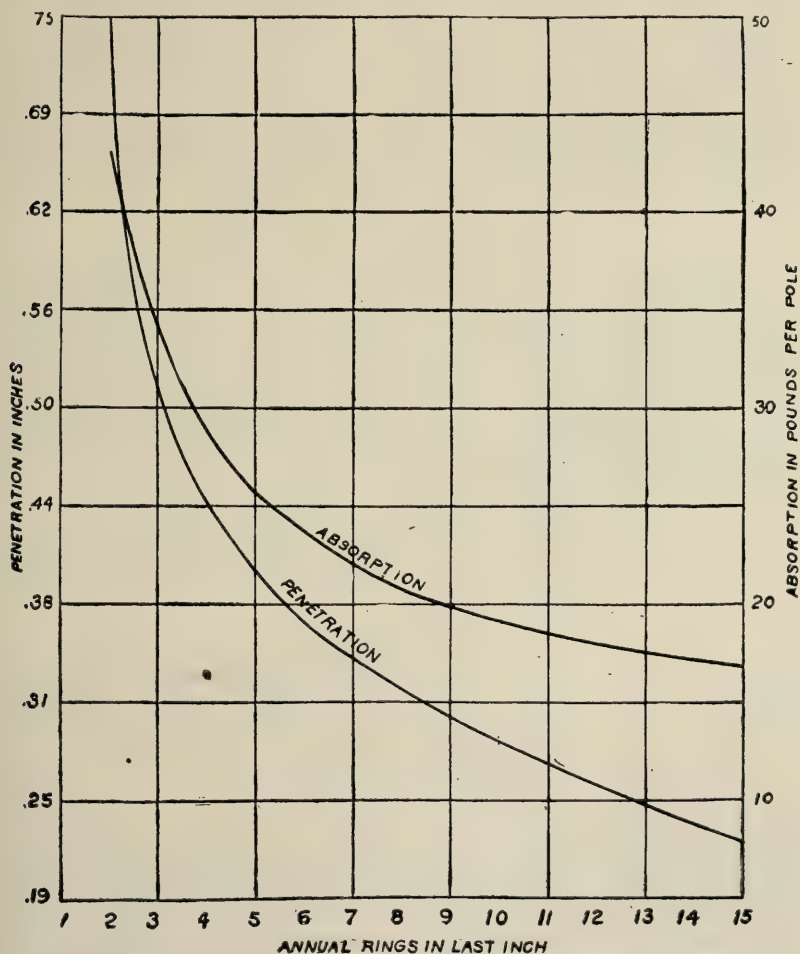


FIG. 2.—Relation of rate of growth with penetration and absorption of creosote in chestnut poles.

Effect of Soaking in Water.

Series 3, with 48 poles as a basis, shows that soaking poles in water for 2 weeks resulted in no better absorption and penetration of the oil.

Effect of Rate of Growth Upon Treatment.

In general, the more rapid the rate of growth in chestnut, the wider the sapwood and the larger the amount of oil absorbed. The relation between the rate of growth and the absorption and penetration of the oil is shown by curves in figure 2, based on the analyses of 70 poles. Chestnut cut during the period of maximum rate of diameter growth is, therefore, in best condition, structurally, for treatment with creosote in the open tank, as it permits a greater absorption and deeper penetration by the oil—the two factors which, other things being equal, determine the effectiveness of treatment. The effect of rate of growth upon penetration and absorption of creosote is shown in figure 2.

Effect of Cutting Season Upon Treatment.

Effectiveness of treatment is independent of the cutting season. When differences in treatment occur, they are to be attributed more to differences in the moisture content of the poles than to differences in their physiological conditions. Thus, if chestnut poles cut at different seasons be dried to the same degree of moisture, the results of treatment will be the same. Table 9 shows the results obtained in this experiment.

TABLE 9.—*Effect of season of cutting upon treatment.*

Cutting season.	Absorption.	Penetration.	Age last inch.	Moisture content.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Rings.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Winter.....	23.8	.41	9	48.4
Spring.....	23.2	.36	9	48.9
Summer.....	22.8	.34	10	49.4

Effect of Rainfall.

When experiments are conducted in the open, rainstorms destroy the uniformity of results. Thus when poles were wet they absorbed from 10 to 15 per cent less oil than when they were dry. This can be obviated somewhat by raising the temperature of the oil. Temperatures above 230° F., however, are not recommended, except as an emergency measure when the poles are wet, on account of the increased volatilization of the oil.

Effect of Dragging Poles.

Poles that were damaged by dragging for long distances over the ground could not be given a satisfactory treatment. These poles frequently had portions of the sapwood entirely removed, and on such portions only a superficial penetration of the oil was obtained. Poles which had about one-fourth of their sapwood ground off absorbed 26 per cent less oil than those with entire sapwood. Uniformity of treatment gives best results; hence dragging should be vigorously discouraged.

Treatment of Poles Cut from Inferior Trees.

Chestnut poles cut from intermediate or suppressed trees grown in valleys and in moist soil are not adapted to treatment in the open tank. A number of such poles were treated, and they absorbed only 13 pounds of oil per pole. Their penetration was only 0.19 inch. Poles of this character can be distinguished from others, as their wood is exceedingly soft and their rate of growth is very slow.

Cost of Treatments.

Estimates on the cost of treatment and the economy derived therefrom have been given.^a The variation in the method of brush treatments used later, however, brought the cost of this operation down to a commercial basis. It has been shown that chestnut poles absorbed about 4.8 pounds of oil (either creosote or carbolineum) in two brush applications. If creosote costs 12 cents and carbolineum 80 cents per gallon, the total cost of treating a pole with creosote is about 12 cents and with carbolineum 50 cents, allowing 5 cents for labor for each.

CONCLUSIONS.

The results of the experiments at Parkton corroborate, on the whole, those obtained from former investigations.

The rapid growth of chestnut, coupled with its other intrinsic qualities, renders it one of the best kinds of wood for use as poles, and the demand for it will become of much greater importance in the future.

As the best poles come from sprout trees, care should be exercised in felling. It is sound policy for all pole users to encourage a careful system of cutting.

^a Circular 104, "Brush and Tank Pole Treatments;" Circular 136, "Seasoning and Preservative Treatment of Arborvitæ Poles."

Soaking poles in water preparatory to preservative treatment is not recommended, as it results in no better absorption or penetration of the oil.

Incipient butt or top checks caused by careless cutting or natural defects should be treated with S-irons to prevent the poles from splitting. This applies especially to poles cut in spring and summer.

Chestnut poles seasoned for the periods given in Table 5 will be dry enough for preservative treatment.

The sapwood of chestnut, which is a thin layer, should be completely saturated with the preservative. This can be accomplished by heating the poles in oil for six hours and leaving them in the cooling oil over night, or by heating them in hot oil for four hours and plunging them into cold oil for two hours.

Effectiveness of treatment is independent of the season of cutting, but depends directly upon the moisture content and the width of the sapwood. Chestnut poles cut during the period of maximum rate of diameter growth and thoroughly seasoned admit of best results in preservative treatment. Spring and summer cut poles reach such a condition more quickly than those cut in autumn and winter.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1908.

Consumption of Poles in 1906

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

The information in this circular concerning the consumption of poles during 1906 is based upon the number of poles purchased rather than the actual number produced during the year. It seems safe to assume, however, that the two were practically identical. Inquiries were sent out to more than 6,000 companies operating telegraph and telephone lines, electric light and power systems, trolley and street railway lines, and to railroad companies which operate their own telegraph or telephone lines. Practically all replied. The number of poles purchased during the year, as shown by these statistics, was 3,574,666, valued at \$9,471,171 at the point of purchase. These figures do not include poles less than 20 feet long. Shorter poles are used for local lines and for temporary work, but they constitute only a small percentage of the total.

WOODS USED.

Table 1 shows, by kinds of woods, the quantity and value of round and sawed poles purchased in 1906. In both classes cedar ranks first and chestnut second. These two together furnish nearly nine-tenths of all the poles used, cedar supplying about three-fifths and chestnut over one-fourth.

TABLE 1.—Number and value of round and sawed poles purchased in 1906.

Kind.	Total.			Round poles.			Sawed poles.		
	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.
	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cedar.....	2,174,279	5,579,891	2.57	2,169,869	5,571,312	2.57	4,410	8,579	1.95
Chestnut.....	988,084	2,625,568	2.66	987,303	2,619,314	2.65	781	6,254	8.00
Pine.....	177,809	686,803	3.86	162,601	590,736	3.63	15,208	96,067	6.32
Cypress.....	111,657	256,950	2.30	111,292	255,867	2.30	365	1,083	2.97
Juniper.....	57,064	163,437	2.86	57,064	163,437	2.86			
Redwood.....	24,760	87,189	3.56	480	3,253	6.78	24,280	83,936	3.46
Oak.....	9,924	13,951	1.41	8,624	10,831	1.26	1,300	3,120	2.40
Fir.....	9,601	21,637	2.25	8,741	19,915	2.28	860	1,722	2.00
All other.....	21,488	35,745	1.68	20,901	35,025	1.68	587	720	1.23
Total.....	3,574,666	9,471,171	2.65	3,526,875	9,269,690	2.63	47,791	201,481	4.22

In average value per pole at the point of purchase, pine stands highest. This is due not to greater intrinsic value of the wood, but to the greater proportion of large pine poles as compared with other kinds. Oak shows the lowest average value. The average price per pole for all kinds of timber in the United States was \$2.65. Round poles brought an average of \$2.63 and sawed poles \$4.22 each. The higher cost of the sawed product is due chiefly to the additional labor and material necessary in their manufacture.

Cedar and chestnut are the principal trees cut for round poles; pine and redwood the chief ones sawed. Redwood is seldom found small enough to use for round poles. The sapwood of pine decays rapidly; consequently a sawed pine pole from which the sapwood has been removed will last longer than a round one. The average per pole values of the different kinds of wood are interesting in a general way, but can not be used for exact comparisons because the different sizes of poles are not distinguished. The explanation for the apparently unreasonable discrepancy between the values of round and sawed cedar poles is found in the fact that all the sawed cedar poles are of small sizes.

SIZES USED.

Table 2 shows the quantity and value of the different kinds of poles, classified by length. It was found impracticable to attempt a classification by both length and top diameter, because complicated tables would have resulted. The first class covers all poles from 20 to 25 feet long, inclusive; the second those from 26 to 30, inclusive; the third those from 31 to 35, and so on. The last class presented embraces all poles 41 feet or more in length.

TABLE 2.—*Length of poles purchased in 1906.*

CEDAR.

Length.	Round.			Sawed.		
	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.
<i>Feet.</i>						
25.....	1,305,148	\$1,558,025	\$1.19	3,616	\$5,387	\$1.49
30.....	408,139	1,316,049	3.22	686	2,296	3.35
35.....	262,739	1,296,874	4.94	77	589	7.65
40.....	123,391	760,960	6.17	31	307	9.90
45.....	70,452	639,404	9.08			
Total.....	2,169,869	5,571,312	2.57	4,410	8,579	1.95

TABLE 2.—*Length of poles purchased in 1906—Continued.*

CHESTNUT.

Length.	Round.			Sawed.		
	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.
<i>Feet.</i>						
25.....	404,877	\$575,436	\$1.42	3	\$14	\$4.67
30.....	265,315	668,602	2.52	339	2,025	5.97
35.....	184,028	616,277	3.35	155	890	5.74
40.....	75,108	348,684	4.64	135	969	7.18
45.....	57,975	410,315	7.08	149	2,356	15.81
Total.....	987,303	2,619,314	2.65	781	6,254	8.01

CYPRESS.

25.....	27,041	\$29,554	\$1.09	97	\$254	\$2.62
30.....	40,263	49,929	1.24	258	799	3.10
35.....	22,700	68,934	3.04	3	9	3.00
40.....	14,101	62,346	4.42	5	14	2.80
45.....	7,187	45,104	6.28	2	7	3.50
Total.....	111,292	255,867	2.30	365	1,083	2.97

JUNIPER.

25.....	24,063	\$39,025	\$1.62	.....	.....	.....
30.....	12,003	32,421	2.70	.....	.....	.....
35.....	10,638	39,182	3.68	.....	.....	.....
40.....	4,113	16,804	4.09	.....	.....	.....
45.....	6,247	36,005	5.76	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	57,064	163,437	2.86	.....	.....	.....

PINE.

25.....	77,730	\$130,702	\$1.68	4,650	\$13,127	\$2.82
30.....	30,520	96,907	3.18	4,496	29,826	6.63
35.....	25,914	125,396	4.84	4,547	32,959	7.23
40.....	15,828	81,205	5.13	964	9,208	9.55
45.....	12,609	156,526	12.41	551	10,947	19.87
Total.....	162,601	590,736	3.63	15,208	96,067	6.32

OAK.

25.....	7,748	\$8,995	\$1.16	1,300	\$3,120	\$2.40
30.....	807	1,701	2.11	.....	.....	.....
35.....	35	52	1.49	.....	.....	.....
40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45.....	34	83	2.44	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,624	10,831	1.26	1,300	3,120	2.40

TABLE 2.—Length of poles purchased in 1906—Continued.

FIR.

Length.	Round.			Sawed.		
	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.	Number.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value.
<i>Feet.</i>						
25.....	1,418	\$2,118	\$1.49	800	\$1,610	\$2.01
30.....	5,502	12,716	2.31	30	52	1.73
35.....	1,552	4,228	2.72	30	60	2.00
40.....	194	553	2.85			
45.....	75	300	4.00			
Total.....	8,741	19,915	2.28	860	1,722	2.00

REDWOOD.

25.....				19,181	\$52,514	\$2.74
30.....	470	\$3,145	\$6.69	4,431	24,410	5.51
35.....				179	1,668	9.32
40.....	6	66	11.00	350	3,646	10.42
45.....	4	42	10.50	139	1,698	12.22
Total.....	480	3,253	6.78	24,280	83,936	3.46

ALL OTHER

25.....	14,369	\$17,923	\$1.25	511	\$384	\$0.75
30.....	3,454	7,967	2.31	33	102	3.09
35.....	1,913	3,487	1.82	43	234	5.44
40.....	843	3,394	4.03			
45.....	322	2,254	7.00			
Total.....	20,901	35,025	1.68	587	720	1.23

TOTAL.

25.....	1,862,394	\$2,361,778	\$1.27	30,158	\$76,410	\$2.53
30.....	766,473	2,189,437	2.86	10,273	59,510	5.79
35.....	509,519	2,154,430	4.23	5,034	36,409	7.23
40.....	233,584	1,274,012	5.45	1,485	14,144	9.52
45.....	154,905	1,290,033	8.33	841	15,008	17.85
Total.....	3,526,875	9,269,690	2.69	47,791	201,481	4.22

The shortest or 25-foot class takes in three-fourths of the redwood poles, three-fifths of the cedar, one-half of the chestnut, and two-fifths of the juniper. With cypress the quantities are more evenly distributed among the 25, 30 and 35-foot sizes.

The price of the poles at the point of purchase is the basis on which their value was determined. In theory this price might be supposed to represent the spot value of the poles at the nearest point of shipment. In practice, however, this is not always the case. For example, one consumer may purchase directly from the

producer, and the cost of poles at the point of purchase is then the spot value, while another company operating in the same territory as the first may deal with a local middleman, in which case the cost at the point of purchase includes transportation charges. This condition is, at least partly, the cause of the differences between the values per pole of different woods in the same size class as shown in Table 2. The smallest size class of cedar pole, for example, shows a lower average value than the corresponding pine and chestnut poles—that is, cedar poles are oftener purchased at the point of production than are pine or chestnut. There is a possibility also that within this class size there are more short cedar poles than is the case with the other woods.

NUMBER OF POLES USED BY VARIOUS KINDS OF ELECTRICAL COMPANIES.

Table 3 shows the kind, quantity, and value of the poles bought by the four principal classes of consumers—telegraph and telephone companies, steam railroad companies, street railway companies, and electric light and power companies. The street railways are grouped with the electric light and power companies, because not infrequently one company serves in a double capacity and separation was impossible.

The telegraph and telephone companies purchased about two-thirds of the total number reported and the street railway, light, and power companies about one-fourth. The remainder is credited to railroad companies which own and operate their own telegraph or telephone lines.

SUPPLY.

The regions of supply of the two principal pole timbers—cedar and chestnut—are fairly well defined and are, unfortunately, extremely limited. The present source of supply of cedar poles in the United States is confined almost entirely to the Lake States. The total purchase of cedar poles reported for the United States in 1906 was 2,174,279. The production of the Northwestern Cedarman's Association, which operates in the Lake States, as shown by the association statistics, was more than 1,700,000. The greater part of the production outside the Lake States can be credited to two sources—Maine and the adjoining States, including the Adirondacks in New York, and the Idaho cedar territory. From these districts cedar poles are shipped to practically every State in the Union.

TABLE 3.—*Poles purchased by various classes of consumers in 1906.*

Kind.	Total.			Telephone and telegraph companies.		
	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.
	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cedar.....	2,174,279	5,579,891	2.57	1,532,906	3,079,852	2.01
Chestnut.....	988,084	2,625,568	2.66	661,898	1,510,484	2.28
Cypress.....	111,657	256,950	2.30	21,395	36,559	1.71
Juniper.....	57,064	168,437	2.86	38,331	91,854	2.40
Pine.....	177,809	686,803	3.86	121,609	478,427	3.93
Oak.....	9,924	13,951	1.41	2,980	1,500	.50
Fir.....	9,601	21,637	2.25	9	94	10.44
Redwood.....	24,760	87,189	3.56	7,140	24,390	3.42
All other.....	21,488	35,745	1.68	9,454	11,789	1.25
Total.....	3,574,666	9,471,171	2.65	2,395,722	5,234,949	2.19

Kind.	Steam railroad companies.			Street railroads, electric light and power companies.		
	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.	Quantity.	Value at point of purchase.	Average value per pole.
	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cedar.....	144,359	371,246	2.57	497,014	2,128,793	4.28
Chestnut.....	63,151	139,579	2.21	263,035	975,505	3.71
Cypress.....	11,976	20,271	1.69	78,286	200,120	2.56
Juniper.....	465	638	1.37	18,268	70,945	3.88
Pine.....	16,826	22,866	1.36	39,374	185,510	4.71
Oak.....	2,736	2,549	.92	4,208	9,902	2.35
Fir.....	1,284	2,533	1.97	8,308	19,010	2.29
Redwood.....	9,871	21,920	2.22	7,749	40,879	5.28
All other.....	3,600	4,225	1.17	8,434	19,731	2.34
Total.....	254,268	585,827	2.30	924,676	3,650,395	3.95

The regions from which the supply of chestnut poles is drawn are even narrower. A small territory—embracing parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia—furnishes nearly all of these poles. Cypress poles necessarily come from the South, probably the greater part from the Gulf States; juniper, from Virginia, the Carolinas, and other South Atlantic States. Redwood comes wholly from California.

With the regions of supply so restricted, transportation becomes an important factor. The cost of the pole is sometimes doubled by freight charges. This difficulty is obviated, in a measure, by the use of local woods, cypress and pine in the Southern States, for instance, and chestnut and juniper in the Atlantic States. On the Pacific coast cedar is supplemented to a considerable extent by pine and redwood. But such local supplies are insufficient, and cedar and pine are found everywhere.

There are no data available which show even approximately the quantity of cedar still standing in this country or Canada to meet the enormous demand of 2,000,000 poles each year. It is certain, however, that when the present supply is exhausted it will be gone forever, since the cedar, though it reproduces fairly well, grows so slowly that other kinds of trees, chestnut for instance, will be more profitable to produce by systematic management.

SUITABILITY OF VARIOUS WOODS.

There are several qualities which timber must possess to adapt it to use for poles. The most important of these are: Durability in contact with the soil, minimum weight, straightness coupled with relatively small size, and little taper. The wood must be soft, so that the spikes of a climber may enter readily, and at the same time it must have strength to support considerable weight. These qualities are admirably combined in cedar and in juniper, which commercially is a cedar. No other woods possess so many.

Chestnut and cypress are both durable; chestnut is not so straight as cedar and is liable to be knotty. The wood, though soft, is not as soft as cedar. It has greater strength, but this advantage is more than counterbalanced by its greater weight, which prohibits long shipments. Cypress frequently is too large for use as a pole and has greater value for lumber. Even when its general diameter is small enough the butt will often be so big that it adds too much weight. Pine, besides being heavier than cedar, is so much less durable that it can not compete as a pole wood without preservative treatment. Redwood possesses durability, lightness, and softness, but its size necessitates sawing, which adds to the cost.

PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT.

One of the results of the increased cost of poles and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of satisfactory stock has been an effort to increase the period of service of poles by preservatives, generally by applying a liquid to the whole of the pole, or, more generally, to the butt, which is most liable to decay. Poles which have not been treated with preservatives may be expected to give from ten to fifteen years of service, roughly speaking.

Creosote is probably more extensively used than any other preservative, though ordinary paint is a common agent. For the butt tar is often employed, and charring by fire is found useful. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is carrying on exten-

sive experiments in cooperation with the Forest Service to determine the best methods and materials. Several experimental lines of variously treated poles have been erected and careful records of the behavior of each pole is being kept. By the comparatively new open-tank treatment the preservative is forced into the wood of the butt by a much simpler and more inexpensive method than was formerly used.^a

Successful preservatives make possible the use for poles of a great number of otherwise unsuitable timbers, many of them among the cheaper and more abundant woods.

Approved.

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1907.

^a Forest Service Circular 104: Brush and Tank Pole Treatments.

Prolonging the Life of Mine Timbers

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

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THE STUDY.

In the cost of mining and preparing anthracite, timber is a large factor. In 1905 for every ton of coal mined the timber used cost 8 cents, while the annual timber consumption for the whole anthracite region represented the cutting of approximately 150,000 acres of forest. Mine operators know that the rapidly increasing price and the decreasing supply of timber demand that every stick used either outside or inside the mines should be so handled as to give the greatest possible service.

In 1906 the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, planned and carried on a series of experiments to determine the best methods of prolonging the life of mine timber. The results of the study are contained in this circular.

FACTORS DESTRUCTIVE TO ANTHRACITE MINE TIMBER.

Forty-five per cent. of mine timber is destroyed by decay, while breakage, wear, and insects together destroy the remainder. (See fig. 1.) It is decay and its prevention in which the Forest Service is more especially interested. By direct experiment it is being shown that both oils and chemical salts, and the precaution of peeling and seasoning, prolong the life of the timber. The point of first practical importance, then, is: What method of handling and what preservative treatment will give the greatest service at the least expense?

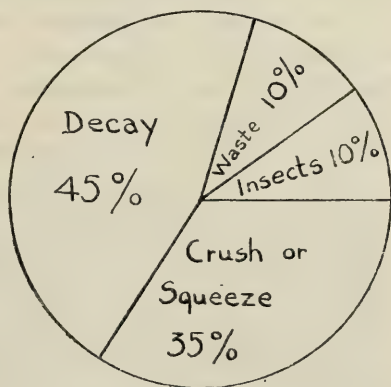


FIG. 1.—Diagram showing relative importance of the causes of destruction of mine timbers.

Decay.

Decay or rot is produced solely by certain organisms called bacteria and fungi. The species of fungi most destructive to mine timbers are *Fomes annosus* and *Polystictus versicolor*, of which the former is confined almost exclusively to the pines, and the latter is common in red and black oaks.

Germes or spores which produce decay may gain access to the timber at any time before or after it is cut, though for the most part the disease is contracted in the mines from decaying timber near by. In untreated timber, rough surfaces of bark and wood furnish a foothold for the spores, which subsequently germinate and attack the wood tissues. Spores may also enter timber only superficially treated through checks, cracks, or nail wounds.

For a fungus to exist it must have a definite amount of air and water, food, and heat. If mining conditions were such that the timber could be kept always wet or always dry, it would never decay. It is the alternating wet and dry conditions or continuous dampness which produce rot.

Ventilation is a very large factor in the life of mine timber. Poorly ventilated gangways and air passages, with a fair degree of moisture and a fairly high temperature, are favorable to fungous growth, and hence to rapid decay.

It is probably impossible to exterminate disease and so wholly to prevent decay in mine timber. Right preservative treatment, together with careful handling of the timber, will, however, reduce both to a minimum.

Breakage.

A large percentage of the gangway timber used in anthracite mines is broken by the "squeeze" and "crush" of coal and rock. Where timber is certain to be broken in a few days or weeks, expensive preservative treatment would not be economical. However, in many situations the timber is broken only after it has been greatly weakened by decay, and for these cases an inexpensive form of treatment may very properly be considered.

Wear.

Cross-ties in main haulage ways are constantly worn by the rails and by the feet of mules. Wooden rollers, drum laggings, etc., have to be replaced when worn by the constant contact of ropes and cables. A preservative treatment is obviously not suitable for timber subjected to this sort of wear.

Insects.

The important part which insects play in the destruction of mine timbers is rarely realized. They are for the most part brought into the mines with the timber. Regular and thorough inspection and the rigid condemnation of insect-infested timber would therefore greatly reduce the loss from this source.

Insects bore into sound wood and greatly weaken it and, moreover, leave holes or galleries which encourage the entrance of wood-destroying fungi. A good preservative treatment will protect the timber from insect attack, as well as prevent decay. If the bark is removed from timber soon after it is cut it will not be attacked by wood-boring insects until the wood becomes old and dry, after which it may be attacked by "powder post" and other borers.

Waste.

In the handling of timber for its many uses in the mines there is some unnecessary waste. Though decay or a fracture is often confined to but one part of a set, the entire set is rendered useless. Therefore if it is possible to preserve the threatened part, the whole prop or set may be saved. Again, in certain situations the sizes of mine timbers may often be materially reduced provided they are kept sound. Under present conditions the timber is often large enough to do its work after decay has progressed to a considerable depth. Instead of offsetting this decay with sizes larger than necessary, smaller treated timbers may be used with economy.

The utilization of waste mining timber has been carefully investigated. Short sections of broken and partially decayed round timber have been split into laggings with some success. Worn-out and broken planks, sills, rollers, etc., have been profitably disposed of to railroad companies as fuel wood for locomotives with the additional benefit of cleaning up around the collieries. Worn-out drum laggings and short ends of sound gangway timber, formerly regarded as useless, have been sawed into short mine plank, car lumber, pulley bearers, and slab plank. Rough slabs from the mills have been split into laggings and the refuse of the mill consumed as fuel.

THE EXPERIMENTS.*Plan of Experiment.*

Sets of round gangway timber averaging 13 inches in diameter were chosen as a basis for the experimental treating work. These sets, which are used for supporting the main haulage ways, consist

of two legs (commonly 9 and 10 feet long) and a collar (from 6 to 7 feet long). They are usually placed in gangways at intervals of 5 feet through miles of passages. Each set represents about 26 cubic feet of timber, and one gangway frequently contains 1,000 sets. Ten gangways to a colliery is not an unusual number, and since the average life of the timber in these gangways is hardly above two years, the consumption of timber in anthracite operations is vast. (Fig. 2.)

It was early realized by the Forest Service that a successful preservative treatment would effect great saving in the use of this gangway timber, and the chief object of the experimental work was to learn to what extent gangway timber would be benefited by peeling, by seasoning or drying out, and by treating with a wood preservative. The comparative value of different kinds of wood for gangway timber was also considered. Pennsylvania pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) and Southern loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) were the principal experimental timbers, since these species furnished the bulk of the round timber used in the mines of the company. Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) were tested as species suitable for planting in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Peeling the Timber.

Experiments have shown that peeled timber is superior in durability to unpeeled timber. The space between the bark and the wood especially favors the development of wood-destroying fungi

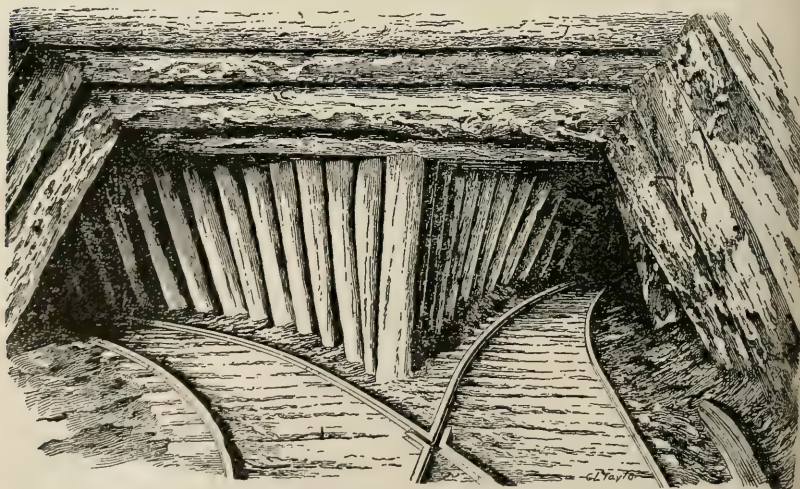


FIG. 2.—View in a Pennsylvania coal mine, showing the great amount of timber that is used.
(Drawn from a photograph.)

and is a breeding place for many forms of insect life. When, after placement in the mines, the bark begins to flake off, the timber has already begun to decay. The cost of peeling timber before it goes into the mine ranges from 20 cents to 50 cents per ton of wood, according to local conditions and the kind of timber.

Seasoning the Timber.

Seasoning or drying gives mining timber greater strength and durability. A stick of wet timber has only about one-half the strength of a similar stick absolutely dry. Though it is not practicable for mining companies to hold their timber until it is absolutely air dry, peeled timber will dry out sufficiently in a few months to gain in both strength and durability. From two to four months is necessary for proper seasoning.

To learn the possible loss in weight in round gangway timber, due to peeling and seasoning, a test was conducted at one of the collieries of the company. Representative sticks of Southern loblolly pine, averaging from 11 to 13 inches in diameter and from 9 to 10 feet in length, were chosen. This timber was weighed immediately before and after peeling to determine the weight of the bark. It was then weighed every two weeks until seasoned, to learn the weight of the water evaporated. The time of the year greatly favored rapid seasoning. The short lengths into which the timber

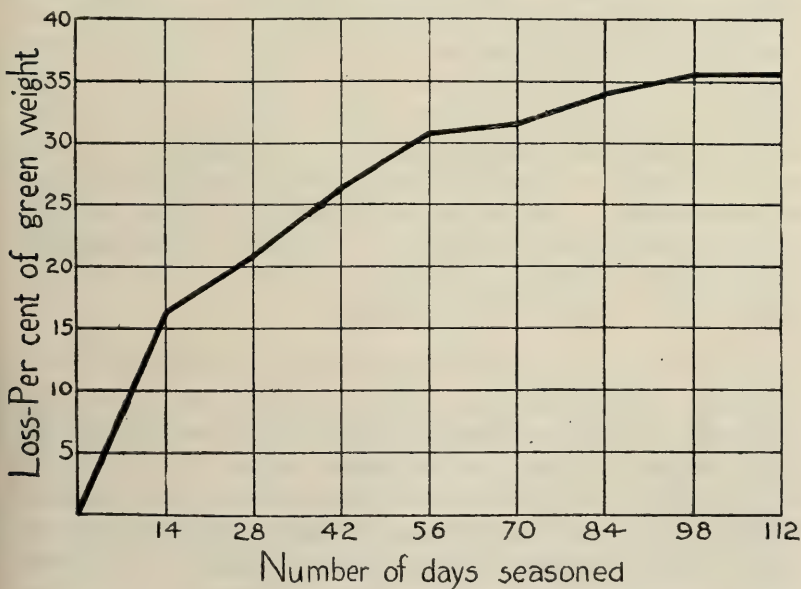


FIG. 2.—Diagram showing percentage of loss of green weight by seasoning

was sawed gave a large drying surface in proportion to volume, and longer sticks would season more slowly. (Fig. 3.) Table 1 gives a synopsis of this test.

TABLE 1.—*Peeling and seasoning test, Southern loblolly pine round timber April 17 to July 14, 1906.*

Total loss of green weight by peeling.....	Per cent. 8.1
Total loss of green weight by seasoning.....	35.1
Peeling and seasoning.....	43.2

RATE OF SEASONING.

Number of days seasoned.	Percentage of green weight lost.	Number of days seasoned.	Percentage of green weight lost.
14	16.2	70	31.4
28	20.5	84	33.7
42	26.2	98	35.1
50	30.3		

If a mining company handles its own timber from the woods to the mines the saving in freight made possible by peeling and seasoning can readily be estimated. Labor is the principal factor in the cost of peeling, while the cost of seasoning must be represented by the loss of interest on the capital invested in the timber during the seasoning period. However, these additional items of expense are more than offset by a maximum reduction in freight of from 30 to 40 per cent and by the far better condition of the timber with regard to both its life at the mines and the readiness with which it will take preservative treatment. The peeling of timber at the mines has been unsatisfactory and expensive, because of the limited amount of yard room and the accumulation of bark. The following considerations favor peeling in the woods: (1) The saving in the cost of freight due to peeling and seasoning; (2) the saving of yard room at the mines; and (3) the prevention of fungous disease and insect attack by early peeling.

Treating the Timber.

Peeling and seasoning mine timber unquestionably increase its durability. However, in order to prolong its life to the fullest extent, a preservative treatment is necessary. (Fig. 4.)

Impregnated wood resists decay because the preservative is antiseptic and excludes the moisture necessary for fungous growth. Timber used in the mines was treated with a variety of preservatives under several methods of application. Both green and sea-

soned timbers were treated to determine both the relative value of the treatments and the best method of handling preparatory to treatment. If treated at all, the timber must be peeled. Table 2 shows: (1) The method of treatment; (2) the preservative ap-

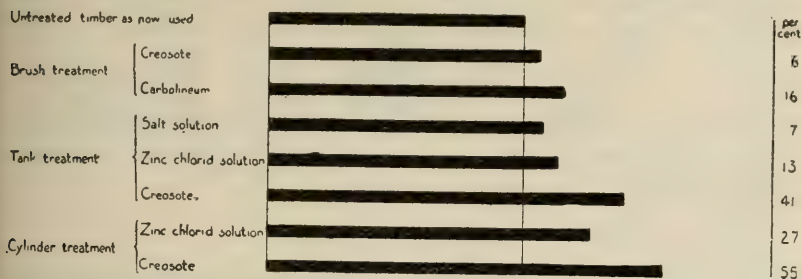


FIG. 4.—Increased life necessary to pay the cost of preservative treatments; shown by length of horizontal lines as compared with the first, which represents life of untreated timber.

plied; (3) the cost of the preservative; (4) the cost of the treatment, both for an average set of gangway timber and per cubic foot.

TABLE 2.—*Method and cost of treatment of mine props.*

Method of treatment.	Preservative applied.	Cost of preservative.	Cost of treatment.		Absorption per cubic foot.
			Per set of gangway timber (25.8 cubic feet).	Per cubic foot.	
					<i>Pounds.</i>
Brush.....	{ Creosote (dead oil of coal tar)...	\$0.09 per gallon...	\$0.40	\$0.015	.....
	{ Carbolineum.....	.70 per gallon...	1.15	.045	.....
	{ Salt solution, magnesium chlorid, 15 per cent.....	.01 per pound...	.50	.02	.....
Open tank without pressure.	{ Zinc chlorid solution, 6 per cent.	.04 per pound...	.90	.035	.....
	{ Creosote.....	.09 per gallon...	2.85	.11	10
Cylinder with pressure.	{ Zinc chlorid solution, 6 per cent.	.04 per pound...	1.90	.075	.....
	{ Creosote.....	.09 per gallon...	3.85	.15	10

Brush Treatments.

Brush treatments with both creosote and carbolineum were applied in two coats to the Pennsylvania and Southern pines. A large flat brush and a kettle of the hot preservative are all that is required for this treatment. A very small amount of the preserving fluid suffices, but the cost of application in proportion to the results obtained is considerable. For small individual operators who can not afford the cost of a large plant, brush treatments are feasible and economical.

The disadvantages of brush treatments are :

- (1) The difficulty of completely covering the timber and filling all checks and cracks.
- (2) The very slight penetration secured. The subsequent checking or opening of the timber may often allow disease to pass through the shallow exterior band into the untreated interior wood.

Open-tank Treatments.

Pitch pine and loblolly pine have been most successfully treated with both creosote (dead oil of coal tar) and a 6 per cent solution of zinc chlorid by the open-tank process.

Description of Tank.

The experimental open tank was, for the most part, constructed from old material already in the possession of the company. A section of an old boiler 34 inches in diameter and 13 feet in length was set vertically in the ground to a depth of 5 feet. This tank had a double bottom, separated by a space of 1 foot. Between the two bottoms a coil of 1-inch pipe 20 feet in length carrying a steam pressure of 110 pounds per square inch furnished the heating surface necessary to give the preservative fluid a maximum temperature of 240° F. This coil was connected by a 1-inch pipe to a 10-inch steam main 75 feet distant. The timbers, which were placed vertically in the tank, were immersed by attaching a circular weight to their lower ends. The timbers were lowered into and hoisted from the tank by means of a small hand derrick with a swinging arm.

Description of the Treatment.

The open-tank treatment as given in this experiment was briefly as follows: Green, partially seasoned, and thoroughly seasoned timber was lowered into the tank and immersed in creosote, or in a zinc chlorid or salt solution, at a temperature of from 90° to 120° F. The temperature of the creosote was raised by the coils to from 212° to 220° F., and that of the zinc chlorid or the salt solution to about 212° F. In no case, however, was the temperature allowed to go above 240° F. for fear of injuring the fiber of the timber and so decreasing its strength. When this hot bath was over the steam was turned off, and the timber was allowed to stand until the liquid cooled to a temperature of from 170° to 100° F. The periods of heat and of cooling were varied for each kind of timber and for each stage of its seasoning. The time required for the cooling operation, which depended largely upon the temperature of

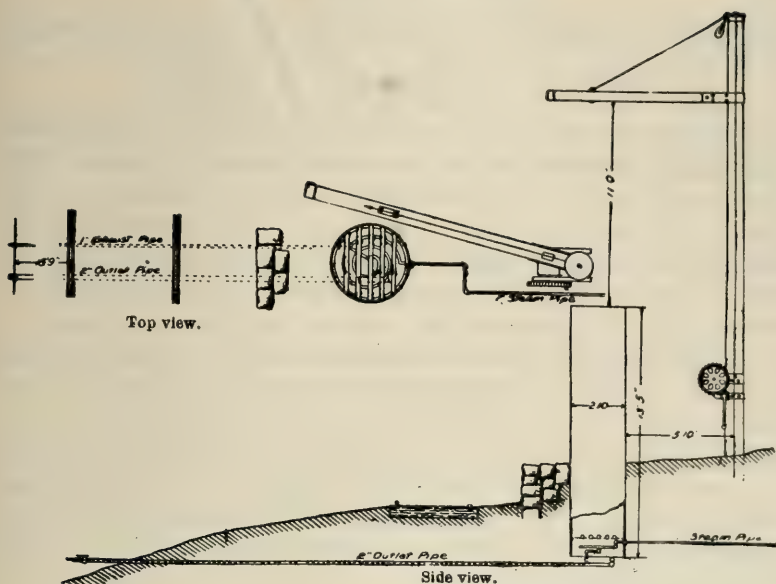


Fig. 5.—Diagram of an experimental tank used for treating mine timbers.

the atmosphere, was usually from three to twelve hours. For the whole treatment the time varied from six to twenty hours.

Theory of the Open-Tank Process.

The theory of the open-tank process may be given in a few words. The heat of the preservative expands and expels a portion of the air and water contained in the cellular and intercellular spaces of the wood tissue, and as the preservative cools there is a contraction and condensation of the air and water which remain. To destroy the partial vacuum thus formed, the liquid is forced by atmospheric pressure into the cellular and intercellular spaces, a process aided, of course, by capillary attraction. In point of fact, therefore, the hot bath merely prepares the wood for absorbing the preservative, and the actual impregnation follows as the preservative cools.

The ease and effectiveness with which timber can be treated by this process depend upon the kind of wood and its degree of dryness. In one species the structure of the wood tissues may effectually resist and in another may greatly favor the expulsion of air and water during the hot bath; in seasoned timber air, and in green timber water, is the chief element to be removed before the wood can be impregnated, and since air may be expelled much

more easily than water, seasoned timber is the more successfully treated.

Possibilities and Regulations of the Treatment.

Loblolly and pitch pine, among the more important mining timbers of the anthracite region, have been treated by the open-tank process with particular success. By simply immersing the timber first in hot and then in cold preservative fluids a penetration of from 1 inch in green timber to from 4 to 5 inches in seasoned timber has easily been secured. Aqueous solutions of zinc chlorid and common salt have been absorbed with as much ease as creosote.

In timbers which have a considerable proportion of heartwood the line of demarcation separating heartwood and sapwood is frequently also the line separating the treated and the untreated wood. In past experiments with the open-tank process the heartwood has not been penetrated to a great depth, though this may be accomplished hereafter. The sapwood of chestnut and red oak has been treated with a fair degree of success, but with extremely little penetration of the heartwood.

With absolutely green timber it has been a question of obtaining the greatest possible impregnation in the entire period of treatment (twenty hours). For green timber the period of heat or preparation for treatment has been increased from its usual length (seven hours) to eighteen hours, and this timber has been given two separate entire treatments on successive days without any improvement over the standard treatment of twenty hours.

The treatment of loblolly and pitch pine is regulated by the proportion of heartwood and sapwood contained and the degree of

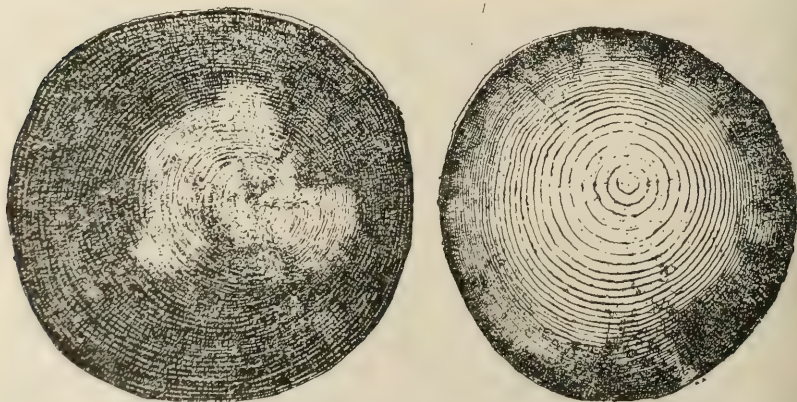


FIG. 6.—Comparative penetration in seasoned and green loblolly pine. Both sticks were given the same treatment. The seasoned piece has practically full penetration. (Drawn from a photograph.)

seasoning reached. With a stick of pine absorption is more easily controlled by varying the duration of the cold bath than by varying that of the hot bath. The duration of the hot bath necessary to prepare any form or kind of timber for impregnation is exceedingly variable. Seasoned timber, however, absorbs the cooling preservative with a fair degree of regularity down to a temperature of 120° F. (Fig. 6.)

Table 3 gives average and representative treatments of loblolly and pitch pine by the open-tank process:

TABLE 3.—Average and representative treatments of loblolly and pitch pine by the open-tank process.

CREOSOTE.

AVERAGE ABSORPTION AND PENETRATION, LOBLOLLY PINE (PINUS TÆDA.)

Condition of timber.	Absorption per cubic foot.	Depth of penetration.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Green.....	5-7	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Seasoned (1 to 2 months).....	12-15	2-4.
Seasoned (3 to 4 months).....	20-25	5-Complete.

REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUAL RUNS, SEASONED LOBLOLLY PINE (NEARLY ALL SAPWOOD.)

Time seasoned.	Total length of treatment.	Duration of hot bath.	Temperature.		Absorption per cubic foot.	Penetration.
			Average.	Maximum.		
<i>Months.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>° F.</i>	<i>° F.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
3	24	7	230	240	22.0	4-5
3	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	235	22.5	4-5
3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	178	220	10.7	2-3
3	6	2	173	210	10.7	2-3
3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	198	10.2	2-3

REPRESENTATIVE INDIVIDUAL RUNS, SEASONED PITCH PINE (HEARTWOOD AND SAPWOOD).

Time seasoned.	Total length of treatment.	Duration of hot bath.	Temperature.		Absorption.	Penetration.	Width of sapwood.
			Average.	Maximum.			
<i>Months.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>° F.</i>	<i>° F.</i>	<i>Lbs. per cu. ft.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
4	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	240	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
4	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	218	240	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	22	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	209	232	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE 3.—Average and representative treatments of loblolly and pitch pine by the open-tank process—Continued.

SOLUTION OF ZINC CHLORID (6-8 PER CENT).

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LOBLOLLY PINE (NEARLY ALL SAPWOOD)

Total length of treatment.	Length of period in hot solution.	Temperature.		Absorption.	Penetration
		Average	Maximum.		
Hours.	Hours.	° F.	° F.	Lbs. per cu. ft.	Inches.
20	6	200	210	20	3-5
20	6	200	210	35	4-6

Summary of the Open-tank Treatment.

(a) Loblolly and pitch pine can be successfully and economically treated by simple immersion in successive hot and cold baths in an open tank, at a cost of about 11 cents per cubic foot.

(b) Green timber is treated with far more difficulty than seasoned timber.

(c) The difference in weight of green timber before and after treatment is by no means indicative of the amount of the preservative absorbed. The simple application of the hot liquid to green timber slightly reduces its weight and yields no penetration. The same application to seasoned timber slightly increases its weight and gives a slight penetration. Green timber after treatment may show a penetration of 1 inch without an increase in weight.

(d) Heartwood of both loblolly pine and pitch pine is penetrated with far more difficulty than is the sapwood of the same species. This is especially the case with pitch pine, which clearly shows after treatment a distinct division between the treated sapwood and the untreated heartwood.

(e) Experiments indicate that for pine timbers of the same degree of dryness or containing equal proportions of heartwood and sapwood impregnation can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the duration of the cooling bath.

Cylinder Treatment.

Loblolly pine gangway timber was treated for experimental purposes in a closed cylinder under pressure. One portion of this timber was treated with 12 pounds of creosote per cubic foot, and the remainder with a 5 or 6 per cent. solution of zinc chlorid.

Method of Treatment.

The timber to be treated was loaded on trucks and drawn into a 6-foot steel cylinder by means of a wire cable. The doors of the cylinder were closed, and steam was turned in at the required pressure for from four to six hours. When the steam had been allowed to escape and the condensed water in the cylinder to run off, a vacuum of 22 inches was applied. During this process steam was passed through the heating coils within the cylinder. The preservative fluid was then run into the cylinder and pressure was applied until the desired absorption was attained.

Comparative Cost of Open-Tank and Cylinder Treatments.

The method of treatment in a closed cylinder under pressure is effective but expensive. Here, as in the previous treatments, the cost of the preservative is a large item, but the cost of application is far greater by the cylinder process than by the others. The saving secured by the open-tank method is due to—

(1) The omission of the steam, vacuum, and pressure features of the cylinder process and the elimination of the expensive machinery necessary for those stages of the treatment.

(2) The light construction of the tank, allowed by the lack of strain on the walls.

(3) The small amount of labor required in the operation of an open-tank plant, due to the simplicity of its construction and method of applying the preservative.

(4) The fact that the cost of construction and maintenance of an open-tank plant is less than one-fifth that of a cylinder plant of equal capacity.

COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL SETS OF GANGWAY TIMBER.

During the past year (1906-7) gangway timber of various species, peeled and unpeeled, green and seasoned, and treated and untreated, has been placed in gangways in the collieries of the company. (Fig 7.) Each and every kind and condition of gangway timber has been compared with the timber in most general use in the southern anthracite region, namely, green, unpeeled loblolly and pitch pines. The object of this comparison is to prove exactly to what extent the experimental timber is superior to that at present used. In the course of the experimental work the following comparisons have been made:

Species compared.	Treatments compared.
Loblolly pine (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	Brush.. {Creosote.
Pitch pine (<i>Pinus rigida</i>).	{Carbolineum.
Longleaf pine (<i>Pinus palustris</i>).	Open-tank.. {Creosote.
Chestnut (<i>Castanea dentata</i>).	{Solution of zinc chlorid.
Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>).	{Solution of sodium chlorid and magnesium chlorid.
	Cylinder.. {Creosote.
	{Solution of zinc chlorid.

KEEPING RECORDS.

The history of each set of gangway timber and each part of each set has been recorded in writing and on maps. These records include: (1) The date of setting; (2) the colliery; (3) the gangway; (4) the position in the gangway relative to the nearest chute and adjacent set of timber.

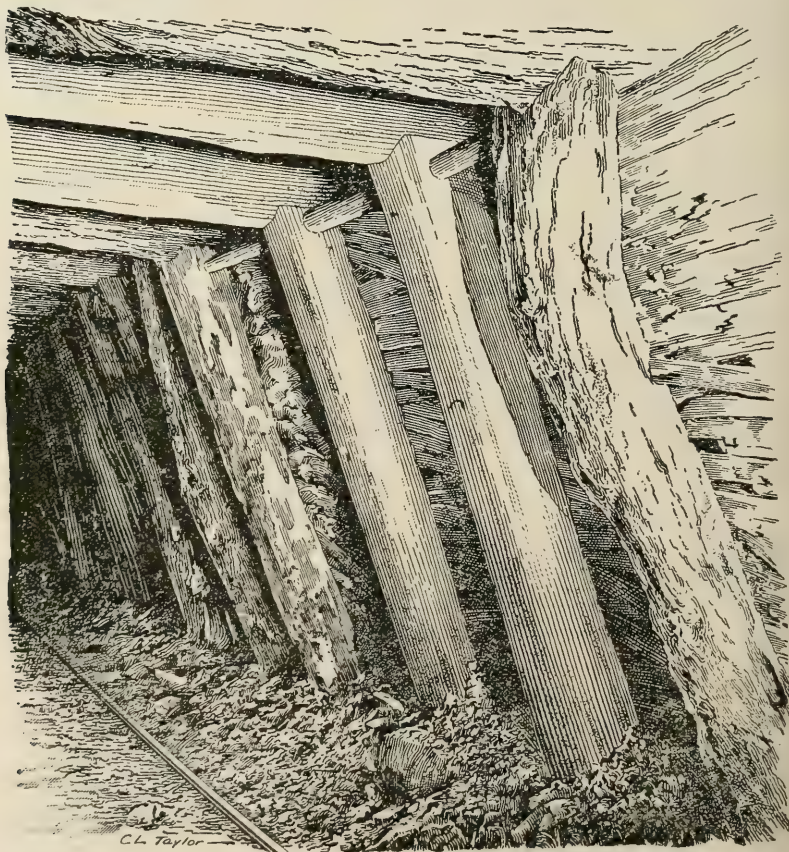


FIG. 7.—Partially seasoned loblolly pine gangway timbers after ten months' service. Treated with creosote by the open-tank process. (Drawn from a photograph.)

Table 4 gives a summary of the experimental sets of timber placed in the mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in 1906.

TABLE 4.—*Summary of experimental sets of timbers.*

	Colliery.			Total.
	Silver Creek.	Eagle Hill.	Wadesville.	
Untreated:				
Seasoned peeled.....	11 loblolly.....	26 loblolly.....		37
Green peeled.....	{ 44 loblolly..... 16 longleaf..... 112 loblolly.....	{ 16 loblolly..... 8 longleaf.....	{ 14 pitch pine.....	98
Green unpeeled.....	{ 31 pitch pine..... 8 black oak..... 1 white oak.....	{ 36 loblolly..... 7 pitch pine.....	{ 26 pitch pine.....	221
Total untreated.....				356
Brush treatment:				
Green—				
Carbolineum.....	14 loblolly.....	9 loblolly.....	4 pitch pine.....	27
Creosote.....	{ 18 loblolly..... 5 chestnut.....	{ 9 loblolly.....	6 pitch pine.....	38
Seasoned—				
Carbolineum.....	7 loblolly.....	9 loblolly.....	6 pitch pine.....	22
Creosote.....	9 loblolly.....	28 loblolly.....	5 loblolly.....	42
Total brush treatment.....				129
Tank treatment:				
Green—creosote.....	{ 104 loblolly..... 7 chestnut..... 5 pitch pine..... 2 black oak.....	{ 6 loblolly.....		124
Seasoned—				
Creosote.....	{ 29 loblolly..... 11 pitch pine.....	{		31
Salt.....			{ 17 pitch pine..... 14 loblolly.....	31
Zinc chlorid.....	{ 6 loblolly..... 5 longleaf.....	{		11
Total tank treatment.....				97
Cylinder treatment, seasoned:				
Creosote.....	23 loblolly.....			23
Zinc chlorid.....	50 loblolly.....			50
Total cylinder treatment.....				73
Grand total.....				755

RESULTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIMENTS.

Though results so far derived from actual experiments do not cover all classes of mine timber under all conditions, they show that it will unquestionably pay mining companies to peel their round timber, to season it for a few months, and to treat it thoroughly with some good preservative. For pitch pine and loblolly pine, the open-tank process with creosote has proved an efficient and economical method of treatment. The preservative value of zinc chlorid for mining purposes is yet to be determined. Gang-

way timbers treated with creosote by the cylinder process are standing well. Because of its cost, however, this form of treatment should not be considered unless, in comparison with the far less expensive open-tank method, it gives universally better results. Timbers treated by the brush method with creosote and carbolineum have so far effectively resisted decay. Because of the very simple method of application, brush treatment may prove advantageous for small consumers, or where the timber is in great danger of being broken by excessive crushes.

As a direct result of these cooperative experiments, the company is considering the advisability of treating their mine timber on a more extensive scale. Plans have been drawn up for the construction and erection of a commercial open-tank wood-preserving plant at one of its collieries. This plant will have a daily capacity of about thirty sets of gangway timber (800 cubic feet), and will be large enough to treat all timber at this colliery except that which is broken or worn out. Creosote or a solution of zinc chlorid, or both, will be the preservative fluids used, although the plant is designed for the use of any preservative which may prove efficient.

A TIMBER POLICY FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF MINE TIMBER.

If a mining company has proved by actual experiment that timber preservation is practical and economical, it should be in a position to carry it out. To do this timber can not be rushed directly from the woods to the mines; there must be time for preparing it for treatment and for treating it. This means the storage of a reserve supply of felled timber at one or more points.

To insure a regular supply of timber for their present and future needs mining companies should purchase and operate tracts of timber land. For such an investment to be permanent, the logging must be carefully and economically done, and the forest protected from fire and managed on sound principles. The timber should be peeled immediately upon being felled in the woods, and allowed to season while waiting on cars for shipment. In this way freight charges on bark and a portion of the water present in green wood will be saved and the timber will be rendered more resistant to decay. In many cases the time consumed before and during transportation may be enough to season the timber sufficiently to prepare it for preservative treatment on its arrival at the mines.

A careful and thorough inspection of all timber is strongly recommended. It would be poor economy to apply expensive pre-

servative treatments to defective material. Timber cut from land owned by the mining company should be inspected in the woods or at the point of shipment to avoid unnecessary freight charges. Timber shipped to the mines by outside parties should be just as carefully inspected. At present timber is sometimes accepted in such condition that it is doubtful whether its service in the mines would pay for the cost of setting it, exclusive of the cost of the timber. No matter how critical the timber situation may be, it is believed that the policy of accepting everything is a poor one.

More supervision in the setting of mine timber is suggested. A contract system of timbering without proper supervision means setting the greatest amount of timber in the shortest possible time, regardless of where and how the timber is placed. If timber is so placed that it can not properly resist the strains to which it is subjected, and its strength is not utilized, it represents a partial or total loss. If it will pay to treat timber with preservatives in order to resist decay, it will surely pay to handle it right to resist the allied factors of destruction.

It should be borne in mind that the results derived from these experiments are especially applicable to the Pennsylvania and Southern pines used in the anthracite mines of the Schuylkill region. For other forms of mining and in other regions it will be necessary to conduct other experiments to meet local requirements.

Results obtained by actual experiment clearly prove that it will pay mining companies to peel their timber, to season it for several months, and to treat it with a good wood preservative. Loblolly and pitch pine have been most successfully preserved by a treatment with creosote in an open tank. This method of treatment is simple and economical. As a direct result of the experimental work the company is considering the advisability of taking up wood-preserving work on a more extensive basis, and has drawn up plans for the erection of an open-tank wood-preserving plant at one of its collieries.

In order to apply a preservative treatment successfully, a mining company must be able to regulate its timber supply. To regulate this timber supply and to make adequate provisions for the future, it is advisable that mining companies own and operate tracts of timberland. By peeling and seasoning timber where it is cut a reduction in freight charges of 30 to 40 per cent. is possible.

The necessary waste timber about the mines can be utilized and the unnecessary waste largely prevented.

A strict and efficient system of inspection for all timber and

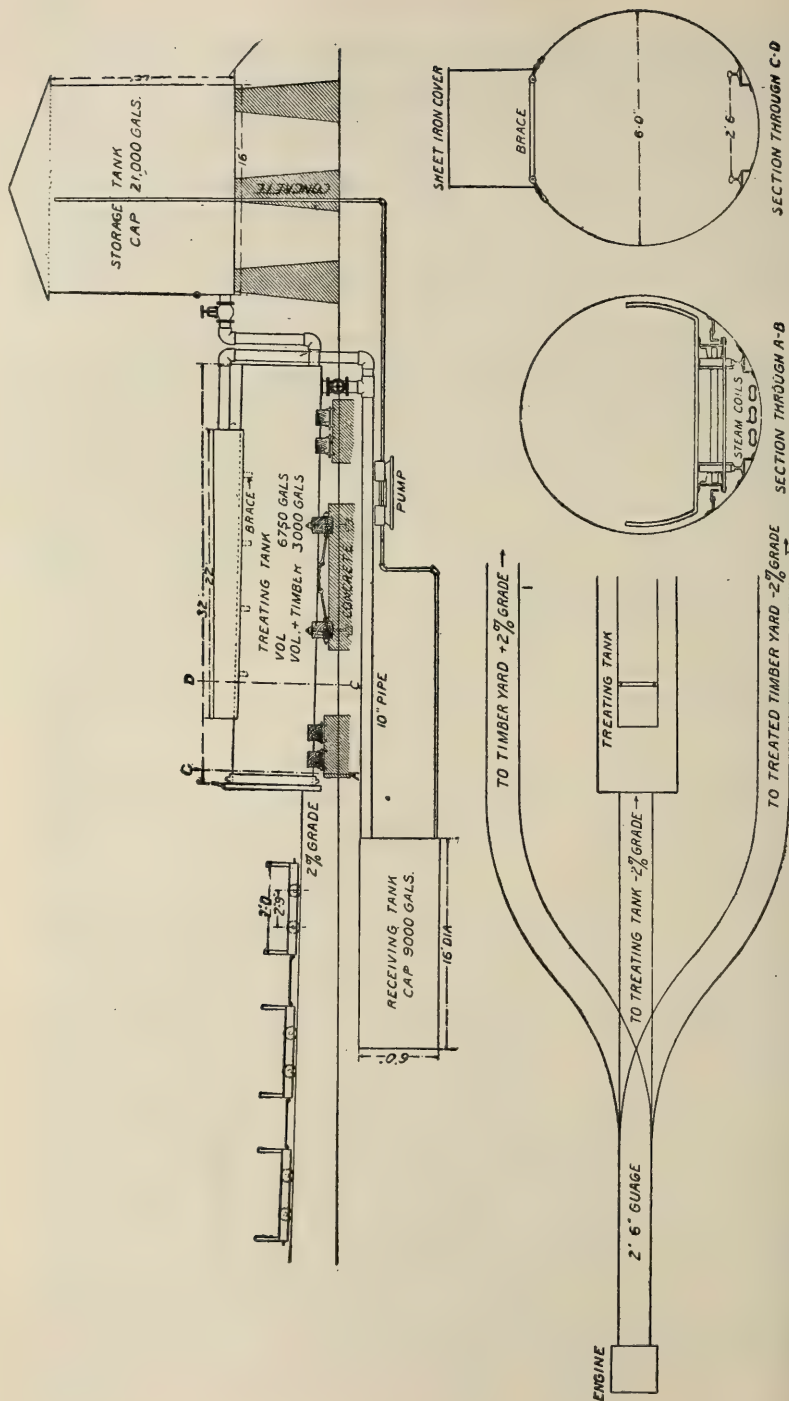


FIG. 8.—Diagram of a small commercial plant for treating mine timbers, cross-ties, cross-arms, etc.

more care in setting mine timber would result in a considerable economy.

The results obtained from these experiments are more especially applicable to the southern anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

Approved:

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1907.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE FOREST SERVICE WHICH DEAL WITH WOOD
PRESERVATION.

Bulletin 10. Timber: An Elementary Discussion of the Characteristics and Properties of Wood. (Securable only by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 10 cents.)

Bulletin 41. Seasoning of Timber.

Bulletin 50. Cross-Tie Forms and Rail Fastenings, with Special Reference to Treated Timbers. (Securable only by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 10 cents.)

Bulletin 51. Report on the Condition of Treated Timbers Laid in Texas, February, 1902.

Circular 39. Experiments on the Strength of Treated Timber.

Circular 80. Fractional Distillation of Coal-Tar Creosote.

Circular 98. Quantity and Character of Creosote in Well-Preserved Timbers.

Circular 101. The Open-Tank Method for the Treatment of Timber.

Circular 103. Seasoning of Telephone and Telegraph Poles.

Circular 104. Brush and Tank Pole Treatments.

Extract 395 from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture (1905):
Prolonging the Life of Telephone Poles.

Production of Slack Cooperage Stock in 1906

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

This report gives statistics of the production of slack cooperage stock by 712 mills in 1906. The data were gathered entirely through correspondence, and the results are not altogether satisfactory, as beyond question the actual production of the year was greater than that reported. The incompleteness of the figures is due chiefly to the failure of many manufacturers to reply to any of the several requests for information which were sent to them, and, in small degree, to the imperfect list of manufacturers available. Since statistics on this industry have never before been compiled in a comprehensive manner, it is impossible to draw conclusions as to the relative completeness of the returns. It is sincerely hoped that in the future, as the purpose of the annual investigations is better understood, the manufacturers will respond more promptly to the requests sent them, and that complete figures may be obtained.

WOODS CHIEFLY USED FOR SLACK COOPERAGE.

Table 1 summarizes the production of staves, heading, and hoops and shows the total number manufactured from each species with the average value per 1,000. The total reported production was 1,097,063,000 staves, valued at \$6,081,880, or a little more than \$5.50 per 1,000; 129,555,000 sets of heading, valued at \$5,622,168, an average value of approximately 4 cents per set; 330,892,000 hoops, valued at \$2,486,517, or \$7.50 per 1,000. Staves were manufactured in considerable quantities from 14 different kinds of wood. The most important of these was elm, which furnished more than one-fifth of the total number, with pine and red gum ranking next. These three kinds furnished practically one-half of the total number. Of the different kinds of staves, ash shows the highest average value—\$7.40 per 1,000. This is because the majority of the ash staves are used for butter tubs and other packages that require wood which is sound and durable and at the same time is absolutely free from odor or taste that can be imparted to the contents.

Elm, a wood which has long stood pre-eminent in the manufacture of slack barrels, and which only recently has been approached

by other woods, brought nearly \$7 per 1,000 staves. Red oak, which makes an excellent stave, brought \$6.29 per 1,000. Red gum ranked next at \$5.33 per 1,000, while maple, beech, and birch, as might be expected, ranked very close in value, at about \$5 per 1,000. Other woods, as a rule, had a lower average value.

TABLE 1.—*Production of slack cooperage stock, 1906 (712 mills).*

[Number expressed in thousands.]

Kind of wood.	Staves.			Heading.			Hoops.		
	Number.	Value.	Average value per 1,000.	Number.	Value.	Average value per 1,000.	Number.	Value.	Average value per 1,000.
Elm	248,118	\$1,728,621	\$6.97	19,472	\$929,382	\$47.73	302,628	\$2,373,634	\$7.84
Pine	187,584	886,545	4.73	28,730	1,227,120	42.71			
Red gum	142,952	761,716	5.33	16,519	705,405	42.70			
Maple	99,642	485,745	4.87	9,317	352,393	37.82			
Beech	80,052	378,392	4.73	11,686	495,502	42.40			
Oak	70,869	446,042	6.29	2,710	123,730	45.66	6,670	42,112	6.31
Chestnut	69,674	290,840	4.17	292	12,395	42.45			
Birch	62,754	289,190	4.61	2,948	118,500	40.20	2,466	5,055	2.05
Ash	47,603	354,308	7.44	2,856	120,911	42.34	12,515	38,212	3.05
Spruce	31,605	145,369	4.60	1,027	34,080	33.18			
Cottonwood	21,912	140,020	6.39	9,162	433,170	47.28			
Hemlock	12,453	50,055	4.02						
Basswood	8,307	44,128	5.31	15,653	737,490	47.11			
Sycamore	8,214	44,354	5.40		362	14,970	41.35		
All other	5,324	36,555	6.87	8,821	357,120	40.49	6,613	27,504	4.16
Total	1,097,063	6,081,880	5.54	129,555	5,662,168	43.70	330,892	2,486,517	7.51

The figures indicate that pine is the wood chiefly employed in the manufacture of heading, followed by elm, red gum, basswood, and beech. These six different kinds of wood furnish nearly two-thirds of all the heading manufactured. Elm is the wood chiefly used for the manufacture of hoops, although a considerable quantity of ash, oak, and birch is used. The large variety of woods used for slack cooperage is in striking contrast with the tight cooperage industry, in which one wood—white oak—furnishes nearly the whole amount.

SLACK BARREL STAVES.

Table 2 shows the production of staves in the different States, by kinds of wood. About two-thirds of the slack barrel staves manufactured are produced in the following States, named in the order of their importance from a standpoint of quantity: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and Arkansas. Rated in the order of the value of the staves, however, Michigan ranks first, followed by Pennsylvania, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio,

Illinois, and Arkansas. In the production of elm staves Michigan leads, followed by Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois. These four States produce the bulk of this stock. Maple staves are produced chiefly in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota, and beech staves in Pennsylvania and Michigan. More than one-half of the total number of pine staves is produced in Virginia. This gives Virginia her rank of second place in order of importance for number of staves, and third for value. Missouri leads in the manufacture of gum staves, followed by Georgia and Arkansas. The oak staves, practically all of which are some form of red oak, are manufactured chiefly in Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee, although a large number are manufactured in Virginia. Chestnut staves are manufactured almost entirely in Pennsylvania, which produced over four-fifths of the 69,000,000 manufactured. Birch also is manufactured chiefly in Pennsylvania, and more than one-half of the total number come from that State. Ash, the wood which commands the highest average price when manufactured into staves, has its largest production in Missouri and Arkansas. Maine ranks first in spruce

TABLE 2.—*Production of slack barrel staves, by States, in 1906.*

[Number expressed in thousands.]

State.	Total.		Elm.	Maple.	Beech.	Pine.	Red gum.	Oak.
	Number.	Value.						
Alabama.....	1,867	\$8,208				1,867		
Arizona.....	150	750				150		
Arkansas.....	62,944	430,453	4,984			8,198	14,540	3,840
Delaware.....	812	5,660				812		
Florida.....	4,694	34,055				4,694		
Georgia.....	3,370	24,370				1,370		
Illinois.....	70,251	442,078	37,811	3,354	2,906		23,808	90
Indiana.....	40,910	262,979	14,295	1,660	530		1,000	20,391
Kentucky.....	16,574	129,485	810	220	1,240		11,874	1,330
Louisiana.....	9,017	56,860					3,000	700
Maine.....	48,158	250,251	11,325	4,775	3,901		3,672	90
Maryland.....	20,311	70,895	650	100		19,201		150
Massachusetts.....	8,112	47,272	1,000	200		6,600		
Michigan.....	121,982	726,606	63,886	24,776	26,792	1,000		11
Minnesota.....	17,558	104,326	2,140	11,066		3,162		
Mississippi.....	5,551	35,206	1,000				2,230	1,465
Missouri.....	114,893	693,957	22,727	380			63,150	1,500
New Hampshire.....	22,680	124,890	5,625		5,625	10,880		
New York.....	21,353	120,716	5,015	2,266	345			15
North Carolina.....	800	3,425				300	500	
Ohio.....	72,028	479,228	55,500	5,687	2,627		100	1,974
Pennsylvania.....	176,562	710,704	660	42,434	34,995	2,184		625
Oregon.....	7,000	28,000				4,000		
Rhode Island.....	1,664	9,984						
South Carolina.....	5,075	20,740				5,075		
Tennessee.....	43,477	269,686	7,120		11	700	12,750	19,856
Vermont.....	4,760	25,050	400	50				
Virginia.....	144,769	701,619	800	50	50	107,679	10,000	16,757
Washington.....	21,450	92,550				5,000		
West Virginia.....	5,117	32,456	2,685	124	30			2,075
Wisconsin.....	23,174	139,421	9,685	2,500	1,000			
Total.....	1,097,063	6,081,800	248,118	99,642	80,052	187,584	142,952	70,869

TABLE 2.—*Production of slack barrel staves, by States, 1906—Continued.*

State.	Chest-nut.	Birch.	Ash.	Spruce.	Cotton-wood.	Hem-lock.	Sycamore.	Bass-wood.	All other.
Arkansas.....			23,642		7,689		51		
Georgia.....			2,000						
Illinois.....		502	406		714		660		
Indiana.....			150		125		250	2,430	79
Kentucky.....			700		200		200		
Louisiana.....					4,277				
Maine.....	659	3,193	11	17,553		453		21	2,505
Maryland.....			100		10		100		
Massachusetts.....	20			292					
Michigan.....	640	1,972	672			1,900		333	
Minnesota.....		500	240					450	
Mississippi.....					816				40
Missouri.....			17,342		3,104		6,690		
New Hampshire.....	550								
New York.....	10	13,147	170					385	
Ohio.....	808	20	1,628		862		263	2,559	
Pennsylvania.....	58,587	35,060	192	500	50	500		475	300
Oregon.....				3,000					
Rhode Island.....	1,664								
Tennessee.....					3,015			25	
Vermont.....			350	3,660					500
Virginia.....	6,733				1,050				1,650
Washington.....				6,600		9,600			250
West Virginia.....	3								200
Wisconsin.....		8,360						1,629	
Total.....	69,674	62,754	47,603	31,605	21,912	12,453	8,214	8,307	5,324

staves, and furnishes more than one-half of them. The quantity manufactured from the other species in that State is comparatively unimportant. Cottonwood, hemlock, sycamore, and basswood are not confined particularly to any one State or group of States. At present slack stave production centers more in the Northern and Eastern States than in the Southern States; this is not the case with tight barrel staves.

SLACK BARREL HEADING.

Table 3 shows that the production of heading reported was 129,555,000 sets. No one State ranks far ahead of the others in the production of heading, but one-sixth of it is produced in Virginia. Michigan ranks second, Illinois third, Maryland fourth, and Missouri fifth. These are the most important States, although North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania also produce considerable quantities. Pine, which ranks first as the heading wood, is produced chiefly in Virginia, which State produced over 21 million sets. Illinois and Ohio furnish most of the elm heading. Nearly one-half of the beech heading comes from Pennsylvania, and the greater part of the remainder is furnished by Michigan and Illinois. Red gum heading has of recent years come into favor. The wood makes good slack barrel heading because it is soft and easily worked. It rivals basswood and cottonwood for this purpose. The greater part of

the red gum production comes from four States—Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, and Illinois.

TABLE 3.—*Production of slack barrel heading, by States, 1906.*

[Number of sets in thousands.]

State.	Total.		Oak.	Pine.	Elm.	Beech.	Bass-wood.	Red gum.
	Number sets.	Value						
Alabama.....	1,001	\$30,020		1,001				
Arizona.....	40	2,000		40				
Arkansas.....	4,300	145,563		689	145			2,743
Florida.....	384	16,110		384				
Georgia.....	85	2,390		85				
Illinois.....	13,729	655,865	20		8,220	2,020	1,500	1,783
Indiana.....	3,910	187,150	250		716		1,205	610
Iowa.....	38	1,520		38				
Kentucky.....	4,044	343,977	517	1,804	346	409		524
Louisiana.....	1,152	66,500		18				
Maine.....	2,900	100,690		381	711	24	20	
Maryland.....	10,905	465,200		5	600		4,300	3,000
Massachusetts.....	711	18,820		629	40			
Michigan.....	14,211	569,071	165	50	1,013	2,443	2,844	
Minnesota.....	1,218	48,720		218				
Mississippi.....	25	1,200						15
Missouri.....	9,732	462,472			480			7,106
New Hampshire.....	2,470	69,900		1,370		1,000		
New York.....	3,218	132,282	451	7	1,262	248	314	
North Carolina.....	8,070	322,100		20				
Ohio.....	7,364	314,023	131		4,748	483	1,335	
Pennsylvania.....	6,389	322,730	2	100	5	5,059	8	
Oregon.....	300	12,000		200				
South Carolina.....	260	10,800		260				8
Tennessee.....	2,070	93,400	510		800			555
Vermont.....	5	250						
Virginia.....	22,223	863,015	609	21,181	25			175
Washington.....	4,007	195,490		250				
West Virginia.....	76	3,040	75		1			
Wisconsin.....	4,718	205,870			360		4,127	
Total.....	129,555	5,662,168	2,710	28,730	19,472	11,686	15,653	16,519

State.	Maple.	Birch.	Ash.	Cotton-wood.	Spruce.	Chest-nut.	Syca-more.	All other.
Arkansas.....			721	2				
Illinois.....	4	2	10	125			45	
Indiana.....	64	200	360	300			100	105
Kentucky.....	52			392				
Louisiana.....				1,134				
Maine.....	299	738			673	4		50
Maryland.....				3,000				
Massachusetts.....	38				4			
Michigan.....	6,380	582	385	190			45	114
Minnesota.....	1,000							
Mississippi.....								10
Missouri.....			1,200	462			84	400
New Hampshire.....						100		
New York.....	300	616				40		
North Carolina.....								8,040
Ohio.....	478		141	30			18	
Pennsylvania.....	602	600	13					
Oregon.....					100			
South Carolina.....				2				
Tennessee.....	100						10	95
Vermont.....			5					
Virginia.....				25		148	60	
Washington.....				3,500	250			7
Wisconsin.....		210	21					
Total.....	9,317	2,948	2,856	9,162	1,027	292	362	8,821

SLACK BARREL HOOPS.

Table 4 shows the reported production of slack barrel hoops in 1906. The total number was 330,892,000, valued at \$2,486,517. Elm is practically the only wood used for hoops in this country, although a few hoops of other woods are now being cut. The production from only five kinds of wood is shown in the table—elm, oak, hickory, birch, and ash. The "All other" item enumerates 6,188,000 hoops, but the quantity of each separate kind did not amount to as much as that given for hickory. The production of hickory hoops reported is doubtless much below the actual quantity, because, as the majority of hickory hoops are manufactured by hand in the woods and do not come under the classification of factory manufacture, it is impossible to secure complete statistics.

TABLE 4.—*Production of slack barrel hoops, 1906.*

[Number expressed in thousands.]

State.	Total.		Average price per 1,000.	Elm.	Oak.	Hickory.	Birch.	Ash.	All other.
	Number.	Value							
Arkansas.....	15,646	\$113,598	\$7.26	14,454	1,192				
Florida.....	750	6,420	8.56		10				740
Georgia.....	100	600	6.00	100					
Illinois.....	2,290	22,250	9.72	1,210	810				270
Indiana.....	38,166	315,298	8.26	37,241	800	25		100	
Kentucky.....	2,199	15,214	6.96	2,199					
Louisiana.....	500	4,500	9.00	500					
Maine.....	583	2,783	4.77	40	60		478		5
Maryland.....	8,147	65,251	8.01	8,147					
Michigan.....	90,878	684,839	7.54	78,878				12,000	
Mississippi.....	8,729	58,859	6.74	8,729					
Missouri.....	29,398	242,822	8.26	27,398	2,000				
New Hampshire.....	1,038	5,880	5.66	175	55			415	393
New York.....	8,448	24,125	2.86	430	1,300		1,988		4,730
Ohio.....	97,306	723,771	7.44	97,306					
Tennessee.....	23,935	178,925	7.48	23,492	443				
Washington.....	50	450	9.00						50
Wisconsin.....	2,729	20,832	7.63	2,329		400			
Total.....	330,892	2,486,517	7.51	302,628	6,670	425	2,466	12,515	6,188

The highest average price for hoops was obtained in the State of Illinois, \$9.72 per 1,000. Approximately five-sixths of the hoops reported were produced in six States in the following order: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Elm is especially adapted to the manufacture of hoops on account of its great toughness and flexibility, and for this reason it is doubtful whether it will ever be superseded by any other wood. Hickory would possibly be as acceptable if it grew in sufficient quantities and could be manufactured cheaply enough to compete with elm.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1907.

Experiments With Railway Cross-ties

By HOWARD F. WIESS.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

INTRODUCTION.

Cheap stumpage is becoming so scarce in the United States that the railways are finding it more and more difficult to secure their tie supplies.

The various conditions which influence the supply of ties, together with the differences in the durability of similar timber laid in different localities, make it impossible to offer a solution of the tie problem which will apply to the entire country.

Previous investigations by the Forest Service have determined that seasoned timber not only lasts longer than green wood when in contact with the soil, but also that it is more receptive of preservative solutions. The rate of seasoning and ability to absorb preservatives varies with different species, and, moreover, the specific gravity of green wood varies with the season of cutting, being greater in winter and spring than in summer.^a These facts, too, are only of general application. In order to determine the rate of seasoning of different timbers it is necessary to have a definite knowledge of the green weight of each species, and corresponding weights after different periods of seasoning. The length of time which timbers should be seasoned to secure the best absorption of preservative and greatest durability will depend upon the corresponding decrease in the cost of maintenance.

Scope and Purpose of the Study.

The Forest Service entered into a cooperative agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad to investigate the tie timber accessible to its line, in order to determine the best and most economical methods of handling these timbers when manufactured into cross-ties. The timbers used in the experiment were Douglas fir, western hemlock, western tamarack (western larch), and giant arborvitæ.

The investigation consisted of three separate experiments: First, tests to determine the green weight and rate of seasoning

^a Forest Service Circular 136, Seasoning and Preservative Treatment of Arborvitæ Poles.

of timbers cut in different months; second, tests to determine the absorptive power of seasoned timbers cut in different months; third, tests to determine the comparative durability of green, seasoned, and treated timbers when laid under similar conditions and with various tie-plates and rail fastenings, in a test track.

Two stations were established for conducting the seasoning tests—at Tacoma, Wash., and Sandpoint, Idaho. A substation to the Tacoma experiment was placed at Pasco, Wash. Half of the ties cut each month at Tacoma were shipped to Pasco to compare the rate of seasoning in the two places, which differ widely in climate. The average of these stations gives the average rate of seasoning of Douglas fir for all conditions to be encountered in the Northwest.

Two separate test tracks were constructed, one on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, near Maywood, Wash., and one in western Montana, near Plains.

Conclusions Reached by the Study.

The final conclusions will be obtained from the test tracks, but those from seasoning and treating are as follows:

(1) There is practically no difference in the rate of seasoning of 7 by 2 and 8 by 1 forms of piles.^a The rate of seasoning, as affected by the position of the pile, depends largely upon local conditions.

(2) Hewed ties, which are peeled when cut, season much more rapidly during the first four months than unpeeled ties. At the end of a year's seasoning, however, the weights of both peeled and unpeeled ties are approximately uniform.

(3) The oven-dry weight of Douglas fir is 28.3 pounds per cubic foot. The green weight varied from 41.7 pounds in February to 37 pounds in July. The minimum air-seasoned weight reached was 31.9 pounds per cubic foot.

(4) Two distinct forms of checks occur on Douglas fir—radial and honeycomb. Timbers cut in June, July and August are particularly subject to radial checking. Honeycomb checks both follow the curves of the annual rings and are at right angles to them; they seldom extend more than 2 inches on the radius and form small, roughly rectangular figures when seen in cross section.

Radial checks are by far the most destructive, and the practice of cutting tie and bridge timbers from Douglas fir and western hemlock during June, July, August and September should be dis-

^a For forms of piling ties see Forest Service Circular 132, The Seasoning and Preservative Treatment of Hemlock and Tamarack Cross-Ties.

continued. Furthermore, at all seasons dimension material over 6 by 6 inches should be partially air seasoned before being shipped east of the Cascade Mountains.

(5) Hewed ties peeled directly before treatment absorb more preservative than those peeled when cut, provided they have seasoned for an equal length of time.

FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE THE LIFE OF CROSS-TIES.

Tie failures, in general, are due to decay and mechanical abrasion.

Decay.

The rate at which cross-ties decay depends upon a number of factors, among the most important of which are general climatic conditions, such as the amount of precipitation and of humidity, and the intensity of heat; the drainage of the roadbed, which depends largely upon the ballast, and the protection from mechanical abrasion furnished by tie plates and improved rail fastenings.

The climatic conditions of the territory through which the Northern Pacific passes show great variation in regard to both temperature and rainfall. The total annual rainfall varies from 7 inches in some places to 95 in others, and temperatures from 50° below to 115° above zero, Fahrenheit. Because of these varying conditions many forms of wood-destroying fungi are to be found, and they make the problem of maintenance extremely difficult. The most destructive forms of fungi observed were *Merulius lacrymans* and *Polyporus betulinus*.

Mechanical Abrasion.

Mechanical abrasion may result from two actions of the rail, each independent of the other. These are called rail cutting and rail sawing. Rail fastenings perform two functions; they hold the rail perpendicular to the tie, and prevent lateral spreading. Experience has proved that the present rail fastenings, cut spikes, are fairly satisfactory when used with hardwood ties, but they are by no means adapted for use with softwood ties. In order to protect the softer woods tie plates have been introduced. These plates not only protect the ties, but materially assist the spikes in overcoming the lateral force which tends to spread the rails, and therefore take the place of rail braces.

There are many different designs of tie plates in use, but all can be classified under two general forms—those with downward projections which penetrate the wood fibers, and those with flat

under surfaces. The relative merits of the two forms are here considered only with regard to their effect in prolonging the life of the tie.

SEASONING EXPERIMENTS AT TACOMA AND PASCO.

Character of the Timber.

Douglas fir was used exclusively in the seasoning experiments at Tacoma and Pasco. The ties were sawed from logs ranging from 3 to 6 feet in diameter. The wood showed from 4 to 36 rings per radial inch. The sapwood of Douglas fir seldom exceeds 3 inches. Owing to this fact and the custom of sawing ties from coarse heartwood timber, the seasoning experiments on Douglas fir show a small loss of moisture in per cent of green weight as compared with other species.

Four hundred ties were cut each month of the year from November, 1903, to December, 1904, except that in September, 1904, none were cut. Of these, 200 ties were marked, weighed, and shipped each month to Pasco. A new series was started at Tacoma in December, 1904, and continued until July, 1905, to act as a check on the first series through the rainy season. As a rule, the ties were weighed within three and one-half days from the time the trees were felled; hence the first weight is the approximate green weight.

A 7 by 2 pile was adopted at both Tacoma and Pasco, with 50 ties in each pile. Two piles of each series of 200 ties were faced north and south and two piles east and west.

TABLE 1.—*Meteorological conditions at Tacoma, Wash.*

Month.	Rainfall.			Average monthly rainfall based on 12 years.	Direction of wind and velocity per hour.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.		Direction.			Velocity.		
					1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>				<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
January		6.39	4.93	6.39		SW.	SW.		7.1	4.9
February		7.57	2.51	5.35		SW.	N.		8.1	5.9
March		6.08	3.78	3.93		SW.	N.		8.3	6.5
April		3.84	0.71	3.48		SW.	N.		5.8	6.1
May		1.04	4.15	2.51		N.	SW.		5.8	6.7
June		1.36	3.23	1.78		N.	SW.		6.3	5.2
July		0.94	0.34	0.78		N.	N.		6.1	4.8
August		0.07	0.39	0.73		N.	N.		4.1	5.4
September		0.04	2.79	2.18		N.	SW.		4.0	5.9
October	2.72	1.27	5.50	4.00	N.	N.	N.	5.1	4.5	5.8
November	10.00	11.88	3.08	6.11	SW.	SW.	SW.	6.2	5.9	4.5
December	4.51	5.07	5.19	7.39	SW.	SW.	SW.	4.2	6.6	5.7
Total		45.91	36.60	a 44.63						

a Annual average.

A monthly meteorological table (Table 1), prepared by the United States Weather Bureau station at Tacoma, was used to show whether the ties seasoned under normal conditions and to determine what effect climatic changes had upon the amount and rate of seasoning. No such data were obtainable at Pasco.

Green and Seasoned Weights.

The green weight of Douglas fir, based on the data obtained from 4,000 ties seasoned at Tacoma, shows a seasonal variation of 4.7 pounds per cubic foot. The timber weighed 37 pounds per cubic foot in July and 41.7 pounds in February and March. A thousand feet, board measure, of the July timbers weighed 3,082 pounds, of the February and March timbers 3,474 pounds. The yearly average was 3,284 pounds per thousand feet. These results correspond very closely to the rough green weight of 3,300 pounds adopted by the lumber associations in the Northwest.

Table 2 shows the green and seasoned weight per cubic foot and per thousand feet, board measure, of Douglas fir. The seasoned weight is based on eleven months' seasoning. The column on the right gives the time required for the various months' cuts to reach their minimum weight.

TABLE 2.—*Green and seasoned weight of Douglas fir, Tacoma, Wash., based on eleven months' seasoning.*^a

Month cut.	Weight per cubic foot.		Weight per M board feet		Seasoning period to reach minimum weight.
	Green.	Dry.	Green.	Dry.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
January.....	39.7	33.4	3,307	2,782	7
February.....	41.7	34.9	3,474	2,907	6
March.....	41.7	35.4	3,474	2,949	5
April.....	39.4	34.0	3,282	2,832	4
May.....	39.0	35.1	3,228	2,924	4
June.....	38.3	34.3	3,190	2,857	3
July.....	37.0	33.1	3,082	2,757	10
August.....	39.4	34.9	3,282	2,907	11
September.....	39.0	34.0	3,230	2,832	11
October.....	38.5	33.1	3,207	2,757	10
November.....	40.2	34.4	3,349	2,866	9
December.....	39.6	33.4	3,299	2,782	8
Average.....	39.5	34.2	3,284	2,854	7.3

^a Compare time required to reach minimum weight with the amount of rainfall during that time in meteorological table.

The oven-dry weight is 28.3 pounds per cubic foot.

Position of the Pile with Regard to Wind Direction.

The seasoning experiments at Tacoma and Pasco showed that there is little difference in the rate of seasoning of timbers stacked in piles which face different directions. The greatest difference for any single month was 2 per cent, while the average difference for a year's cut, based on eleven months' seasoning, was 0.05 per cent at Tacoma and 0.02 at Pasco.

In view of the slight difference between the two forms of piles, the results at both Tacoma and Pasco have been based on a total of 200 ties for each month.

Rate of Seasoning.

The oven-dry^a weight of Douglas fir used as a basis in this experiment was taken from data established by Professor Hunt at Berkeley, Cal. His results show a variation from 22.1 to 36.2 pounds per cubic foot. The average for all grades, 28.3 pounds per cubic foot, was taken as the basis.

The standard dimensions of sawed ties are 7 by 9 inches by 8 feet, and therefore each tie contains 3.5 cubic feet. Several hundred of the experimental ties were carefully measured and found to conform with the specifications; hence, the weight of each tie was divided by 3.5, the number of cubic feet it contained, and all results expressed in weight per cubic foot.

The results given in Tables 3 and 4 furnish a comparison of the maximum and minimum rates of seasoning of Douglas fir under two entirely different climatic conditions. While the weight per cubic foot and moisture content of the green timber seasoned at each station was practically the same, there is a wide difference in the rate of seasoning. On account of the uniform rate of seasoning of certain months' cuts at Pasco, it has been possible to make four groups and thereby simplify the results. The following four groups were therefore made: (1) October, November, December, and January; (2) February, March, April, and May; (3) June and July; (4) August and September.^a It is impossible to group the monthly cuts at Tacoma.

^a The weight determined by drying small pieces of the wood in an oven at 100° C. until a constant weight is obtained. For further discussion of this see Forest Service Circular 115, Second Progress Report on the Strength of Structural Timber.

TABLE 3.—Rate of seasoning of Douglas fir ties, Pasco, Wash.

Time Seasoned. (days).	October, November, December, January.		February, March, April, May.		June and July.		August.	
	Moisture content in per cent of dry weight. ^b	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content in per cent of dry weight.	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content in per cent of dry weight.	Weight per cubic foot.	Moisture content in per cent of dry weight.	Weight per cubic foot.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
0.....	39.9	39.6	41.9	40.2	35.4	38.3	39.3	39.4
30.....	33.7	37.8	20.9	36.8	23.9	35.1	29.0	36.5
60.....	31.4	37.2	24.3	35.2	20.0	34.0	26.1	35.7
90.....	29.5	36.7	20.8	34.2	18.0	33.4	26.0	35.7
120.....	26.1	35.7	18.5	33.6	18.4	33.5	26.0	35.7
150.....	22.7	34.7	16.8	33.1	19.2	33.7	26.0	35.7
180.....	20.8	34.2	16.2	32.9	19.6	33.9	25.9	35.6
210.....	18.8	33.6	16.9	33.1	19.7	33.9	24.0	35.1
240.....	16.9	33.1	17.7	33.3	19.4	33.8	22.5	34.7
270.....	15.3	32.6	18.2	33.5	18.5	33.6	21.1	34.3
300.....	15.4	32.7	18.4	33.5	17.5	33.3	19.3	33.8
330.....	16.2	32.9	18.1	33.4	16.3	32.9	16.9	33.1

^a No cut was received during September, but the results would undoubtedly correspond with those of August.

^b Oven-dry weight is 28.3 pounds per cubic foot.

TABLE 4.—Rate of seasoning of Douglas fir ties, Tacoma, Wash.

MOISTURE CONTENT IN PER CENT OF DRY WEIGHT ^a

Time seasoned (days).	Month cut.										
	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Octo- ber.	No- vember.	De- cember.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
0.....	40.3	47.3	49.5	38.3	40.3	33.2	28.3	39.0	34.3	42.5	39.2
30.....	41.0	41.0	39.0	29.6	30.0	25.2	20.0	31.5	35.4	41.4	39.4
60.....	35.9	35.7	33.4	23.5	26.1	22.5	18.0	31.0	34.8	39.7	41.0
90.....	31.0	31.0	29.3	21.0	24.6	21.4	19.0	34.5	32.9	37.4	36.0
120.....	26.2	26.9	26.5	20.1	24.0	21.2	23.0	36.4	30.7	34.0	31.2
150.....	22.0	24.2	25.1	19.9	25.2	27.0	25.0	35.9	28.4	30.7	26.6
180.....	19.3	23.4	25.0	20.2	29.4	29.2	24.6	34.1	26.0	28.3	22.5
210.....	17.8	23.2	25.9	23.0	31.0	28.9	23.0	32.0	23.8	26.5	19.6
240.....	17.6	23.6	30.0	25.8	30.7	27.8	20.8	29.8	21.5	24.7	18.0
270.....	19.1	26.4	32.0	25.6	30.0	26.0	18.7	27.7	19.5	22.7	18.0
300.....	21.8	29.7	31.7	24.5	29.1	23.9	17.2	25.8	17.5	25.3	19.2
330.....	24.5	30.0	29.7	23.4	25.8	21.5	16.4	23.9	19.8	25.3	22.9

WEIGHT PER CUBIC FOOT.

	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
0.....	39.7	41.7	42.3	39.1	39.7	37.7	36.3	39.3	38.0	40.3	39.4
30.....	39.9	39.9	39.3	36.7	36.8	35.4	34.0	37.2	38.3	40.0	39.5
60.....	38.5	38.4	37.8	35.0	35.7	34.7	33.4	37.1	38.1	39.5	39.9
90.....	37.1	37.1	36.6	34.2	35.3	34.4	33.7	38.1	37.6	38.9	38.5
120.....	35.7	35.9	35.8	34.0	35.1	34.3	34.8	38.6	37.0	37.9	37.1
150.....	34.5	35.1	35.4	33.9	35.4	35.9	35.4	38.5	36.3	37.0	35.8
180.....	33.8	34.9	35.4	34.0	36.6	36.6	35.3	38.0	35.7	36.3	34.7
210.....	33.3	34.9	35.6	34.8	37.1	36.5	34.8	37.4	35.0	35.8	33.8
240.....	33.3	35.0	36.8	35.6	37.0	36.2	34.2	36.7	34.4	35.3	33.4
270.....	33.7	35.8	37.4	35.5	36.8	35.7	33.6	36.1	33.8	34.7	33.4
300.....	34.5	36.7	37.3	35.2	36.5	35.1	33.2	35.6	33.3	35.5	33.7
330.....	35.2	36.8	36.7	34.9	35.6	34.4	32.9	35.1	33.9	35.5	34.8

^a Oven-dry weight is 28.3 pounds per cubic foot.

Three important conclusions may be drawn from seasoning timbers under different climatic conditions: (1) Timbers cut during different months will eventually reach approximately the same weight per cubic foot in regions with a minimum rainfall; but in humid climates the maximum loss in weight corresponds closely to the seasonal variation in the green weight. These results failed to substantiate the theory that the varying physical characteristics of timber cut at different seasons determine the minimum air-seasoned weight. (2) Rainfall is the chief factor in determining the rate of seasoning. (3) The rate of seasoning determines, to a great extent, the resultant behavior of the timber as to checking.

Checking.

In order to determine the effect of the rate of seasoning upon the condition of the timber, frequent photographs were taken of each month's cut. Two kinds of checks were observed—radial and small honeycomb. Honeycomb checks occur on timbers which season slowly during the first few months. Radial checks occur on timbers which season rapidly during the first few months, that is, timbers which are cut during the period from June to September. A study of these two forms of checks indicates that honeycomb checks cause little damage to the tie, while radial checks are very destructive and often make the tie unfit for service. Because of the excessive checking of Douglas fir, many eastern concerns will not use this timber in

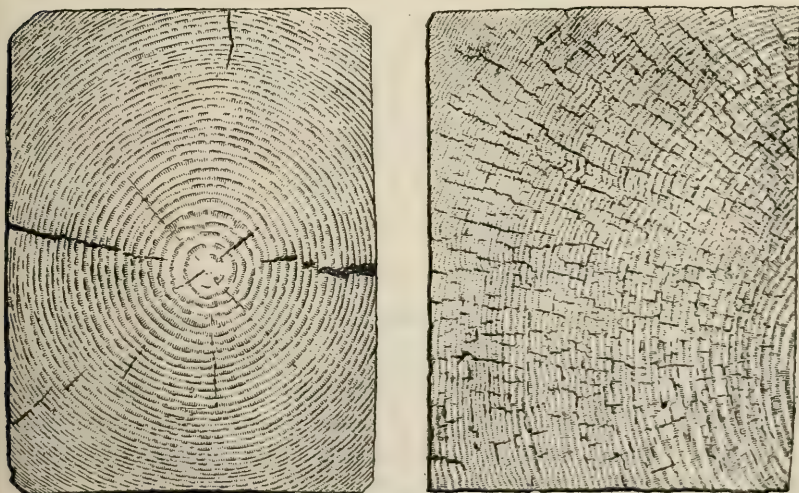


FIG.1.—Radial and honeycomb checks.

large dimensions. In view of these seasoning experiments, it is believed that this objection can be eliminated and the market of Douglas fir extended. Cutting should be limited to the months from November to April, inclusive, and the timber seasoned for at least ninety days before being shipped through the arid region east of the Cascade Mountains.

TREATMENT OF TEST TIES (CREOSOTE).

Four hundred and fifty of the ties seasoned at Tacoma were selected for treatment. These were treated by the straight creosote method. After treatment the ties were again seasoned four months before being placed in the track.

In order to determine the absorption by increase in weight the ties were weighed before and after treatment, then ninety days later. The increase in weight during treatment was 8.6 pounds per cubic foot. After ninety days seasoning an average of 2.4 pounds of this increase had been lost, leaving the net increase per cubic foot 6.2 pounds. When the ties were placed in the track they contained an average of about 6 pounds of creosote per cubic foot.

Table 5 gives the average increase in weight per tie for each month's cut.

TABLE 5.—*Seasoned Douglas fir ties—amount of creosote absorbed per tie for different months' cuts as shown by weight before treatment and three months after treatment.*

Month.	Pounds.	Month.	Pounds
January.....	21.30	August.....	22.92
February.....	19.71	September.....	21.18
March.....	15.89	October.....	21.94
April.....	21.93	November.....	23.86
May.....	23.89	December.....	a 21.59
June.....	21.29	Average.....	
July.....	23.66		

a Or 6.17 pounds per cubic foot.

SEASONING EXPERIMENTS AT SANDPOINT (IDAHO TIMBERS).

The timbers used in the Idaho experiment were Douglas fir, western tamarack, and giant arborvitæ.^a The Douglas fir of Idaho and Montana differs greatly from that of the Pacific slope, as it seldom reaches 3 feet in diameter. From stem analysis it was found

^a Only two months' cuts of giant arborvitæ were received. On account of the unimportance of this timber for cross-ties, the results have been omitted from this report.

that the age of the Douglas fir from which the ties were cut varied from 96 to 151 years and of the tamarack ties from 100 to 205 years. The ties were generally hewed and varied much in size and shape. In consequence of this it was impossible to determine their volume accurately; therefore the seasoning results are expressed in per cent of the first or green weight of the ties.

Meteorological data were not available, but with the exception of October, 1905, when heavy rains occurred just before the weighings, the seasoning took place under normal conditions.

From September, 1904, to April, 1905, a total of 2,350 ties were cut; divided nearly equally between the fir and tamarack. As a rule, 200 ties of each species were cut each month; of this number, 50 ties were peeled and piled to correspond in form and position with a pile of unpeeled ties.

Form of Piles.

Three forms of piles were used—7 by 2, 8 by 1, and solid. The effect of the form of pile upon the rate of seasoning is given in Table 6. As a rule, the 7 by 2 piles showed a greater loss than the 8 by 1 piles, though the average difference was very small. The solid piles seasoned much slower than the open piles during the first few months, but their minimum weight gradually approached that of the open piles, and were about equal after twelve months' seasoning.

TABLE 6.—*Comparative rate of seasoning of 7 by 2 and 8 by 1 piles, based on the loss per cent of the green weight.*

Date cut.	Maximum loss.	
	Pile 7 by 2.	Pile 8 by 1.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
November 1.....	17.14	12.79
November 16.....	20.81	20.00
December 15.....	22.50	21.72
January 16.....	18.45	18.21

Peeling.

The peeling of timbers was found to be the most important factor in determining the rate of seasoning. Since the unpeeled ties, piled in different forms, seasoned at approximately the same rate, the results of each form have been averaged. (Tables 7 and 8.) The results, therefore, give a comparison of the rate of seasoning of peeled and unpeeled ties for both Douglas fir and western tamarack.

They indicate that peeled Douglas fir ties, cut during November, December, and January, will have seasoned sufficiently for treatment by the following May, whereas unpeeled ties of the same months' cuts do not reach as low a moisture content until from three to five months later. The same general conclusions are applicable to western tamarack, except that its rate of seasoning is much slower and, because of its thin bark, the difference between the peeled and unpeeled ties is less marked.

TABLE 7.—*Loss of first weight of peeled and unpeeled ties through seasoning, Douglas fir, Sandpoint, Idaho.*

Time weighed	Total loss, per cent of first weight.											
	September cut.		November cut (1).		November cut (2).		December cut.		January cut.		April cut.	
	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.
1904.	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>
October.....	3.25	9.36										
November.....	6.89	11.11	0.57	1.69								
December.....	6.89	11.11		3.93	0.35	2.69						
1905.												
January.....	6.92	11.70	.20	5.62	1.05	4.30	0.87	1.09				
February.....	7.73	11.70	.39	8.43	2.10	7.53	1.89	3.28	0.81	1.04		
March.....	8.81	12.87	2.49	12.36	3.85	11.29	3.94	7.10	2.92	5.73		
April.....	10.47	14.62	4.01	16.29	6.13	16.13	6.69	13.11	5.70	11.98		
May.....	12.65	15.20	6.29	18.54	9.95	20.43	10.81	18.03	9.96	17.71	6.19	12.57
June.....	14.86	16.96	9.54	20.22	14.16	22.04	15.25	20.22	14.86	19.27	11.00	16.77
July.....	16.27	18.13	11.25	21.35	16.75	23.12	17.81	21.86	17.15	20.31	13.68	17.37
August.....	17.86	19.88	14.11	22.47	19.75	25.27	20.18	23.50	20.09	22.40	16.37	19.76
September.....	18.94	19.88	15.25	22.47	21.14	25.81	21.57	23.50	21.07	22.40	17.72	19.76
October.....	17.04	17.54	13.15	20.79	20.25	23.66	20.71	21.31	20.26	20.83	15.83	17.96
November.....	17.62	16.96	13.54	20.79	20.08	23.12	21.22	22.40	20.91	21.35	16.64	18.56
Average first weight tie in pounds.....	b 1.82	b 1.71	c 1.75	c 1.78	d 1.91	d 1.86	e 1.95	e 1.83	f 2.04	f 1.92	g 1.87	g 1.69

a Maximum per cent lost.

b September 21.

c November 2.

d November 17.

e December 16.

f January 16.

g April 20.

In view of these results the peeling of all ties as soon as cut is highly recommended. Not only is there greater rapidity of seasoning, but the peeled ties are more uniform in shape and so permit a greater number to be shipped per carload. From Tables 7 and 8 it would not seem profitable to air-season the ties completely if they are to be treated. However, if the timbers are to be used untreated the greatest durability will be secured by continuing the seasoning until the most complete air-seasoned condition has been reached.

TABLE 8.—*Loss of first weight of peeled and unpeeled ties through seasoning, western tamarack, Sandpoint, Idaho.*

Time weighed.	Loss of weight.											
	October cut.		November cut (1).		November cut (2).		December cut.		January cut.		April cut.	
	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.	Unpeeled.	Peeled.
1904.	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>	<i>P. d.</i>
October	0.48											
November	.73	1.09	0.52	2.37								
December	.73	1.09	.85	3.79	0.74	1.88						
1905.												
January	.97	1.09	1.03	5.69	.98	2.82	0.65	3.21				
February	1.20	1.63	2.23	7.11	2.44	4.69	1.78	5.50	0.64	1.82		
March	2.64	2.72	3.42	9.00	4.38	7.98	4.21	6.88	2.81	4.55		
April	4.08	4.89	4.96	11.37	6.58	12.68	7.12	11.47	5.28	10.00		
May	6.25	6.52	7.53	13.27	9.98	15.96	11.00	15.14	8.82	13.64	5.38	9.33
June	8.40	8.70	10.09	15.17	13.14	18.78	14.88	17.89	12.08	16.36	9.75	13.99
July	10.08	9.78	11.96	16.59	14.85	20.19	17.30	19.72	14.58	17.73	12.30	15.03
August	12.71	11.96	14.36	18.96	18.74	22.07	20.53	22.02	17.20	19.55	15.12	18.13
September	a13.43	a13.04	a15.56	18.96	a19.96	a22.54	a21.99	a22.94	a18.27	19.55	a16.41	a18.65
October	12.23	10.87	14.02	18.48	18.74	21.13	20.85	21.10	17.50	19.09	15.38	17.62
November	12.23	10.87	14.01	18.84	18.74	20.66	21.17	21.10	18.27	19.55	16.41	16.58
Average first weight of tie in pounds.	b208.5	b1.84	c1.95	c2.11	d2.06	d2.13	e2.06	e2.13	f2.15	f2.20	g1.95	g1.93
<i>a</i> Maximum per cent lost. <i>c</i> November 1. <i>e</i> December 15. <i>g</i> April 20. <i>b</i> October 6. <i>d</i> November 18. <i>f</i> January 16.												

Table 9 shows approximately the length of time required to get the timbers of different months' cuts in the best possible condition for treatment.

TABLE 9.—*Probable seasoning period of peeled and unpeeled ties.*

Month cut.	Month when ties will have seasoned sufficiently for treatment.			
	Douglas fir.		Western tamarack.	
	If peeled.	If unpeeled.	If peeled.	If unpeeled.
September	April	June	June	July
October	April	September	June	September
November	May	September	June	September
December	May	September	July	September
January	June	September	August	September
February	July	September	August	September
March	July	September	August	September
April	July	September	August	September

The peeling of ties as soon as cut allows more seasoning during the first few months, when ties are usually shipped and therefore

means a saving in freight. To determine this a number of ties were weighed before and after they were peeled and compared with unpeeled ties. At the end of six months the peeled ties lost 34 pounds more than the unpeeled; of this loss, 15 pounds was the weight of the bark. The average volume of these ties was about 4 cubic feet. The average loss of weight of the peeled ties was 9.5 pounds per cubic foot as compared with a loss of 4.75 pounds per cubic foot of the unpeeled ties.

TREATMENT OF TEST TIES (ZINC CHLORID).

From the different months' cuts seasoned at Sandpoint the following kinds and numbers of ties were treated with zinc chlorid, a 6 per cent solution being used. An estimate by the guage readings showed an injection of 0.786 pound of pure chlorid per cubic foot of timber.

	Douglas fir ties.	Western tamarack ties.
Unpeeled.....	105	115
Peeled.....	80	100

Both species were treated in the same charge, yet as a rule the tamarack ties showed a better impregnation than the Douglas fir, as follows:

	Increase in weight per tie.	
	Douglas fir	Tamarack.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Peeled when cut.....	36.3	51.02
Peeled directly before treatment.....	40.2	51.00

These figures show not only the comparative rate of absorption of both species treated under the same conditions, but also that the Douglas fir ties peeled directly before treatment were more susceptible to preservatives than those peeled when cut. These results are contrary to general expectations, since the ties peeled when cut had reached a slightly lower moisture content than those peeled directly before treatment.

TEST TRACK AT MAYWOOD, WASH.

Nature of Track.

The ties for this test were placed in the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, about 6 miles west of Hot Springs, Wash., near the station of Maywood. They were laid in a continuous stretch, extending from 2,410 feet west of milepost 197 (Pasco—Tacoma) to about 1,185 feet west of milepost 198, covering approximately 4,055 feet of track or about three-quarters of a mile. Two curves, one of 2° and the other of 5°, are included in this section. The grade varies from 0.46 to 0.96 per cent, as shown in figure 2. The following material was used:

Green western hemlock ties.....	203
Green Douglas fir ties.....	557
Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	1,078
Seasoned and creosoted Douglas fir ties.....	442
<hr/>	
Total ties	2,280
Screw spikes	1,500
Flat tie plates.....	3,700

Flat Plates; Screw Spikes and Cut Spikes.

The flat plates, used exclusively in this test, measure 6 3-16 by 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, giving a bearing surface on the tie of 54.9 square inches. Wherever tie plates were used with screw spikes it was necessary to enlarge the holes in the tie plates to a diameter of 15-16 inch. The screw spikes were imported from France, and are similar to those used by the French Eastern Railway. The spikes have the following dimensions: Total length, 6.39 inches; length exclusive of head, 5 inches; diameter, 0.92 inch; diameter of core, 0.66 inch. There are 9 spirals with a pitch of thread of 0.49 inch and a height of thread of 0.13 inch. The spikes weigh 1.16 pounds each. The common track spikes used are 5.5 inches long, exclusive of the head, and measure 9-16 by 9-16 inch in cross section.

It is the general practice to double spike all ties on the mountain curves; that is, to insert eight spikes per tie, four at each end. This was adhered to throughout the test wherever common spikes were employed. In the case of screw spikes, four were inserted per tie, on both tangents and curves. An 11-16 auger was used in boring the holes for inserting the screw spikes. The holes were filled with creosote before the spikes were screwed into place.

The roadbed, for the most part, is earth embankment, well drained. Gravel is used exclusively for ballast. The valley, at the point where the track has been placed, is very narrow, with standing

timber on both sides of the right of way, so that the track receives the sun only a few hours of the day.

Scheme of Tests.

Nine general series were made for the comparison of different factors. Each series was subdivided into several lots. The purposes of the various divisions and subdivisions of each series are as follows:

Series 1 consists of different kinds of timber under ordinary track conditions; that is with cut spikes and tie plates. It furnishes a comparison of timbers and forms a basis upon which comparisons of durability can be made, especially with those series where screw spikes are employed. Series 2, 3, 4, and 7 cover all conditions under which screw spikes might be used. In 3 and 7, screw spikes were used on every tie; that is, four spikes per tie. In series 3, lot 11, no tie plates were used; this was to test the value of screw spikes in preventing rail cutting without the use of tie plates. Series 2 and 5 include a combination of screw and cut spikes; series 2 has screw spikes at rail joints only, and cut spikes on the intermediate ties; series 5 has screw spikes on alternate ties and on both ties at rail joints. The object of these two series was to give a transition from an ideal track with screw spikes and tie plates on every tie to the present standard track conditions where cut spikes and tie plates are employed.

Since the great cost of equipping a large system with screw spikes might prevent such a step for many years, it was thought possible that this expense might be lessened by using a combination of screw and cut spikes, which would increase the durability of the timber at a minimum expense. Moreover, since the holding power of a screw spike is from two to four times that of an ordinary spike,^a this combination might prevent rail creeping and so prolong the life of timbers on mountain grades.

Series 4, 6, and 8 are a duplication of series 1, with a further comparison as to the value of tie plates. The object in separating these lots was to cover the varying conditions of location, such as are encountered in a cut or on a fill and on tangents or curves.

Series 9 was included to compare the durability of seasoned timbers cut during different seasons of the year. All ties were laid under the same conditions, namely, with cut spikes and tie plates.

Copper burrs were used for marking the ties. The burrs were placed in the face of the tie, 6 inches from the inside of the left rail in the direction from Maywood to Tacoma, and are numbered consecutively from east to west.

Plan of test track of Northern Pacific Railway near Maywood, Wash.

SERIES 1.—589 TIES; COMMON SPIKES; TIE PLATES.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	64	Green Douglas fir.....	1 to 64
2.....	100	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	65 to 164
3.....	53	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	165 to 227
4.....	100	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	228 to 327
5.....	100	Green Douglas fir.....	328 to 427
6.....	100	Green hemlock.....	428 to 527
7.....	60	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	528 to 587

a See Forest Service Circular 46, The Holding Force of Railroad Spikes in Wooden Ties.

SERIES 2.—252 TIES; SCREW SPIKES AT RAIL JOINTS; COMMON SPIKES IN INTERMEDIATE TIES; TIE PLATES.

8.....	100	Green Douglas fir.....	588 to 687
9.....	100	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	688 to 787
10.....	52	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	788 to 839

SERIES 3.—160 TIES; SCREW SPIKES IN ALL TIES; NO TIE PLATES IN LOT NO. 11; TIE PLATES IN LOTS NOS. 12 AND 13.

11.....	58	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	840 to 897
12.....	51	do.....	898 to 947
13.....	51	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	948 to 999

SERIES 4.—250 TIES; COMMON SPIKES; TIE PLATES.

14.....	100	Green Douglas fir.....	1,000 to 1,099
15.....	100	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,100 to 1,199
16.....	50	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	1,200 to 1,249

SERIES 5.—184 TIES; SCREW SPIKES IN ALTERNATE TIES AND IN BOTH TIES AT RAIL JOINTS; COMMON SPIKES IN REMAINING TIES; TIE PLATES.

17.....	47	Green Douglas fir.....	1,250 to 1,296
18.....	45	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,297 to 1,341
19.....	46	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	1,342 to 1,387
20.....	46	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,388 to 1,433

SERIES 6.—50 TIES; COMMON SPIKES; TIE PLATES.

21.....	50	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,434 to 1,483
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SERIES 7.—140 TIES; SCREW SPIKES IN ALL TIES; TIE PLATES.

22.....	46	Green Douglas fir.....	1,484 to 1,529
23.....	45	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,530 to 1,574
24.....	49	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	1,575 to 1,623

SERIES 8.—373 TIES; COMMON SPIKES; NO TIE PLATES.

25.....	99	Seasoned Douglas fir.....	1,624 to 1,722
26.....	103	Green hemlock.....	1,723 to 1,825
27.....	100	Green Douglas fir.....	1,826 to 1,925
28.....	71	Cresoted Douglas fir.....	1,926 to 1,996

Plan of test track of Northern Pacific Railway near Maywood, Wash.—
Continued.

SERIES 9.—284 TIES; COMMON SPIKES; TIE PLATES.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
29.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (January cut).....	1,997 to 2,021
30.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (February cut).....	2,022 to 2,046
31.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (March cut).....	2,047 to 2,071
32.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (April cut).....	2,072 to 2,096
33.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (May cut).....	2,097 to 2,121
34.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (June cut).....	2,122 to 2,146
35.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (July cut).....	2,147 to 2,171
36.....	36	Seasoned Douglas fir (August cut).....	2,172 to 2,207
37.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (October cut).....	2,208 to 2,232
38.....	25	Seasoned Douglas fir (November cut).....	2,233 to 2,257
39.....	23	Seasoned Douglas fir (December cut).....	2,258 to 2,280

Total number of ties cut, 2,282.

TEST TRACK NEAR PLAINS, MONT.

Nature of Track.

The ties for this test were placed on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, beginning about 2 miles west of Plains, Mont. The ties were all laid on a tangent in a continuous stretch, extending from 3,461 feet west of milepost 203 (Helena—Hope) to 3,203 feet west of milepost 204, covering approximately 4,800 feet of track, exclusive of space omitted for crossings, switches, and bridges. There is a uniform grade of 0.0167 per cent over the entire test track, as shown by figure 3.

Flat, Flanged, and Wooden Plates—Screw Spikes.

The material used for this test was as follows:

Ties:

Tamarack—Green, 570; seasoned, 571; treated, 197.

Douglas fir—Green, 551; seasoned, 568; treated, 193.

Total, 2,650.

Tie plates:

Flanged plates 794

Flat plates with ordinary spikes 1,726

Flat plates with screw spikes 1,984

Combination (flat and flanged)..... 360

Wooden plates 436

Total 5,300

The wooden plates were made of white oak, treated with one-twelfth of a pound of creosote each. The plates had the following dimensions: Length, 7 inches; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; and width a little greater than the base of the rail.

The ties were generally spaced 22 inches from center to center, which allowed 18 ties per rail length of 33 feet. In a few cases it was necessary to insert extra ties when the ties averaged less than 7 inches in width; also in filling in part of a rail length near the crossing, bridge, and switch. More than half of the roadbed is filled, which fact, together with the quality of the gravel, gives excellent drainage.

The test was arranged primarily to determine the durability of green, seasoned, and treated timbers which were cut at different seasons of the year. At the same time it will be possible to compare the effect of three forms of tie plates in reducing mechanical abrasion. In view of the diversified opinions as to the merits of each plate, this phase of the test will be carefully observed from year to year.

The screw spikes, 5,276 in number, and flat plates used in this test are similar to those used in the Maywood track, and were placed in the track as in the former instance.

Scheme of Tests.

The 2,650 ties used in the test track were divided into eight series, varying from four to six logs in each series.

The object of dividing the ties in this test into series and lots, as represented in the following plan, was to compare the different materials under varying conditions. Series 1 is an independent test to determine the possibility of the adoption of wooden plates in conjunction with screw spikes. Series 2, 3, and 8 were of similar timbers under corresponding conditions, the only difference being in the form of the tie plates. Series 4, 5, 6, and 7 contain similar ties and represent the varying arrangements under which screw spikes may be employed. Thus the number of screw spikes per rail length increases as the series progresses, reaches a maximum in series 6, and then diminishes in series 7.

Plan of test track, Northern Pacific Railway near Plains, Mont.

SERIES 1.—TOTAL, 250 TIES. *a*

Flange plates and common spikes at rail joints; wooden plates and screw spikes (6 to the tie) on intermediate ties; 72-pound rail, joints opposite; total length 16 rails, 466 feet, contains 3 short rails (one 24, two 26 feet), regular length 30 feet.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	95	Green Douglas fir ties.....	1 to 95
2.....	32	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	96 to 127
3.....	27	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	128 to 154
4.....	96	Green tamarack ties.....	155 to 250

Plan of test track, Northern Pacific Railway near Plains, Mont.—Continued.

SERIES 2.—TOTAL, 365 TIES.

Flanged plates and common spikes; beginning with this series all track is laid with new 85-pound rail; joints alternate or "broken;" length of rail 33 feet; total length 20 rails, or 660 feet.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	94	Green Douglas fir ties.....	251 to 344
2.....	90	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	345 to 434
3.....	90	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	435 to 524
4.....	91	Green tamarack ties.....	525 to 615

SERIES 3.—TOTAL, 361 TIES.

Flat plates and common spikes; total length 20 rails, or 660 feet; extends to within 33 feet of mile post 204.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	91	Green Douglas fir ties.....	616 to 706
2.....	90	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	707 to 796
3.....	90	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	797 to 886
4.....	90	Green tamarack ties.....	887 to 976

a These ties average somewhat smaller than those in the other series.

SERIES 4.—TOTAL, 363 TIES.

Flat plates; screw spikes at joints, centers, and quarters, common spikes in other ties; 120 ties with screw spikes; 243 ties with common spikes.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	92	Green Douglas fir ties.....	977 to 1,068
2.....	90	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	1,069 to 1,158
3.....	90	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	1,159 to 1,248
4.....	91	Green tamarack ties.....	1,249 to 1,339

SERIES 5.—TOTAL, 379 TIES.

Screw spikes at joints and on alternate intermediate ties; flat plates; total length 23 rails, 759 feet east of crossing $4\frac{1}{2}$ rails; crossing and two cattle guards $2\frac{1}{4}$ rails (nearly) omitted from test; 208 ties with screw spikes; 171 with common spikes.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
1.....	108	Green Douglas fir ties.....	1,340 to 1,447
2.....	90	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	1,448 to 1,537
3.....	90	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	1,538 to 1,627
4.....	91	Green tamarack ties.....	1,628 to 1,718

Plan of test track, Northern Pacific Railway near Plains, Mont.—Continued.

SERIES 6.—TOTAL, 553 TIES.

Flat plates, screw spikes in all ties; east of switch 19½ rails, 1 tie; omitted for switch 2½ rails, 2 ties; between bridge and switch 9½ rails; bridge 1 rail (nearly) west of bridge 1½ rails; total length 34 rails, 1,122 feet.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
.....	90	Green Douglas fir ties.....	1,719 to 1,808
.....	90	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	1,809 to 1,898
.....	90	Treated Douglas fir ties.....	1,899 to 1,988
.....	101	Treated tamarack ties.....	1,989 to 2,089
.....	90	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	2,090 to 2,179
.....	92	Green tamarack ties.....	2-180 to 2,271

SERIES 7.—TOTAL, 199 TIES.

Flat plates. Screw spikes at joints and on alternate intermediate ties. (Same as series 5) 111 ties with screw spikes; 88 ties with common spikes. Total length 11 rails and 1 tie, 365 feet.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
.....	107	Treated Douglas fir ties.....	2,272 to 2,378
.....	92	Treated tamarack ties.....	2,379 to 2,470

SERIES 8.—TOTAL, 180 TIES.

Combination of flat and flanged plates. Common spikes. Total length 10 rails, 330 feet.

Lot No.	Number of ties.	Kind of timber.	Tie Nos.
.....	89	Seasoned Douglas fir ties.....	2,471 to 2,559
.....	91	Seasoned tamarack ties.....	2,560 to 2,650

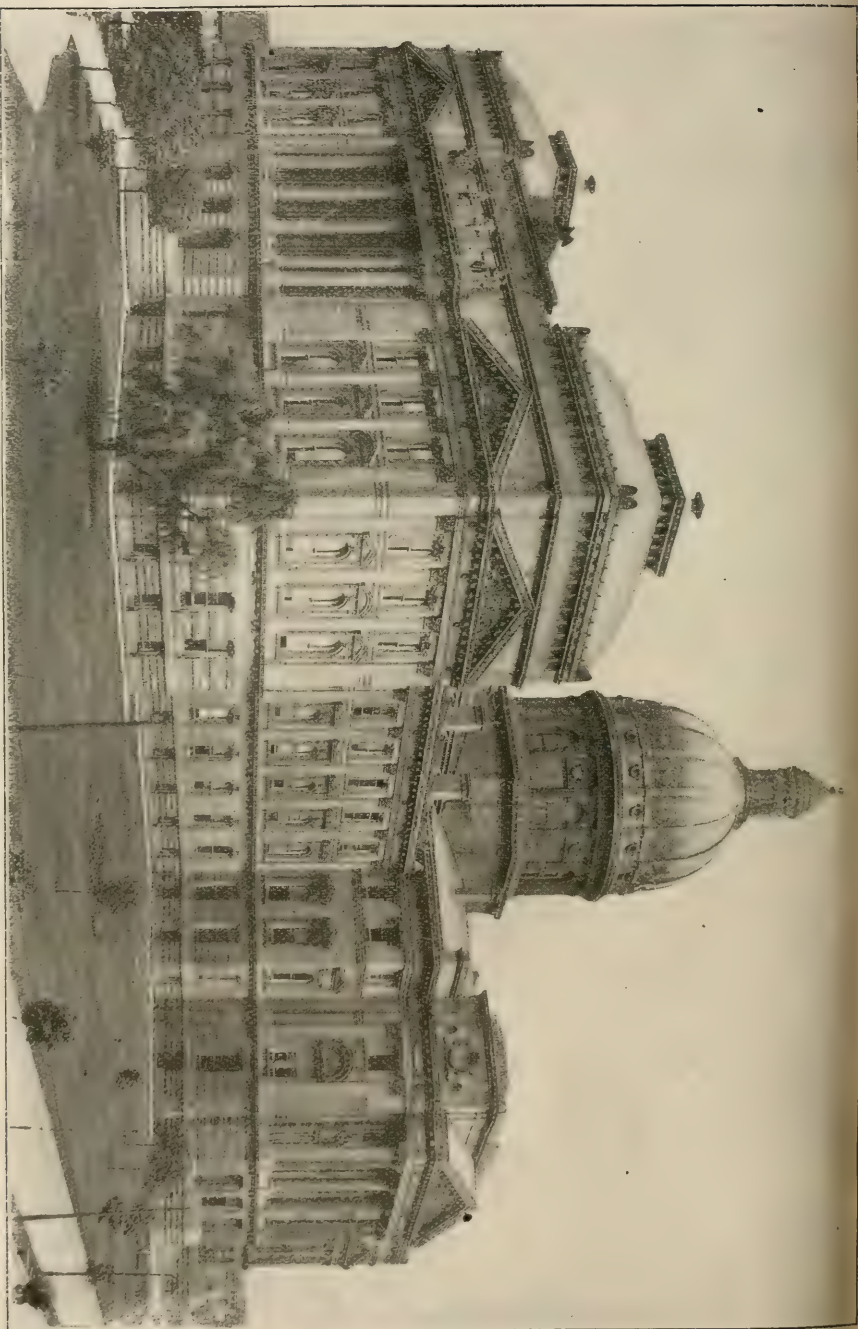
NOTE.—Ties marked consecutively from east to west with copper burrs placed 6 inches from rail base inside of left-hand rail going west.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1908.





INDIANA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING INDIANAPOLIS. ERECTED 1878.

1908

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Custodian of Public Buildings
and Property

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA

For the Fiscal Years 1907 and 1908

Containing an itemized account in detail of all expenditures
from the several different funds of this department
from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1908.

OTWAY A. BAKER, *Custodian*

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

December 8, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
December 10, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

December 11, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to the Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 11, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 11, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Board.

ROSTER OF CUSTODIAN'S DEPARTMENT

OTWAY A. BAKER
Custodian

FRANK C. ROBERTS
Assistant

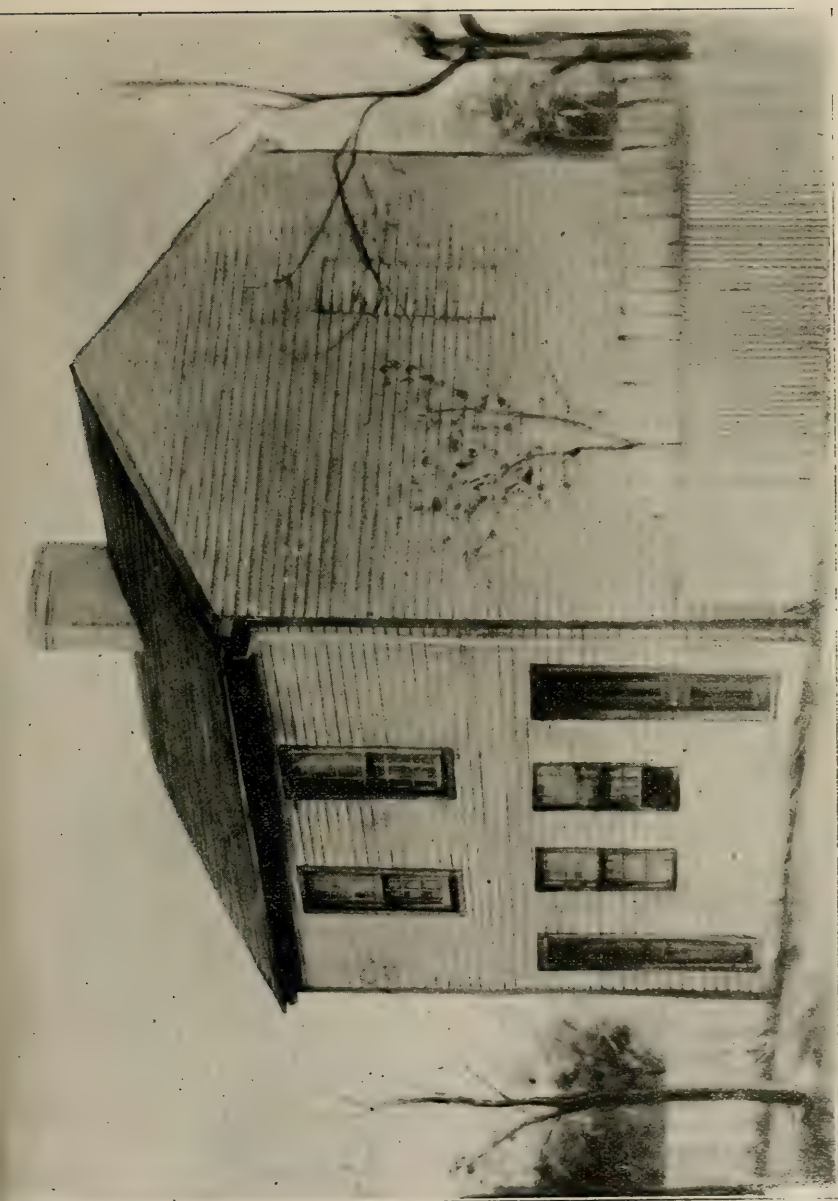
ISAAC HIATT, Policeman
WM. B. CLIFTON, Policeman
W. A. SEMANS, Policeman
WILLIAM BUTLER, Foreman
WILLIAM CHRISTENA, Carpenter
HENRY LEVY, Roofman.

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LOUIS HARVEY



CAPITOL BUILDING, INDIANA TERRITORY, VINCENNES. ERECTED ABOUT 1806.

This building is still standing and is now being used as a residence. It is in a fair state of preservation.

CUSTODIAN'S REPORT

OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN, STATE HOUSE,
Indianapolis, Ind., October 1, 1908.

To the Honorable J. Frank Hanly, Governor:

Sir—The act of the General Assembly of March 5, 1889, creating the office of Custodian of Public Buildings and Property, requires the Custodian to file a report on the last days of March, June and September of each year, and an annual report on the last day of December of each year, and a report for the two years preceding each session of the General Assembly.

The quarterly and annual reports have been duly submitted; and in further compliance with the law, and in obedience to your letter of instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith, for your examination and the consideration of the General Assembly, the tenth biennial report of this department, comprising an itemized account of the expenditures in detail from the different funds during the period from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1908, and some recommendations as to the manner in which the service of this department could be made more efficient and economical to the State.

SURVEY OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The grounds now occupied by the State House are known as squares 48 and 53, in the city of Indianapolis, and that part of Market and Wabash streets lying between Capitol and Senate avenues (formerly Tennessee and Mississippi streets); also, that part of Huron street, or alley, lying between Ohio and Market streets, in the city of Indianapolis. These parts of streets were declared vacated by an act of Common Council and Board of Aldermen on the 22d and 23d days of April, 1878. Square 53, the site of the old State House, was reserved from sale by the State when the city was laid out. Title to the north half of square 48 was acquired by purchase from W. P. and E. P. Gallup, and by grant from the city of Indianapolis; the south half of the same square had also been reserved from sale by the State. The tract above described, and known as the Capitol grounds, is 930 feet in length and 420 feet in width, and contains an area of about nine (9) acres, in the center of which is located the present State House, 496 feet long and 283 feet wide.

REPAIR AND SUPPLY FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1907.. \$5,000 00

Disbursements.

HARDWARE.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature..\$416 67

November 16, 1906.

1 pair shears 50

1 pair 10-inch trimmers 75

November 19, 1906.

32½ pounds iron..... 96

November 24, 1906.

50 blank keys..... 50

November 21, 1906.

3 pounds coil chain..... 36

2 harness rings 04

November 24, 1906.

4 dozen split rings..... 20

November 30, 1906.

6 coat and hat hooks..... 10

November 17, 1906.

1 8-inch file 10

6 warding files 50

November 19, 1906.

4 pair drawer pulls..... 40

Washers 05

November 26, 1906.

1 6-tined fork 90

November 16, 1906.

2 rolls poultry wire..... 4 50

November 9, 1906.

1 pair CC butts..... 15

November 12, 1906.

1 gross screws 30

1 pound brads 10

November 30, 1906.

1 box stove bolts..... 25

December 19, 1906.

60 tree boxes @ \$3.00..... 180 00

December 30, 1906.

2 pounds trunk nails..... 19

December 6, 1906.

1 tree pruner 85

December 4, 1906.

1 carpenter's plane 1 15

December 12, 1906.

1 set steel stencils..... 80

Hardware—Continued.

December 27, 1906.

4 locks	\$1 00
25 feet chain.....	40
Screw eyes	20

December 14, 1906.

1 chain bolt	35
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December 15, 1906.

1 100-foot tape line.....	75
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December 14, 1906.

1 padlock	1 25
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December 13, 1906.

1 claw hammer	90
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December 11, 1906.

Half gross screws.....	16
Half gross screws.....	18

December 4, 1906.

1 pair pruning shears.....	50
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November 3, 1906.

6 pans	60
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December 28, 1906.

1 dozen galvanized buckets.....	4 20
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January 23, 1907.

1 blackboard and eraser.....	1 80
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January 9, 1907.

Brass key checks.....	20
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January 30, 1907.

1 mop wringer	1 50
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January 4, 1907.

Half dozen coat and hat hooks.....	10
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January 3, 1907.

5 pounds nails	15
6 carriage bolts	10

January 4, 1907.

6 dozen brass key checks.....	40
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January 29, 1907.

Half dozen brass knobs.....	15
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January 18, 1907.

1 No. 8 file.....	18
Half dozen No. 3 files.....	65

January 17, 1907.

18 set brass casters.....	15 30
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January 9, 1907.

1 hinge and bolt.....	20
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January 21, 1907.

1 Blount door check spring.....	1 00
1 hammer handle	05

January 26, 1907.

2 gross blank keys.....	7 20
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Hardware—Continued.

January 15, 1907.	
5 1-3 dozen blank keys.....	\$2 30
4 dozen small key rings.....	20
1 dozen large key rings.....	50
2 dozen cuspidors	12 00
January 4, 1907.	
3 dozen cuspidors	18 00
February 27, 1907.	
1 seed sower	1 50
February 6, 1907.	
15 feet brass chain.....	06
February 4, 1907.	
2 sash pulls	20
February 21, 1907.	
1 pair 8-inch plyers.....	1 00
February 20, 1907.	
1 mop wringer	1 25
January 14, 1907.	
1 door check spring.....	75
February 28, 1907.	
1 oil can	35
February 4, 1907.	
4 open rings	10
4 staples with plate.....	16
1 dozen stove bolts.....	10
February 2, 1907.	
4 pounds fence staples.....	16
February 5, 1907.	
129 pounds barbed wire.....	3 68
February 9, 1907.	
1 box screws	15
March 29, 1907.	
1 gross screws	25
2 pounds wire brads.....	15
March 26, 1907.	
2 gross assorted screws.....	45
March 8, 1907.	
2½ pounds copper wire.....	95
March 18, 1907.	
2 pounds ground glue.....	40
March 15, 1907.	
2 tack hammers	88
March 26, 1907.	
Half dozen boiler handles.....	10
4 boxes picture wire.....	40
March 15, 1907.	
10 pounds tacks	1 00

Hardware—Continued.

March 1, 1907.

2 files	\$0 43
2 bolts	05
1 flat wire screen.....	3 40
8 pounds brass ribbon.....	2 80

March 22, 1907.

28 feet steel rod.....	75
8 iron stakes	1 00

March 14, 1907.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch special tire.....	1 00
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April 30, 1907.

1 door pull	25
1 door bolt	10
2 pounds 4d nails.....	08
2 pounds 6d nails.....	08
2 pounds 8d nails.....	08
1 pound 16d nails.....	04
1 pound 40d nails.....	04

April 25, 1907.

2 8-inch files	30
6 file handles	25

April 22, 1907.

4 boxes picture wire.....	40
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April 4, 1907.

1 dozen clothes hooks.....	20
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April 8, 1907.

1 dozen picture hooks.....	25
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April 10, 1907.

2 door bolts	50
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April 29, 1907.

3 dozen screws	10
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April 1, 1907.

Half dozen clothes hooks.....	08
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April 2, 1907.

1 12-inch flat file.....	20
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April 3, 1907.

Half pound washers.....	05
1 paper brads	05

May 14, 1907.

Dowels	10
1 file	25

May 29, 1907.

1 garden trowel	30
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May 30, 1907.

1 galvanized bucket	60
3 tin cups	15

May 28, 1907.

1 mop wringer	1 25
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Hardware—Continued.

May 24, 1907.	
1 file	\$0 20
1 file handle	05
May 20, 1907.	
3 chisel handles	25
May 17, 1907.	
2 boxes brads	10
May 10, 1907.	
2 hasps and staples.....	10
May 16, 1907.	
3½ pounds tacks.....	35
Half pound 4-ounce tacks.....	05
May 8, 1907.	
Carriage bolts	05
May 3, 1907.	
Half dozen icepicks.....	50
May 1, 1907.	
1 wrench	25
June 3, 1907.	
2 dozen blank keys.....	1 20
1½ dozen blank keys.....	45
1 dozen blank keys.....	75
Half dozen blank keys.....	25
June 11, 1907.	
2 dozen assorted key rings.....	70
100 split key rings.....	15
June 14, 1907.	
Half dozen rubber scrubbers.....	2 50
June 11, 1907.	
2 bolts	20
June 21, 1907.	
2 files	25
4 warding files	50
1 mill file	15
1 roll poultry wire.....	2 25
June 15, 1907.	
1 pair shears	1 25
June 7, 1907.	
1 mop wringer	1 25
June 5, 1907.	
23½ pounds cotton rope.....	3 53
June 10, 1907.	
3 sets hinges	23
1 hasp	10
1 padlock	25
1 dozen sandpaper.....	10
July 8, 1907.	
2 hose nozzles.....	1 00
July 3, 1907.	
4 dozen washers	20

Hardware—Continued.

July 9, 1907.	
1 spray pump.....	\$2 50
July 12, 1907.	
1 dozen 3-inch brick hooks.....	26
July 27, 1907.	
Half dozen sash pulls.....	45
1 chair seat	30
14 assorted blank keys.....	52
July 22, 1907.	
4½ pounds copper wire.....	1 80
July 23, 1907.	
2¼ pounds copper wire.....	90
July 29, 1907.	
1 gross screws	61
July 26, 1907.	
2 mop wringers @ \$1.50.....	3 00
1 set casters	35
July 8, 1907.	
1 handsaw	1 75
July 17, 1907.	
1 oil can	25
July 22, 1907.	
1 lock	15
August 5, 1907.	
1 lock	50
August 20, 1907.	
6 hose couplings	90
6 hose bands	25
August 8, 1907.	
1 padlock	50
1 pair hinges	10
1 hasp	05
1 hammer	50
Brads	15
August 19, 1907.	
2 cold chisels	60
August 17, 1907.	
1 sand screen	35
August 15, 1907.	
1 hoe	50
1 wire brush	65
August 1, 1907.	
1 mop wringer	1 50
August 29, 1907.	
1 tin funnel	10
August 17, 1907.	
Half dozen blank keys.....	50
August 21, 1907.	
1 padlock	25
2 dozen galvanized buckets.....	14 40

Hardware—Continued.

August 10, 1907.

1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wheel re-tired..... \$1 00

August 13, 1907.

4 rubber tires for truck..... 6 00

August 27, 1907.

2 yards black drill..... 70

September 25, 1907.

1 lantern globe 10

1 drill and screws..... 49

September 17, 1907.

8 pounds screws..... 32

September 23, 1907.

6 pounds nails 24

Files 25

September 27, 1907.

1 door check 4 50

September 4, 1907.

1 dozen blank keys..... 75

September 2, 1907.

1 horse rasp 40

 \$780 51

PAINTS AND DRUG SUNDRIES.

November 28, 1906.

5 pounds muriatic acid..... \$0 25

November 27, 1906.

1 gallon ammonia 50

November 19, 1906.

5 pounds muriatic acid..... 25

November 3, 1906.

5 pounds muriatic acid..... 25

December 26, 1906.

Quarter gallon turpentine..... 20

1 2-inch brush 10

December 11, 1906.

50 pounds putty 1 50

December 1, 1906.

1 gallon banana oil..... 1 75

1 pound bronze 1 50

1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brush 23

Sandpaper 05

December 6, 1906.

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons green paint..... 2 75

Half gallon enamel 1 40

2 2-inch brushes 80

Quarter gallon inside white paint..... 45

December 3, 1906.

18 rough plate glass..... 100 32

Paints, Etc.—Continued.

December 17, 1906.	
5 pounds muriatic acid.....	\$0 25
December 7, 1906.	
1 gallon ammonia	50
December 3, 1906.	
1 dozen chamois	6 00
December 6, 1906.	
1 gallon ammonia	50
February 28, 1907.	
Half gallon paint.....	80
Half gallon paint.....	75
Turpentine	50
February 13, 1907.	
8 pounds ammonia	50
February 1, 1907.	
1 plate glass	1 60
April 22, 1907.	
1 gallon ammonia	50
April 4, 1907.	
1 plate glass	14 30
25 pounds putty	1 00
May 29, 1907.	
Half gallon turpentine.....	40
May 17, 1907.	
Half gallon cabinet stain.....	1 10
1 2½-inch brush	60
April 26, 1907.	
1 pound white lead.....	10
1 stencil brush	25
June 27, 1907.	
1 quart black screen paint.....	40
1 2-inch brush	35
June 14, 1907.	
Half gallon cherry red paint.....	40
June 4, 1907.	
Quarter gallon filler.....	25
1 brush	15
5 pounds muriatic acid.....	25
June 10, 1907.	
1 gallon ammonia	50
July 12, 1907.	
3 pounds arseniate lead.....	1 35
July 25, 1907.	
1 dozen chamois	5 00
25 pounds putty	63
1 putty knife	30
Quarter dozen glass cutters.....	25
July 8, 1907.	
5 pounds paris green.....	1 55

Paints, Etc.—Continued.

July 12, 1907.

5 pounds paris green..... \$1 55

August 30, 1907.

Half gallon muriatic acid..... 70

1 pound oak filler..... 15

Sandpaper 05

Half gallon turpentine..... 40

August 19, 1907.

25 pounds putty 63

August 28, 1907.

2 pounds glue..... 40

1 brush 50

September 20, 1907.

1 dozen sponges 2 75

1 can oak filler..... 15

September 23, 1907.

1 gallon ammonia 40

September 25, 1907.

1 gallon ammonia 40

September 19, 1907.

1 gallon ammonia d s..... 80

\$162 21

FURNITURE.

November 28, 1906.

16 2-3 dozen chairs.....\$123 34

November 16, 1906.

1 typewriter chair 8 50

December 11, 1906.

1 dozen stools 12 00

December 21, 1906.

Transom in Governor's office..... 15 25

January 29, 1907.

1 table 3 50

January 15, 1907.

1 chair 15 00

January 14, 1907.

1 roll top desk..... 55 00

January 1, 1907.

1 mirror 3 50

January 8, 1907.

1 office chair 17 50

January 5, 1907.

1 hassock 85

January 10, 1907.

1 roll top desk..... 58 00

February 6, 1907.

4 office chairs 66 00

February 12, 1907.

3 office chairs 49 50

Furniture—Continued.

February 28, 1907.

Difference on chair..... \$1 50

February 26, 1907.

5 office chairs 81 50

April 4, 1907.

Removing and repairing file cases..... 145 00

March 13, 1907.

Repairs to chairs..... 1 50

April 11, 1907.

1 hassock 1 00

April 15, 1907.

1 hassock 1 00

April 24, 1907.

12-pigeon hole suit @ \$11.00..... 132 00

2 tops for same @ \$2.00..... 4 00

2 bases for same..... 3 50

April 29, 1907.

3 sections file cases..... 49 50

1 base 3 25

1 top 5 00

6 sets indexes 5 10

May 6, 1907.

18 feet curtain pole..... 2 70

May 7, 1907.

1 pair brackets 20

4 sections file cases..... 64 00

June 15, 1907.

1 file case cabinet..... 9 20

Indexes for same..... 1 60

June 17, 1907.

1 section file case..... 19 40

1 base for same..... 1 50

1 top for same..... 3 50

July 12, 1907.

1 office desk 25 00

July 24, 1907.

1 typewriter chair 6 75

July 17, 1907.

1 office desk 59 00

August 8, 1907.

2 office chairs @ \$11.00..... 22 00

 \$1,076 64

DRAYAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND HORSE HIRE.

November 3, 1906.

Drayage on 2 barrels soap..... \$0 50

December 18, 1906.

Hauling trash from basement..... 50

December 10, 1906.

Drayage on 6 dozen brooms..... 50

Drayage, Etc.—Continued.

December 2, 1906.

Horse hire and drayage..... \$5 75

January 4, 1907.

Hauling trash from basement..... 3 50

Drayage on brooms..... 50

January 26, 1907.

Expressage on blank keys..... 50

January 4, 1907.

Freight on mops..... 60

February 1, 1907.

Drayage on 1 barrel soap..... 50

March 20, 1907.

Hauling stone 1 00

March 25, 1907.

Drayage on mops..... 35

March 30, 1907.

Hauling trash from basement..... 3 00

May 5, 1907.

Expressage on flags..... 1 10

May 31, 1907.

6 days' horse hire..... 7 50

June 7, 1907.

5 days' horse hire @ \$1.00..... 5 00

July 1, 1907.

4 days' horse hire @ \$1.25..... 5 00

July 27, 1907.

Horse hire 2 days @ \$1.50..... 3 00

August 14, 1907.

Expressage on truck wheels..... 70

August 29, 1907.

4 days' horse hire @ \$1.25..... 5 00

September 27, 1907.

Freight and drayage..... 1 45

September 28, 1907.

4½ days' horse hire..... 6 00

 \$51 65

BROOMS, MOPS, BRUSHES AND DUSTERS.

November 20, 1906.

2 wool brushes \$1 80

November 2, 1906.

Half dozen floor brushes..... 36 00

Half dozen hand brushes..... 4 50

1½ dozen scrub brushes..... 22 50

December 28, 1906.

1 carpet sweeper 2 25

4 brushes 3 40

December 1, 1906.

5 dozen brooms..... 14 20

Brooms, Etc.—Continued.

December 14, 1906.

5 dozen mop heads \$21 85

December 6, 1906.

1 dozen brooms 2 47

November 13, 1906.

1 carpet sweeper 6 50

2 carpet sweepers 7 00

December 14, 1906.

2 dozen feather dusters..... 12 00

February 9, 1907.

5 18-inch rubber pushers..... 2 30

1 16-inch rubber pusher..... 42

February 27, 1907.

1 dozen closet brushes..... 6 00

1½ dozen feather dusters..... 10 50

March 16, 1907.

5 dozen mops at \$4.37..... 21 85

July 15, 1907.

1 dozen feather dusters..... 6 00

August 13, 1907.

5 dozen mop heads at \$4.37..... 21 85

1 dozen mop handles..... 2 00

August 20, 1907.

Half dozen scrub brushes..... 22 50

1 dozen Century floor brushes..... 72 00

\$299 89

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUM.

December 3, 1906.

148 yards carpet.....\$296 00

December 7, 1906.

1 rug 14 75

December 22, 1906.

95 yards matting 71 25

16 ends at 53c..... 8 48

13 amure at \$1.00..... 13 00

Making and hanging..... 2 50

60 three-eighth inch rings..... 1 20

December 28, 1906.

1 window curtain 4 00

January 8, 1907.

52 yards carpet at \$2.00..... 104 00

January 9, 1907.

1 rug 25 00

January 15, 1907.

1 screen 7 50

January 17, 1907.

6 yards matting at 75c..... 4 50

2 ends at 53c..... 1 06

Carpets, Etc.—Continued.

February 4, 1907.

65 yards carpet at \$2.00.....\$130 00

February 6, 1907.

1 rug 6 50

1 rug 23 50

February 11, 1907.

36 yards matting at 75c..... 27 00

12 yards rubber ends at 75c..... 9 00

February 12, 1907.

70 yards matting at 75c..... 52 50

22 yards rubber ends at 75c..... 16 50

March 16, 1907.

196 yards carpet cleaned..... 5 88

100 yards lining 11 00

Laying old carpet..... 7 00

March 21, 1907.

1 rug 75 00

March 26, 1907.

Draperies (part payment)..... 20 85

April 3, 1907.

3 2-3 yards curtain at 75c..... 2 75

6 foot rod at 6c..... 36

2 brackets 30

2 sets rings 30

Making and hanging..... 1 00

April 10, 1907.

86 yards carpet at \$2.00..... 172 00

April 16, 1907.

1 drapery 6 85

April 29, 1907.

Cleaning 2 pairs portiers 8 00

Cleaning 2 pieces draperies 2 50

July 26, 1907.

1 rug 7 50

August 24, 1907.

1 floor mat 18 75

September 10, 1907.

Making 10 rugs..... 28 00

September 28, 1907.

58.9 yards carpet..... 147 21

\$1,333 49

LUMBER.

November 13, 1906.

Lumber \$2 75

Lumber 10

Lumber 75

November 30, 1906.

Lumber 68

Lumber, Etc.—Continued.

January 18, 1907.		
Lumber	\$1 55	
February 2, 1907.		
120 stakes	15 00	
8 2 x4 scantling.....	2 43	
1 sledge hammer handle.....	50	
March 30, 1907.		
Lumber	3 50	
April 15, 1907.		
Lumber	60	
April 25, 1907.		
Lumber	85	
May 29, 1907.		
2 flag poles	4 50	
Lumber	25	
June 3, 1907.		
Lumber	1 45	
June 6, 1907.		
Lumber	5 96	
June 25, 1907.		
Lumber	1 75	
Lumber	75	
July 24, 1907.		
Lumber	88	
August 7, 1907.		
Lumber	1 15	
August 12, 1907.		
Lumber	25	
August 26, 1907.		
Lumber	20	
September 16, 1907.		
Dressing 1 board.....	10	
September 17, 1907.		
Lumber	2 36	
September 19, 1907.		
Lumber	98	
September 23, 1907.		
Lumber	81	
September 25, 1907.		
Making 1 case.....	12 50	
		\$62 60

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

November 31, 1906.	
Toll service	\$0 35
January 1, 1907.	
Rental service (3 months).....	12 50
January 1, 1907.	
Rental service (extension 1 mo.).....	83

Telephone, Etc.—Continued.

January 1, 1907.

Rental service (Bureau Printing) \$10 00

Rental service (Custodian) 12 50

April 8, 1907.

Rental service (Custodian and Bureau
of Printing) 3 months..... 22 50

April 10, 1907.

Rental service (Custodian)..... 12 50

May 27, 1907.

Telegraph service 31

July 12, 1907.

Rental service (Custodian and Bureau
Printing) 3 months..... 22 50

July 19, 1907.

Rental service (3 months)..... 12 50

September 30, 1907.

Rental service (3 months)..... 12 50

August 27, 1907.

Rental service (Bureau Printing) 1 mo. 4 50

September 27, 1907.

Rental service (3 months)..... 12 50

July 24, 1907.

Toll service 2 00

August 7, 1907.

Toll service 2 00

August 19, 1907.

Toll service 50

\$140 49

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

November 16, 1906.

1 piece felt \$6 00

November 9, 1906.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 12

November 28, 1906.

4 pair rubber gloves..... 5 00

December 10, 1906.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 12

25 crash towels..... 7 50

December 28, 1906.

4 combs 48

January 9, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 16

January 21, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 11

February 21, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 30

February 22, 1907.

60 yards crash at 14c..... 8 40

Dry Goods, Etc.—Continued.

March 1, 1907.		
2 cotton sacks.....	\$0	10
March 18, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	40
March 23, 1907.		
1 piece felt	2	75
April 19, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	40
May 3, 1907.		
1 hair brush	75	
1 comb	35	
May 15, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	43
June 14, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	52
June 17, 1907.		
1 pair rubber boots.....	3	50
July 22, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	43
August 31, 1907.		
1 bolt tennis brown.....	2	57
		<hr/>
	\$60	39

ROOF AND ROOFING SUPPLIES.

November 16, 1906.		
3 sheets copper	\$9	10
20 pounds solder.....	4	70
6 pounds solder	1	50
December 1, 1906.		
25 pounds solder	6	59
December 3, 1906.		
8 sheets copper	26	46
December 5, 1906.		
2 barrels charcoal	1	70
December 21, 1906.		
1 bundle galvanized iron.....	5	55
January 8, 1907.		
25½ pounds solder	7	01
February 20, 1907.		
25½ pounds solder	7	01
March 19, 1907.		
9 sheets copper	31	28
31 pounds solder.....	8	53
March 20, 1907.		
1 bundle galvanized iron.....	5	77
April 5, 1907.		
Solder copper	88	
4 copper handles	20	
2 sprinkler roses	05	

Roof Supplies, Etc.—Continued.

May 4, 1907.

1 case solder..... \$27 00

May 16, 1907.

1 barrel charcoal 85

\$144 18

LAUNDRY.

November 30, 1906.

Laundry (towels) \$3 24

January 1, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 2 22

January 31, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 4 28

February 27, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 5 10

March 30, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 3 41

April 27, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 2 02

May 29, 1907.

Cleaning 1 large flag..... 6 00

May 31, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 2 62

July 1, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 1 94

July 29, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 1 86

August 30, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 2 10

September 25, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 1 72

\$36 51

SOAPS.

November 1, 1906.

100 pounds soap..... \$5 25

2 gallons polish 3 00

10 pounds cleaner 2 00

November 21, 1906.

445 pounds soap at 4 17 80

December 6, 1906.

1 gallon metal polish..... 1 25

December 10, 1906.

1 barrel Savogran 13 73

1 barrel Marblica 10 50

December 22, 1906.

3 dozen Sapolio 2 50

January 7, 1907.

1 barrel Savogram 13 28

February 8, 1907.

1 barrel soap 19 16

Soap, Etc.—Continued.

February 25, 1907.		
1 barrel Savogran.....	\$11 00	
March 15, 1907.		
8 dozen toilet soap.....	4 00	
March 11, 1907.		
1 barrel soap	25 57	
May 11, 1907.		
1 case Sapolio	2 50	
May 17, 1907.		
1 barrel soap	18 40	
May 21, 1907.		
1 barrel Savogran	14 78	
1 case toilet soap.....	3 90	
June 15, 1907.		
1 barrel soap	25 85	
August 6, 1907.		
1 barrel Savogran	15 45	
August 16, 1907.		
1 barrel soap	19 53	
		\$229 45

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS AND BULBS.

November 3, 1906.		
3,000 tulips (assorted).....	\$30 00	
300 hyacinths	7 50	
50 narcissus	50	
50 narcissus (Princess Alax).....	50	
November 13, 1906.		
700 red tulips	7 00	
500 white tulips.....	5 00	
November 28, 1906.		
34 trees and transplanting same (partial payment)	87 00	
February 27, 1907.		
4 bushels blue grass.....	9 00	
1 bushel timothy	2 60	
10 pounds white clover.....	1 50	
April 18, 1907.		
Spraying trees on lawn.....	47 50	
May 21, 1907.		
412 geraniums at 8c.....	32 96	
May 25, 1907.		
230 geraniums	18 40	
148 geraniums	11 84	
140 petunias	3 50	
200 ageratums	6 00	
August 7, 1907.		
Trees for lawn (final payment).....	15 00	
		\$285 80

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND CUTLERY.

December 28, 1906.		
2 dozen glass tumblers.....	\$1 80	
January 10, 1907.		
2 water pitchers	1 40	
January 26, 1907.		
Half dozen water pitchers.....	2 10	
1 dozen glass tumblers.....	80	
March 23, 1907.		
Half dozen 8-inch pots.....	75	
April 22, 1907.		
1 jug	10	
April 19, 1907.		
2 dozen glass tumblers.....	1 60	
		\$8 55

REPAINTING AND REVARNISHING.

January 14, 1907.		
Repair work and material (Speaker's room)	\$10 00	
April 5, 1907.		
Lettering 4 sign boards (lawn).....	26 00	
September 28, 1907.		
Lettering bulletin boards (corridor)...	3 00	
		\$39 00

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

November 7, 1906.		
1 barrel Dustoline	\$7 50	
December 6, 1906.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
December 21, 1906.		
1 barrel salt	1 25	
January 1, 1907.		
1 case matches	5 50	
January 18, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
February 9, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
February 27, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
March 18, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
April 16, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
May 13, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6 25	
June 20, 1907.		
1 case matches	5 50	
June 11, 1907.		
1 gallon furniture polish.....	1 50	

Grocers' Sundries—Continued.

June 20, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline.....	\$6	25
July 26, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6	25
July 29, 1907.		
5 gallons furniture polish.....	7	50
August 16, 1907.		
1 gallon coal oil.....	10	
September 3, 1907.		
1 barrel Dustoline	6	25
		<hr/>
	\$91	35

WINDOW SHADES AND REPAIRS.

November 21, 1906.		
17 yards curtain and making same....	\$15	75
November 28, 1906.		
1 window shade	4	00
		<hr/>
	\$19	75

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

December 13, 1906.		
1 flash light battery.....	\$0	22
December 26, 1906.		
2 flash light batteries.....	44	
February 20, 1907.		
1 flash light	1	25
1 flash light battery.....	22	
July 5, 1907.		
1 flash light battery.....	22	
1 lamp	30	
		<hr/>
	\$2	65

POSTAGE AND PERIODICALS.

November 30, 1906.		
Subscription Indianapolis Star (1		
month)	\$0	42
Subscription Indianapolis News (1		
month)	40	
December 17, 1906.		
1 photo State House.....	3	00
2 8 x 10 negatives	6	00
December 29, 1906.		
Subscription Indianapolis News (1		
month)	50	
December 31, 1906.		
Subscription Indianapolis Star (1		
month)	46	
January 31, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis News (1		
month)	43	

Postage, Etc.—Continued.

February 1, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	\$0 40
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February 9, 1907.

Postage stamps	30 00
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February 25, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	40
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February 28, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

1 copy Indianapolis city directory....	6 00
--	------

March 25, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	47
--	----

March 30, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	50
--	----

April 25, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	41
--	----

April 30, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

May 29, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	43
--	----

May 31, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

June 25, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	50
--	----

June 26, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	62
--	----

July 1, 1907.

1,000 2-cent stamps.....	20 00
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July 31, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
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Postage	03
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August 25, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (2 months)	1 30
---	------

September 27, 1907.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	67
--	----

 \$74 54

REPAIRS TO LOCKS.

January 20, 1907.

Repairs to vault door and lock..... \$5 00

February 4, 1907.

Repairs to door check..... 1 25

February 26, 1907.

Repairs to door check..... 1 25

March 14, 1907.

Repairs to door check..... 75

March 1, 1907.

Repairs to steel door..... 3 60

April 1, 1907.

Repairs to vault locks..... 4 00

April 3, 1907.

Repairs to lock..... 1 50

 \$17 35

REPAIRS AND SHARPENING TOOLS.

November 3, 1906.

Sharpening tools \$0 15

January 30, 1907.

Repairs to carpet sweeper..... 35

March 19, 1907.

Sharpening shears 25

March 28, 1907.

Sharpening lawn mowers..... 4 50

April 18, 1907.

1 wheel tire 1 00

April 27, 1907.

Adjusting flag staff halyard..... 20 00

May 27, 1907.

1 mandle stick 25

June 29, 1907.

Repairs to and sharpening mower..... 1 25

 \$27 75

RENTAL CHAIRS AND TABLES.

January 30, 1907.

Rental for 150 chairs..... \$6 25

May 27, 1907.

Rental 25 tables..... 5 00

July 8, 1907.

Rental 65 tables..... 6 50

 \$17 75

SOD AND SOIL FOR LAWN.

November 8, 1906.

5 loads manure \$10 00

March 19, 1907.

1 load straw 1 50

May 25, 1907.

1 load manure 2 00

 \$13 50

CEMENT, ETC.

November 2, 1906.

2 sacks cement \$1 50

December 1, 1907.

Tile repairs 1 00

January 9, 1907.

1 marble slab 1 25

September 16, 1907.

135 square feet granitoid walk at 15c. 20 25 \$24 00 \$5,000 00

September 30, 1907. Account balanced and closed.

CUSTODIAN'S ASSISTANT'S FUND.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending October 31,

1907 \$15,360 00

Additional appropriation (specific) 1,410 00

Total \$16,770 00

Disbursements.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature.....\$1,280 00

Frank C. Roberts, Assistant Custodian, 5 months at
\$75.00, and 6 months at \$100.00..... 975 00

Wilbur Twitty, Clerk, 8 months at \$75.00..... 600 00

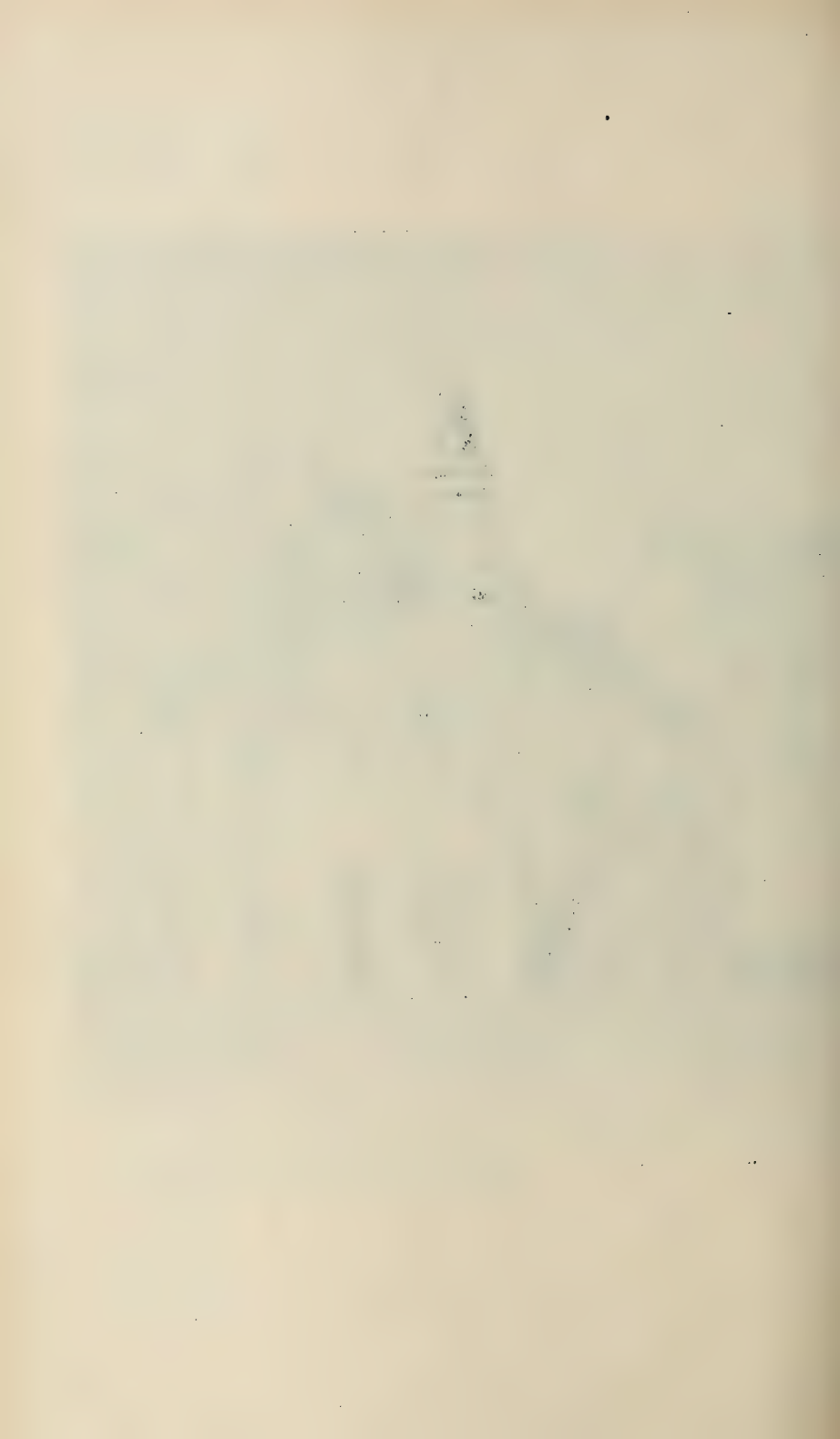
Isaac Hiatt, policeman, 5 months at \$65.00, and 6
months at \$75.00..... 775 00Thomas Shannon, Policeman, 5 months at \$65.00, and
6 months at \$75.00..... 775 00W. A. Semans, Policeman, 5 months at \$65.00, and 6
months at \$75.00..... 775 00William Butler, Foreman, 5 months at \$65.00, and 6
months at \$75.00..... 775 00Henry Levy, Roofman, 5 months at \$60.00, and 6
months at \$70.00..... 720 00William Christena, Carpenter, 5 months at \$60.00, and
6 months at \$70.00..... 720 00

JANITORS.

N. A. Gentleman, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months
at \$60.00 \$610 00Wm. Hollingsworth, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months
at \$60.00 610 00J. R. Locklear, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months
at \$60.00 610 00John W. Males, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months
at \$60.00 610 00William Abstone, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months
at \$60.00 610 00



FIRST INDIANA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, CORYDON. ERECTED 1811.
In good state of preservation and, with an addition thereto, is now used as a
court house.



Custodian's Assistants—Continued.

M. S. Browand, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	\$610 00
Emmett Whitesell, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
John T. Peterson, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
Emmett H. Cadle, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
Asher Long, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
Major Davis, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
John West, 2 months at \$50.00.....	100 00
Seth Bradford, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
Louis Harvey, 5 months at \$50.00, and 6 months at \$60.00	610 00
George R. Hutto, 11 months at \$35.00.....	385 00
George Ford, 7 months at \$30.00.....	210 00

EXTRA LABOR.

Louis Mueller, 25 hours at 40c.....	\$10 00
Fred Toon, 18 days at \$50.00 per month.....	30 00
Edward Brewer, 19 days at \$50.00 per month.....	31 65
Dora Booth, 30½ days as matron during Legislature, at \$1.50 per day.....	45 75
Effie Wilson, 32½ days as matron during Legislature, at \$1.50 per day.....	48 75
Grant Smith, 1 month and 23 days at \$50.00 per month, and 1 month at \$60.00.....	148 33
John E. Reeves, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Calvin Abstome, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Samuel Elliott, 3 days at \$2.00 per day.....	6 00
Harvey E. Grigsby, 3 days at \$2.00 per day.....	6 00
Virgil Twines, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Monroe Miller, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Jesse Twines, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Relis Melvin, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Wm. Pennington (by contract).....	3 50
John Brown (by contract).....	6 00
Corwin Richards, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
James O. L. King, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Joseph McVickers, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Levi Wilson, 1 day at \$2.00 per day.....	2 00
Louis Mueller, 213 hours at 40c.....	85 20
Chris. Aippersbach, 154 hours at 40c.....	61 60
Erich Schelski, 98 hours at 50c.....	49 00
Richard Cordell, 4 days at \$2.00 per day.....	8 00
J. O. Lehman, 4 days at \$2.00 per day.....	8 00
James O. L. King, 4 days at \$2.00 per day.....	8 00

Custodian's Assistants—Continued.

James O. L. King, 158 hours at 20c.....	\$31 60	
Wm. Pennington (by contract).....	3 00	
John Dietz (by contract).....	19 50	\$16.649 88
<hr/>		
Sept. 30, 1907. Reverting to State Treasury.		\$120 12

ILLUMINATING FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1907.. \$4,500 00

Disbursements.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature.....	\$375 00	
Electricity and gas for November, 1906.....	689 34	
Electricity and gas for December, 1906.....	835 50	
Electricity and gas for January, 1907.....	1,408 48	
Electricity and gas for February, 1907.....	1,553 81	
<hr/>		\$4,862 13
Overdrawn and returned to the State Treasury.....		362 13

Total disbursements\$4,500 00 \$4,500 00

N. B.—The above disbursement for February account was made March 6, 1907; by the provisions of House Bill No. 403, passed by the General Assembly, and which received executive approval March 9, 1907, the above fund was reduced one-twelfth, thus leaving the fund overdrawn to the amount of \$362.13. On April 11, 1907, the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company returned the above amount (\$362.13) to the State Treasury, which balanced the fund. For the remainder of the fiscal year there is a deficiency in the fund as follows:

Deficiency for February, 1907	\$362 13
Deficiency for March, 1907	1,335 25
Deficiency for April, 1907	768 53
Deficiency for May, 1907	682 85
Deficiency for June, 1907	504 04
Deficiency for July, 1907	439 07
Deficiency for August, 1907	435 74
Deficiency for September, 1907	480 83

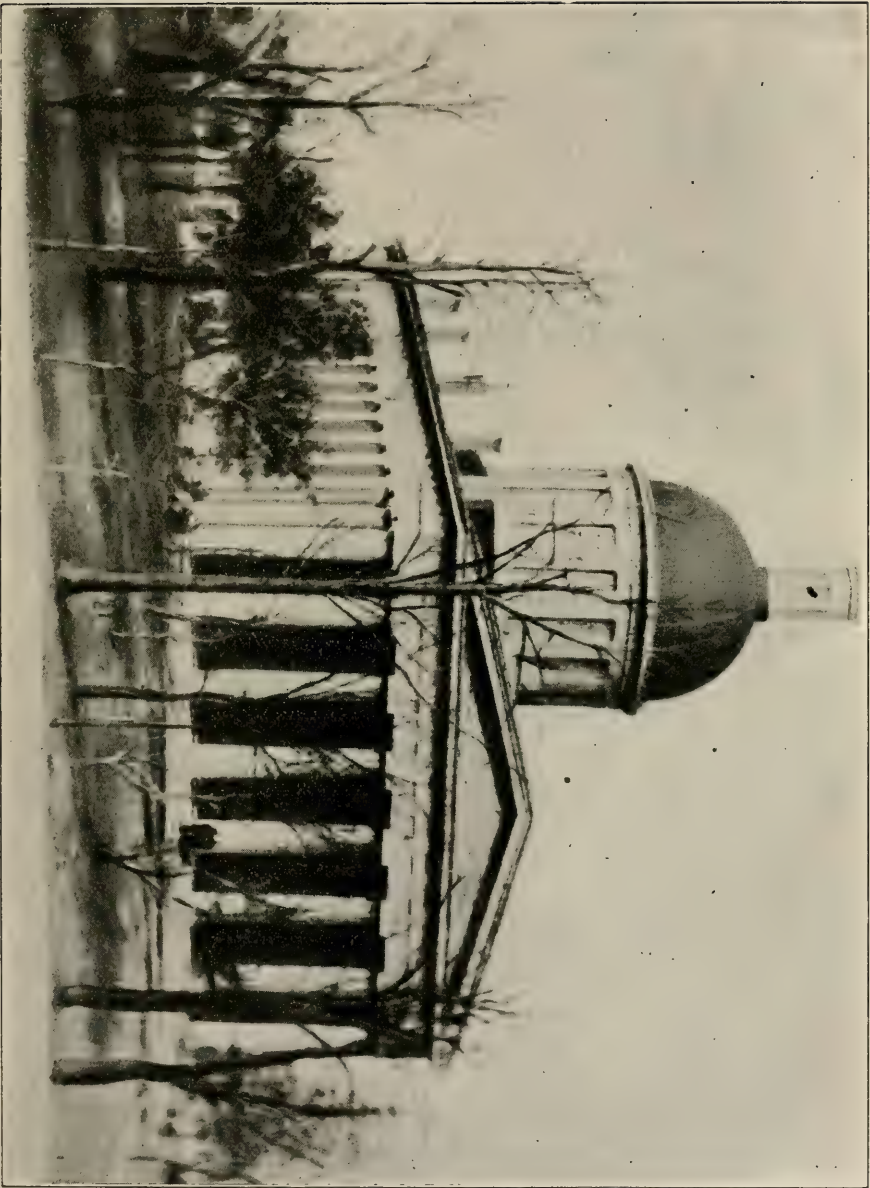
Total deficiency for the year.....\$5,008 44

WATER FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1907.. \$2,800 00

Disbursements.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature.....	\$233 33
Water and ice for November, 1906	156 39
Water and ice for December, 1906	153 62
Water and ice for January, 1907	228 92
Water and ice for February, 1907	286 36



INDIANA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS. ERECTED 1832.

Water Fund—Continued.

Water and ice for March, 1907	\$346 25	
Water and ice for April, 1907	191 55	
Water and ice for May, 1907	212 55	
Water and ice for June, 1907	201 22	
Water and ice for July, 1907	207 97	
Water and ice for August, 1907	163 35	
Water and ice for September, 1907	258 18	\$2,639 69
<hr/>		
September 30, 1907. Reverting to State Treasury		\$160 31

FLAG AND DECORATIONS FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1907.. \$150 00

Disbursements.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature.....	\$12 50	
May 15, 1907.		
9 dozen 2½ x 4 cotton bunting flags (mounted) at \$4.25 per dozen.....	38 25	
June 4, 1907.		
9 8 x 12 bunting flags at \$11.00.....	99 00	\$149 75
<hr/>		
September 30, 1907. Reverting to State Treasury		\$0.25

CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending October 31, 1907.. \$1,500 00
 Additional appropriation (specific) 250 00
 \$1,750 00

Disbursements.

Fund reduced one-twelfth by Legislature.....	\$125 00	
To O. A. Baker, salary for November and December, 1906, and January, 1907.....	375 00	
To O. A. Baker, salary for February, March and April, 1907	416 67	
To O. A. Baker, salary for May, June and July, 1907.	500 00	
To O. A. Baker, salary for August and September, 1907	333 33	1,750 00
<hr/>		
September 30, 1907. Account balanced and closed.		

REPAIR AND SUPPLY FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$5,000 00

Disbursements.

HARDWARE.

October 3, 1907.	
3 sets casters	\$0 50
1 dozen screws	05
October 4, 1907.	
2 cupboard catches	50
Half dozen hooks and eyes.....	13
October 11, 1907.	
Half dozen drills	90
October 16, 1907.	
1 carpet stretcher	3 50
2 pair plyers	80
1 whetstone	10
October 17, 1907.	
1 hand vise	50
October 18, 1907	
1 hammer handle	05
October 21, 1907.	
2 dozen picture hooks	30
October 23, 1907.	
1 carpet sweeper	2 25
October 25, 1907.	
1 steel square	1 25
1 iron rod	35
October 29, 1907.	
Brads	15
October 30, 1907.	
1 pinch bar	75
November 5, 1907.	
6 dozen blank keys.....	6 00
November 8, 1907.	
1 pair plyers	40
November 11, 1907.	
10 packages tacks.....	50
1 hammer handle	10
November 9, 1907.	
1 carpenter's bench	10 50
November 18, 1907.	
9 dozen assorted brass screws.....	1 35
November 19, 1907.	
6 carpet beaters	60
November 20, 1907.	
3 sets casters	60
Sandpaper	10

Hardware—Continued.

November 26, 1907.

1 chair spring \$0 50

3 pairs brackets 15

November 27, 1907.

1 augur bit 40

November 29, 1907.

1 box picture wire..... 10

December 4, 1907.

1 file and bolts..... 45

December 6, 1907.

1 dozen icepicks 1 20

December 9, 1907.

2 pounds copper wire..... 60

December 10, 1907.

1 pair brackets 30

December 12, 1907.

1 dozen keys 20

1 set truck bands..... 4 25

December 19, 1907.

1 5-16-inch bit 20

One-third dozen blank keys..... 50

One-third dozen blank keys..... 27

December 26, 1907.

1 punch and rivets..... 35

January 4, 1908.

1 door catch 25

January 9, 1908.

1 pair brackets 18

2 hasps 50

2 padlocks 25

1 dozen coat and hat hooks..... 18

January 11, 1908.

1 bolt 50

January 14, 1908.

1 piece gas pipe..... 35

January 17, 1908.

1 dozen brackets 90

January 20, 1908.

1 roll poultry wire..... 2 53

January 21, 1908.

1 dozen hooks and eyes..... 18

January 31, 1908.

1 lock 25

2 mop wringers at \$1.50..... 3 00

February 4, 1908.

1 henry tool and handle..... 50

February 5, 1908.

2 wardrobe locks 30

2 escutcheons 05

1 box brads 05

Hardware—Continued.

February 6, 1908.	
1 mop wringer	\$1 50
2 rat traps	20
February 7, 1908.	
1 set casters	20
February 11, 1908.	
2 D locks.....	36
Picture wire	20
February 13, 1908.	
1 dozen coat and hat hooks.....	10
February 15, 1908.	
Half dozen snow shovels.....	3 75
February 17, 1908.	
1 padlock	15
2 wardrobe locks	30
February 19, 1908.	
1 door check spring.....	55
February 20, 1908.	
4 pairs brackets	60
4 sets rings	60
4 sets hooks	40
February 25, 1908.	
1 mop wringer	2 00
1 rod and bracket.....	40
February 27, 1908.	
1 pound copper rivets and burs.....	35
March 2, 1908.	
6 sets casters	96
March 13, 1908.	
1 pair snips	1 50
March 14, 1908.	
1 pound washers	09
Quarter pound nails.....	05
March 16, 1908.	
2 rat traps	80
March 17, 1908.	
2 dozen stove bolts.....	20
March 18, 1908.	
1 punch	20
March 25, 1908.	
1 coupling	15
March 26, 1908.	
1 cedar faucet	10
March 31, 1908.	
1 bit	25
1 cold chisel	40
April 1, 1908.	
2 iron plates	75
April 3, 1908.	
2 pairs hinges	2 10

Hardware—Continued.

April 9, 1908.	
6 handles	\$0 18
1 set casters	15
April 13, 1908.	
6 coat hooks	08
2 sash lifts	30
6 door hooks	10
100 feet chain at 3c.....	3 00
April 16, 1908.	
2 T bolts	10
April 17, 1908.	
2 bolts	05
1 S wrench	20
2 pounds brads	12
April 27, 1908.	
3 brackets	15
April 28, 1908.	
1 12-inch file	20
April 29, 1908.	
1 5/8-inch wheel	1 00
1 5/8-inch tire	75
April 30, 1908.	
1 hammer	45
May 12, 1908.	
150 feet wire netting.....	2 25
1 steel rake	75
May 15, 1908.	
Half dozen carpet beaters.....	1 03
1 lock	20
May 18, 1908.	
1 roll wire netting.....	5 00
May 19, 1908.	
1 roll wire netting.....	2 25
4 pounds nails	16
May 25, 1908.	
1 oil can	25
2 pounds nails	08
May 26, 1908.	
1 sprinkling can	75
May 27, 1908.	
6 feet screen wire.....	32
May 28, 1908.	
2½ pounds nails	10
May 29, 1908.	
1¾ pounds copper wire at 25c.....	44
June 1, 1908.	
1 cold chisel	35
June 2, 1908.	
1 garden trowel	15

Hardware—Continued.

June 4, 1908.	
4 dozen screws	\$0 55
1 sprinkler	75
June 9, 1908.	
1 brace	1 75
1 5-gallon and 1 1-gallon can.....	60
1 hammer	65
June 11, 1908.	
1 hoe	35
June 12, 1908.	
1 gross $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch screws.....	25
1 gross $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch screws.....	33
1 gross $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screws.....	41
June 17, 1908.	
1 1-gallon can	10
Quarter dozen hose couplings.....	15
June 29, 1908.	
Half dozen door pulls.....	30
18 feet sash cord at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	41
June 30, 1908.	
2 glass cutters	70
July 1, 1908.	
2 lawn sprayers at \$1.50.....	3 00
1 dozen hose couplings.....	1 20
2 dozen hose bands.....	70
July 3, 1908.	
4 boxes bolts	1 00
Washers	10
July 9, 1908.	
6 dozen spring colters.....	50
Nails	10
$3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds brads	15
July 10, 1908.	
1 12-inch file	20
July 15, 1908.	
2 dozen picture hooks.....	55
July 16, 1908.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds nails	10
3 packs picture wire.....	25
July 22, 1908.	
1 mop wringer	1 50
1 dozen blank keys.....	1 15
Half dozen blank keys.....	25
Half pound brass key checks.....	24
July 27, 1908.	
5 pounds tacks	50
1 drill bit	45
2 brackets	15
July 30, 1908.	
1 hank braided line.....	17

Hardware—Continued.

July 29, 1908.

1 12-inch file..... \$0 35

July 7, 1908.

1 lock 50

August 3, 1908.

1,000 stove bolts..... 2 50

4 pounds nails 15

August 5, 1908.

8 pounds nails 30

August 11, 1908.

1 chisel 40

August 12, 1908.

Half dozen door pulls..... 50

August 14, 1908.

2 lawn sprayers 3 00

August 18, 1908.

1 dozen hose couplings..... 1 65

2 dozen hose bands..... 1 60

August 28, 1908.

3¾ pounds nails 15

September 1, 1908.

Half gross blank keys..... 3 00

1 dozen blank keys..... 75

1 pair hinges 10

1 hasp and staple..... 05

1 tin cups 05

September 2, 1908.

1 50-pound weight 30

2 100-pound weights 90

September 5, 1908.

1 file 40

September 8, 1908.

4 dozen small key rings..... 40

3 dozen large key rings..... 1 20

2 dozen brass key checks..... 40

1¾ gross blank keys..... 6 13

2 dozen blank keys..... 40

September 11, 1908.

1 awl 35

1 pair hinges 10

1 dozen galvanized buckets..... 4 80

September 12, 1908.

3 pounds nails 12

September 14, 1908.

1 nail punch 10

September 15, 1908.

1 sprayer pump 35

September 17, 1908.

Half dozen hooks and eyes..... 15

Hardware—Continued.

September 21, 1908.

1 dozen icepicks	\$1 00
1 mop wringer	1 50

September 22, 1908.

3 dozen screw eyes.....	20
2½ pounds nails.....	10
36 sets casters at 95c.....	34 20
2 sets casters	60
2 carpet sweepers	5 00

September 25, 1908.

2 cold chisels	20
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 \$185 30

PAINTS AND DRUG SUNDRIES.

October 10, 1907.

Half kip chamois.....	\$9 25
2 pounds sponges at \$5.50.....	11 00
1 gallon ammonia	40

October 16, 1907.

1 window pane	30
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November 1, 1907.

Fly paper (for trees).....	50
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November 4, 1907.

1 dozen roach paste.....	2 00
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November 14, 1907.

Half gallon muriatic acid	70
---------------------------------	----

November 15, 1907.

1 brush	1 35
6 pounds glue	90

January 11, 1908.

1 gallon ammonia	80
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January 24, 1908.

1 can oak stain.....	40
----------------------	----

January 28, 1908.

1 quart paint	40
---------------------	----

January 30, 1908.

2 pounds glue	45
---------------------	----

February 7, 1908.

Half gallon muriatic acid.....	70
--------------------------------	----

February 13, 1908.

2 pounds oxalic acid.....	30
---------------------------	----

February 27, 1908.

1 quart oak stain.....	40
------------------------	----

February 28, 1908.

1 window glass	30
----------------------	----

March 24, 1908.

1 dozen chamois rubs.....	2 75
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March 26, 1908.

1 window glass	1 50
1 dozen sponges	3 50

Paints, Etc.—Continued.

March 31, 1908.	
Half gallon muriatic acid.....	\$0 70
April 3, 1908.	
4 pounds pumice stone.....	40
April 28, 1908.	
1 kip chamois skins.....	16 00
1 pound sponges	4 50
May 12, 1908.	
3 gallons oak stain.....	7 35
May 14, 1908.	
Half gallon turpentine.....	50
May 19, 1908.	
1 quart green paint.....	60
May 28, 1908.	
Half gallon paint.....	1 00
1 pound paste filler.....	15
June 9, 1908.	
5 gallons raw oil at 52c.....	2 60
1 gallon turpentine	65
June 12, 1908.	
2 gallons Scaleside at \$1.25.....	2 50
June 17, 1908.	
2 pounds paste filler.....	25
Half gallon turpentine.....	35
1 pound glue	30
1 dozen sandpaper	10
1 can oak stain.....	15
June 22, 1908.	
2 pounds paris green at 40c.....	80
Half gallon green paint.....	1 00
June 18, 1908.	
1 gallon Scaleside	1 00
July 31, 1908.	
1 gallon ammonia	40
August 20, 1908.	
2 pounds glue	60
September 16, 1908.	
10 pounds plaster paris.....	25
10 pounds chrome yellow.....	20
1 pound chrome green.....	15
1 gallon Japan and can.....	85
September 18, 1908.	
12½ pounds white lead.....	97
1 pound sienna oil.....	15
September 21, 1908.	
1 pound bt. umber.....	15
12½ pounds golden ochre.....	1 00
September 25, 1908.	
12½ pounds white lead.....	1 10

 \$84 62

FURNITURE.

October 1, 1907.	
1 office chair	\$11 25
October 14, 1907.	
1 typewriter desk	30 00
November 1, 1907.	
2 office chairs	24 00
November 5, 1907.	
1 office chair	12 00
November 12, 1907.	
1 oak glazed partition.....	40 00
November 12, 1907.	
1 office chair	8 00
November 11, 1907.	
1 office chair	11 00
November 13, 1907.	
Removing, altering and resetting filing cases (by contract).....	174 32
November 19, 1907.	
Repairs to chair.....	90
November 21, 1907.	
Repairs to chairs.....	59 60
Repairs to sofa	14 00
November 25, 1907.	
1 office desk	30 00
November 26, 1907.	
6 sections filing cases.....	96 00
2 tops	7 00
1 base	3 25
1 flat base	1 50
December 6, 1907.	
Repairs to chair.....	8 00
1 top for filing case.....	3 50
1 dozen chair seats.....	72
December 7, 1907.	
1 office desk	40 00
December 10, 1907.	
Repair to chair.....	4 50
January 10, 1908.	
1 file case base.....	9 00
1 unit lock	18 00
1 top	4 50
January 15, 1908.	
1 office chair	16 00
January 25, 1908.	
Double-faced document filing cabinet in- stalled in Auditor's office (by con- tract)	225 00
February 5, 1908.	
Repairs to chairs.....	17 00

Furniture—Continued.

February 11, 1908.		
2 dozen transfer cases.....	\$7 50	
February 17, 1908.		
2 dozen transfer cases.....	7 50	
March 27, 1908.		
2 dozen transfer cases.....	7 50	
April 11, 1908.		
16 2-3 dozen transfer cases.....	56 25	
May 7, 1908.		
Repairs to sofa.....	15 00	
May 12, 1908.		
Repairs to chair.....	1 50	
May 16, 1908.		
1 office chair	11 00	
May 21, 1908.		
1 mirror	1 60	
May 29, 1908.		
Recaning chair	85	
Repairs to sofa	4 00	
Repairs to chairs	2 25	
Recaning chairs	85	
June 23, 1908.		
1 wardrobe	17 00	
July 7, 1908.		
1 table	1 00	
July 10, 1908.		
Recaning 5 chairs	5 00	
Repairs to 5 chairs.....	12 50	
August 4, 1908.		
Repairs to chair.....	6 50	
September 17, 1908.		
1 gavel	1 75	
1 roll top desk.....	45 00	
4 roll top desks.....	160 00	
September 26, 1908.		
1 gavel	1 75	
		\$1,235 34

DRAYAGE, EXPRESSAGE AND HORSE HIRE.

October 12, 1907.	
Hauling 5 loads dirt, at 40c.....	\$2 00
October 30, 1907.	
Expressage	35
November 8, 1907.	
Freight and drayage.....	50
December 14, 1907.	
Removing safe (by contract).....	25 00
December 21, 1907.	
Removing safe (by contract).....	10 00

Drayage, Etc.—Continued.

December 11, 1907.

Freight and drayage..... \$1 77

January 6, 1908.

Freight and drayage..... 60

January 7, 1908.

Freight and drayage..... 5 23

March 6, 1908.

Expressage on flags..... 1 10

February 27, 1908.

Horse hire 3 25

March 20, 1908.

Hauling 2 loads dirt..... 1 00

April 16, 1908.

Hauling trash from basement..... 2 50

April 29, 1908.

Expressage 45

May 1, 1908.

4½ days' horse hire at \$1.25..... 5 65

May 9, 1908.

Drayage on mops and handles..... 50

May 24, 1908.

7 days' horse hire at \$1.25..... 8 75

June 6, 1908.

Drayage on furniture..... 50

June 25, 1908.

Hauling trash from basement..... 2 50

June 30, 1908.

2 days' horse hire at \$1.25..... 2 50

July 1, 1908.

Expressage on lawn sprinklers..... 50

July 7, 1908.

Freight and drayage..... 80

July 29, 1908.

Hauling trash from basement..... 2 50

July 30, 1908.

6½ days' horse hire at \$1.25..... 8 15

Horse and wagon (2 days)..... 4 00

July 31, 1908.

Freight and drayage..... 1 36

August 14, 1908.

Expressage on lawn sprinklers..... 45

August 29, 1908.

2½ days' horse hire at \$1.25..... 3 12

September 1, 1908.

Hauling trash from basement..... 2 50

September 16, 1908.

Expressage on mops..... 75

September 25, 1908.

Expressage on flags..... 1 13

Drayage, Etc.—Continued.

September 26, 1908.

5 days' horse hire at \$1.25..... \$6 25

September 29, 1908.

Hauling trash from basement..... 2 50

\$108 16

BROOMS, MOPS, BRUSHES AND DUSTERS.

November 12, 1907.

1 dozen feather dusters..... \$6 50

November 23, 1907.

2 whisk brooms 20

January 2, 1908.

5 dozen mop heads at \$4.37..... 21 85

2 dozen brooms at \$3.25..... 6 50

January 7, 1908.

1 brush 35

January 13, 1908.

1 dozen feather dusters..... 5 00

January 20, 1908.

2 brushes at 9c..... 18

March 16, 1908.

1 dozen feather dusters..... 6 00

March 23, 1908.

1 brush 1 49

May 8, 1908.

5 dozen mop heads..... 17 50

5 dozen mop handles..... 10 00

May 13, 1908.

1 varnish brush 45

June 2, 1908.

1 broom 25

July 10, 1908.

2 dozen feather dusters at \$5.50..... 11 00

September 15, 1908.

5 dozen mop heads..... 22 50

September 21, 1908.

Half dozen whisk brooms..... 1 50

2 brushes 50

\$111 77

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUM.

November 8, 1907.

1 rug \$25 00

1 curtain and rod..... 8 41

49 5-6 yards linoleum..... 82 23

109 3-10 yards linoleum 180 25

1 curtain and rods..... 17 22

32 yards carpet 80 00

21 yards carpet 52 50

Carpets, Etc.—Continued.

November 20, 1907.

138 feet brush mats.....\$103 50

December 5, 1907.

1 rug 75 00

1 rug 25 00

December 17, 1907.

2 yards rubber matting..... 2 50

February 3, 1908.

101 yards linoleum 166 65

68 yards carpet 170 00

3 remnants 2 25

February 20, 1908.

Making and hanging curtain..... 9 25

17-foot rod for same..... 1 02

March 2, 1908.

2 rugs at \$35.00..... 70 00

March 9, 1908.

1 rug 15 00

March 11, 1908.

1 rug 15 00

March 30, 1908.

Renovating and remaking curtains.... 37 50

200 yards sateen at 50c..... 100 00

April 10, 1908.

Cleaning draperies 18 00

35 yards sateen at 50c..... 17 50

Relining draperies 10 50

April 29, 1908.

1 hassock 75

May 5, 1908.

Cleaning carpets in Senate and House,
Supreme Court room, and rooms

57, 58 and 83..... 57 60

Resewing tarpaulin 1 50

May 19, 1908.

1 hassock 75

May 21, 1908...

1 hassock 75

June 9, 1908.

Packing carpets in burlap for storage. 10 00

September 9, 1908.

102 yards matting at 50c..... 51 00

Laying same at 5c..... 5 10

September 12, 1908.

Cleaning 2,100 yards carpet, at 4c..... 84 00

Cleaning 567 gallery seats, at 2 2-3c... 15 15

Laying 1,400 yards carpet at 3c..... 42 00

Resewing 200 yards carpet at 5c..... 10 00

Storage on Senate and House carpets. 50 40

Carpets, Etc.—Continued.

September 17, 1908.

Laying 102 yards carpet at 5c..... \$5 10

September 18, 1908.

Laying 35 yards linoleum at 5c..... 1 75

September 22, 1908.

Cleaning 193 1-3 yards carpet at 3c... 5 80

\$1,625 93

LUMBER.

October 15, 1907.

Lumber \$0 35

Lumber 1 00

October 19, 1907.

Lumber 1 25

October 23, 1907.

Lumber 3 28

Lumber 1 15

October 29, 1907.

Lumber 40

December 12, 1907.

400 feet oak moulding..... 10 00

400 feet picture moulding..... 7 20

December 19, 1907.

Lumber 1 16

January 8, 1908.

Lumber 1 40

January 28, 1908.

Lumber 3 80

Lumber 2 20

February 3, 1908.

2 pieces lumber 59

February 11, 1908.

2 pieces lumber 56

February 27, 1908.

9 pieces lumber 72

February 28, 1908.

2 pieces lumber 48

March 31, 1908.

8 feet oak lumber..... 80

April 17, 1908.

Lumber 30

April 23, 1908.

Lumber 2 30

April 26, 1908.

Lumber 50

April 27, 1908.

Lumber 72

April 28, 1908.

Lumber 24

Lumber—Continued.

May 12, 1908.	
Lumber	\$1 20
May 13, 1908.	
1 leg for office chair.....	25
May 15, 1908.	
Lumber	2 50
May 19, 1908.	
Lumber	2 85
May 25, 1908.	
Lumber	64
May 28, 1908.	
Lumber	10 73
June 25, 1908.	
3 pieces lumber	96
July 2, 1908.	
13 feet lumber	65
July 15, 1908.	
137 feet lumber	7 54
July 17, 1908.	
31 feet lumber	1 55
July 31, 1908.	
770 feet lumber	21 56
192 feet lumber	4 22
140 feet lumber	7 70
August 4, 1908.	
Lumber	35
August 6, 1908.	
Lumber	35
August 26, 1908.	
Lumber	11 33
August 27, 1908.	
Lumber	53
September 14, 1908.	
36 pieces lumber	1 34

 \$116 65

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

January 1, 1908.	
Rental service (3 months).....	\$12 50
January 2, 1908.	
Installing two house phones.....	30 00
February 17, 1908.	
Rental service (3 months).....	12 50
April 1, 1908.	
Rental service (3 months)	12 50
Rental service (3 months)	12 50
July 1, 1908.	
Rental service (3 months)	12 50
July 30, 1908.	
Rental service (3 months)	12 50

Telephone, Etc.—Continued.

August 8, 1908.

Toll and messenger service..... \$0 75

September 3, 1908.

Toll service 60

September 17, 1908.

Toll service 1 00

\$107 35

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

October 1, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... \$2 63

October 30, 1907.

5 dozen towels 20 00

November 4, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 70

November 18, 1907.

2 yards felt 2 00

November 21, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 63

December 11, 1907.

1 piece canvas 18

December 31, 1907.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 70

February 11, 1908.

2 yards oil cloth..... 60

February 5, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 43

March 9, 1908.

1 cotton bag 25

March 12, 1908.

* 53 yards bunting at 4c..... 2 12

March 16, 1908.

5 yards felt at \$1.00..... 5 00

March 26, 1908.

1 comb 50

March 25, 1908.

1½ yards felt at \$1.00..... 1 50

April 13, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 24

May 11, 1908.

2 sacks 20

May 12, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 24

June 23, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 11

July 31, 1908.

2 1-3 yards felt at \$1.00..... 2 33

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 16

August 31, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... 1 98

Dry Goods, Etc.—Continued.

September 15, 1908.

1 bolt tennis brown..... \$2 16

September 18, 1908.

1 dozen towels 1 10

1 dozen roller towels..... 4 00

1 bolt tennis brown..... 2 14

September 21, 1908.

2 combs 25

\$68 15

ROOF AND ROOFING SUPPLIES.

January 17, 1908.

Material and repairs to down spout... \$23 00

June 1, 1908.

Repairs to skylights..... 3 13

June 2, 1908.

Repairs to skylights..... 4 60

June 5, 1908.

Cleaning skylights and repairs to ro-
tunda arch 56 00

July 1, 1908.

Resetting glass in dome..... 2 76

September 12, 1908.

1 case solder 20 25

September 29, 1908.

Repairing art glass in dome..... 100 00

\$209 74

LAUNDRY.

October 28, 1907.

Laundry (towels) \$1 64

November 26, 1907.

Laundry (towels) 2 60

January 2, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 46

January 27, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 32

February 26, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 44

March 28, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 12

April 27, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 3 34

May 25, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 48

June 30, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 3 34

July 30, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 2 66

Laundry—Continued.

September 1, 1908.

Laundry (towels) \$3 42

September 30, 1908.

Laundry (towels) 3 26

\$32 08

SOAPS.

October 23, 1907.

1 barrel Savogran \$15 30

1 barrel soap 23 89

October 25, 1907.

1 barrel soap 22 00

October 26, 1907.

5 dozen toilet soap at 50c..... 2 50

December 17, 1907.

1 barrel soap 20 04

December 20, 1907.

1 barrel Ideal cleaner..... 26 50

January 11, 1908.

1 barrel Savogran 32 30

January 17, 1908.

100 cakes toilet soap..... 3 75

March 19, 1908.

49 gallons cleaner at 50c..... 24 50

March 24, 1908.

431 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 18 32

April 22, 1908.

474 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 20 15

May 26, 1908.

496 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 21 08

June 2, 1908.

2 gross toilet soap at \$4.00..... 8 00

June 5, 1908.

2 dozen toilet soap..... 90

June 25, 1908.

407 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 17 30

July 23, 1908.

474 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 20 15

August 19, 1908.

492 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 20 91

September 15, 1908.

471 pounds soap at 4¼c..... 20 02

\$317 61

TREES, SEEDS, PLANTS AND BULBS.

October 22, 1907.

966 tulips \$9 66

October 23, 1907.

300 hyacinths 9 00

Trees, Etc.—Continued.

October 28, 1907.

400 tulips \$4 00

October 29, 1907.

75 hyacinths 2 25

100 tulips 1 00

November 11, 1907.

2 bushels timothy 5 20

March 9, 1908.

2 bushels blue grass..... 5 70

1 bushel timothy 2 65

March 18, 1908.

1 catalpa tree 4 00

April 10, 1908.

Spraying trees (by contract)..... 47 50

April 20, 1908.

3 large calodiums 75

1 ounce petunia seed..... 60

1 pack double petunias..... 25

May 18, 1908.

500 geraniums 35 00

May 20, 1908.

650 geraniums 45 50

50 cannas 6 25

May 25, 1908.

75 geraniums and daisies..... 5 25

18 spergerim and 12 nices..... 6 30

12 Boston ferns 2 40

May 27, 1908.

12 Boston ferns 2 40

13 plumas 3 60

20 daisies 1 40

100 geraniums 7 00

June 11, 1908.

• vinca vinas plants..... 3 00

 \$210 66

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE AND CUTLERY.

October 9, 1907.

3 dozen flower pots..... \$2 10

3 saucers 1 50

November 18, 1907.

2 dozen glass tumblers..... 1 20

November 19, 1908.

2 saucers 10

November 23, 1907.

1 dozen soap dishes..... 1 20

January 6, 1908.

1 dozen fibre saucers..... 1 00

Crockery, Etc.—Continued.

June 12, 1908.

2 dozen glass tumblers..... \$1 20

September 21, 1908.

1 dozen glass tumblers..... 75

\$9 05

REPAINTING AND REVARNISHING.

December 31, 1907.

Lettering sign \$2 50

September 2, 1908.

Repainting lawn chandeliers..... 21 62

\$24 12

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

October 4, 1907.

1 barrel Dustoline \$6 25

October 22, 1907.

1 case sapolio 2 50

November 11, 1907.

1 barrel Dustoline 6 25

November 15, 1907.

Salt 10

December 14, 1907.

1 barrel salt 1 35

2½ dozen concentrated lye..... 2 50

February 7, 1908.

7 barrels No Dust at \$7.50..... 52 50

February 29, 1908.

1 barrel salt 1 35

March 9, 1908.

Half gross sapolio..... 2 70

March 16, 1908.

1 pound cheese 18

June 5, 1908.

1 case Gold Dust..... 4 00

July 2, 1908.

200 pounds Floor Clean at 3c..... 6 00

July 29, 1908.

400 pounds Floor Clean at 3c..... 12 00

August 5, 1908.

1 case sapolio 2 25

August 26, 1908.

1 case matches 5 25

September 15, 1908.

5 pounds metal polish..... 1 00

\$106 18

WINDOW SHADES AND REPAIRS.

November 8, 1907.		
1 window shade	\$4 00	
November 18, 1907.		
2 window shades	1 50	
January 2, 1908.		
3 window shades at \$4.00.....	12 00	
February 3, 1908.		
2 window shades	5 50	
February 4, 1908.		
2 window shades at \$4.00.....	8 00	
April 10, 1908.		
1 window shade	4 00	
April 14, 1908.		
3 window shades at \$4.00.....	12 00	
1 roller	75	
April 25, 1908.		
1 window shade	4 00	
May 27, 1908.		
1 window shade	1 60	
June 2, 1908.		
1 window shade	4 00	
August 31, 1908.		
3 window shades at \$4.00.....	12 00	
September 1, 1908.		
1 window shade	4 00	
September 9, 1908.		
20 window shades at \$2.50.....	50 00	
30 window shades at 60c.....	18 00	
		\$141 35

POSTAGE AND PERIODICALS.

October 18, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis News (3 months)	\$1 30	
October 31, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	65	
November 15, 1907.		
1,000 2-cent stamps.....	20 00	
500 1-cent stamps.....	5 00	
November 26, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	50	
December 1, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis Star (2 months)	1 32	
December 21, 1907.		
Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40	

Postage, Etc.—Continued.

January 27, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	\$0 40
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January 31, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	67
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February 10, 1908.

1 copy Indianapolis city directory.....	6 00
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February 25, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (5 weeks)	50
--	----

February 29, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	60
--	----

March 28, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 month)	68
--	----

April 7, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis Star (1 year)	7 80
---	------

April 29, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

June 2, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (5 weeks)	50
--	----

June 27, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (1 month)	40
--	----

September 22, 1908.

Subscription Indianapolis News (2 months)	1 00
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 \$48 52

REPAIRS TO LOCKS.

September 2, 1908.

Repairs to and cleaning combination lock	\$6 50
--	--------

 \$6 50

REPAIRS AND SHARPENING TOOLS.

October 15, 1907.

Repairs to flag staff cable.....	\$10 00
----------------------------------	---------

November 27, 1907.

Sharpening shears	25
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Repairs to door check.....	2 00
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Repairs to Tools, Etc.—Continued.

April 29, 1908.

Repairs to horse mower \$4 00

Repairs to hand mower 1 25

August 28, 1908.

Repairs and sharpening mower..... 1 25

\$18 75

RENTAL CHAIRS AND TABLES.

December 3, 1907.

Rental on tables..... \$15 30

January 13, 1908.

Rental 40 tables..... 6 00

April 13, 1908.

Rental 22 tables..... 3 30

May 25, 1908.

Rental tables 5 55

July 13, 1908.

Rental 32 tables 4 80

\$34 95

SOD AND SOIL FOR LAWN.

October 23, 1907.

3 loads manure at \$2.00..... \$6 00

June 27, 1908.

1 load extra soil..... 3 00

\$9 00

CEMENT, ETC.

October 3, 1907.

126.49 lineal feet concrete curbing at
60c \$75 89

October 12, 1907.

11.389 square yards cement walk at
\$1.29½ 14 75

October 21, 1907.

Plastering room in basement, part pay-
ment (by contract)..... 20 00

November 1, 1907.

Repairs to West steps..... 7 80

May 11, 1908.

1 bushel lime 25

June 24, 1908.

30 feet cement walk..... 4 20

Repairs to old walk..... 5 25

\$128 14



Under which the members of the first Constitutional Convention met at Corydon, Ind., on June 10, 1816, to deliberate upon the articles of the organic law to be adopted for the government of the new State of Indiana. This huge tree still stands in all its grandeur, being one of the finest specimens of our early forest, aside from its historical significance.

RUBBER HOSE.

June 27, 1908.

150 feet hose at 24c.....	\$36 00		
75 feet Velvet hose at 24c.....	18 00		
		\$54 00	\$4,993 92

September 30, 1908. Reverting to
State Treasury

\$6 08

CUSTODIAN'S ASSISTANT'S FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30,
1908\$16,080 00

Disbursements.

Isaac Hiatt, Policeman, 12 months at \$75.00.....	\$900 00
Wm. B. Clifton, Policeman, 2 months and 16 days at \$75.00 per month.....	195 00
Thomas Shannon, Policeman, 9 months and 6 days at \$75.00 per month.....	690 00
W. A. Semans, Policeman, 12 months at \$75.00.....	900 00
William Butler, Foreman, 12 months at \$75.00.....	900 00
Henry Levy, Roofman, 12 months at \$70.00.....	840 00
William Christena, Carpenter, 12 months at \$70.00...	840 00

JANITORS.

N. A. Gentleman, 12 months at \$60.00.....	\$720 00
Wm. Hollingsworth, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
J. R. Locklear, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
John W. Males, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
M. S. Browand, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Emmett Whitesell, 3 months at \$60.00.....	180 00
John T. Peterson, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Emmett H. Cadle, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
William Abstome, 12 months at \$30.00.....	360 00
Major Davis, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Seth Bradford, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Louis Harvey, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Grant Smith, 12 months at \$60.00.....	720 00
Asher Long, ½ month at \$60.00.....	30 00
George R. Hutto, 12 months at \$35.00.....	420 00
Joseph R. Keedy, 10½ months at \$60.00.....	630 00

EXTRA LABOR.

William Hines (by contract).....	\$1 75
Ephraim Farmer, 3½ days at \$2.00.....	7 00
John Dietz (by contract).....	47 50
Wm. Pennington (by contract).....	3 00
Wesley Davis, 1 day at \$2.00.....	2 00
Joseph McClaskey, 1 day at \$2.00.....	2 00

Custodian's Assistants—Continued.

James O. L. King, 1 day at \$2.00.....	\$2 00	
Chris Aippersbach, 22 hours at 40c.....	8 80	
Wm. Pennington (by contract).....	3 00	
Bertram Poole, 5 months and 15 days at \$60.00 per month	330 00	
Donald Glasscock, 14 days at \$2.00.....	28 00	
James E. Richards, 2 months and 15 days at \$60.00 per month	150 00	
Addison M. Townsend, 1 month and 16¼ days at \$60.00 per month.....	92 50	
Wm. Matthews, 1 month and 12 days at \$60.00 per month	84 00	
Thomas Gephart, 1 month and 25 days at \$60.00 per month	110 00	
Benjamin Frakes, 1½ months at \$60.00.....	90 00	
Jesse Manuel, 1 month and 16 days at \$60.00 per month	92 00	
Erich Schelski, 105 hours at 46c.....	48 30	
Maurice Tull, 12 days at \$2.00.....	24 00	
John Knapp, 1 month and 7 days at \$60.00 per month	74 00	
A. A. Chenoweth, 4 days at \$2.00.....	8 00	
Wm. B. Walker, 15 days at \$2.00.....	30 00	
Lyle Casmire, 9 days at \$2.00.....	18 00	
C. C. Peek, 8 days at \$2.00.....	16 00	
		<hr/>
		\$16,076 85

September 30, 1908. Reverting to State
Treasury

\$3 15

ILLUMINATING AND POWER FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Electricity and gas for October, 1907	\$676 48	
Electricity and gas for November, 1907	910 35	
Electricity and gas for December, 1907	1,012 37	
Electricity and gas for January, 1908	1,093 31	
Electricity and gas for February, 1908	1,059 21	
Electricity and gas for March, 1908 (part).....	248 28	
		<hr/>
		\$5,000 00

Deficiency for year ending September 30, 1908, as follows:

Deficiency for March, 1908 (part).....	\$641 16
Deficiency for April, 1908	724 90
Deficiency for May, 1908	671 90
Deficiency for June, 1908	481 94
Deficiency for July, 1908	419 66
Deficiency for August, 1908	361 07
Deficiency for September, 1908	517 36

Total deficiency for the year..... \$3,817 99

WATER FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$2,300 00

Disbursements.

Water and ice for October, 1907	\$142 56	
Water and ice for November, 1907	138 42	
Water and ice for December, 1907	164 01	
Water and ice for January, 1908	198 03	
Water and ice for February, 1908	280 10	
Water and ice for March, 1908	196 53	
Water and ice for April, 1908	190 12	
Water and ice for May, 1908	221 57	
Water and ice for June, 1908	206 37	
Water and ice for July, 1908	214 59	
Water and ice for August, 1908	207 27	
Water and ice for September, 1908 (part).....	140 43	
		<hr/>
		\$2,300 00
Deficiency for September, 1908 (part).....		<hr/>
		\$100 77
September 30, 1908. Total deficiency for year.....		<hr/>
		\$100 77

FLAG AND DECORATIONS FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$150 00

Disbursements.

March 8, 1908.		
6 8 x 15 wool bunting flags at \$11.00.....	\$66 00	
September 28, 1908.		
5 8 x 15 wool bunting flags at \$11.00.....	55 00	
100 yards bunting at 26c.....	26 00	
		<hr/>
		\$147 00
September 30, 1908. Reverting to State Treasury		<hr/>
		\$3 00

CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$2,000 00

Disbursements to O. A. Baker.

Salary for October, 1907	\$166 67
Salary for November, 1907	166 67
Salary for December, 1907	166 67
Salary for January, 1908	166 67
Salary for February, 1908	166 67
Salary for March, 1908	166 67
Salary for April, 1908	166 67

Custodian's Salary—Continued.

Salary for May, 1908	\$166 67	
Salary for June, 1908	166 67	
Salary for July, 1908	166 67	
Salary for August, 1908	166 67	
Salary for September, 1908	166 63	
		<hr/> \$2,000 00

September 30, 1908. Account balanced and closed.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

Appropriation for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908 \$1,200 00

Disbursements to Frank C. Roberts.

Salary for October, 1907	\$100 00	
Salary for November, 1907	100 00	
Salary for December, 1907	100 00	
Salary for January, 1908	100 00	
Salary for February, 1908	100 00	
Salary for March, 1908	100 00	
Salary for April, 1908	100 00	
Salary for May, 1908	100 00	
Salary for June, 1908	100 00	
Salary for July, 1908	100 00	
Salary for August, 1908	100 00	
Salary for September, 1908	100 00	
		<hr/> \$1,200 00

September 30, 1908. Account balanced and closed.

RECAPITULATION.

REPAIR AND SUPPLY FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

Disbursements.

Hardware	\$780 51	\$185 30
Paints and Drug Sundries.....	162 21	84 62
Furniture	1,076 64	1,235 34
Drayage, Expressage and Horse Hire.....	51 65	108 16
Brooms, Mops, Brushes and Dusters.....	299 89	111 77
Carpets, Rugs and Linoleum.....	1,333 49	1,625 93
Lumber	62 60	116 65
Telephone and Telegraph.....	140 49	107 35
Dry Goods and Notions.....	60 39	68 15



GOVERNOR'S PARLOR.

Recapitulation—Repairs—Continued.

Roof and Roofing Supplies.....	\$144 18	\$209 74
Laundry	36 51	32 08
Soaps	229 45	317 61
Trees, Seeds, Plants and Bulbs.....	285 80	210 66
Crockery, Glassware, Queensware and Cutlery	8 55	9 05
Repainting and Revarnishing.....	39 00	24 12
Grocers' Sundries	91 35	106 18
Window Shades and Repairs.....	19 75	141 35
Electrical Supplies	2 65	.....
Postage and Periodicals.....	74 54	48 52
Repairs to Locks	17 35	6 50
Repairs and Sharpening Tools.....	27 75	18 75
Rental Chairs and Tables.....	17 75	34 95
Sod and Soil for Lawn	13 50	9 00
Cement, etc.	24 00	128 14
Rubber Hose	54 00

Total disbursements	\$5,000 00	\$4,993 92
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Reverting to State Treasury.....		\$6 08
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CUSTODIAN'S ASSISTANTS' FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$16,770 00	\$16,080 00
Disbursements	16,649 88	16,076 85
Reverting to State Treasury.....	\$120 12	\$3 15

ILLUMINATING AND POWER FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$4,500 00	\$5,000 00
Disbursements	4,500 00	5,000 00
Deficiency	\$5,008 44	\$3,817 99

WATER FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$2,800 00	\$2,300 00
Disbursements	2,639 67	2,300 00
Reverting to State Treasury.....	\$160 31	
Deficiency		\$100 77

FLAG AND DECORATIONS FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$150 00	\$150 00
Disbursements	149 75	147 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reverting to State Treasury.....	\$0 25	\$3 00

CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$1,750 00	\$2,000 00
Disbursements	1,750 00	2,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN'S SALARY FUND.

	1907.	1908.
Appropriation	\$0 00	\$1,200 00
Disbursements	0 00	1,200 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

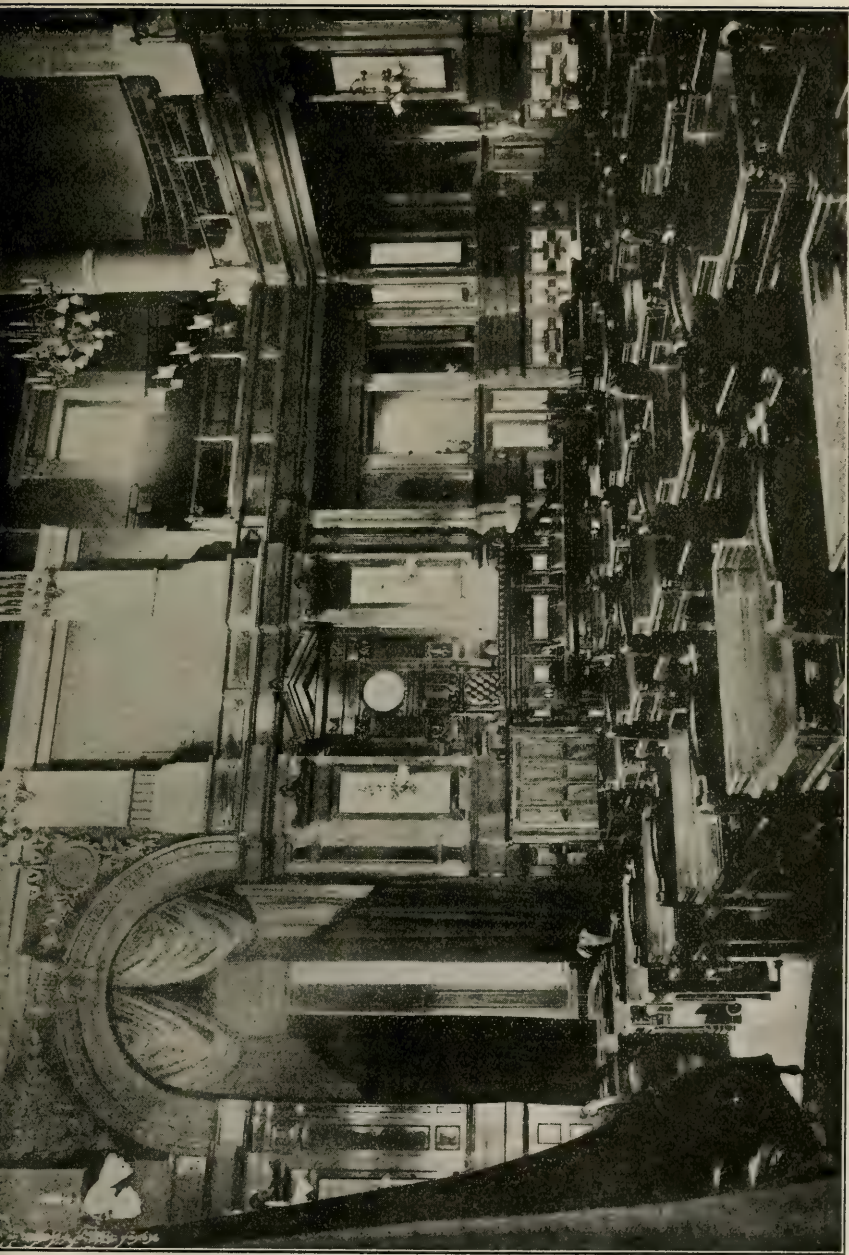
SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

REPAIRS TO ROOF FUND.

Appropriation available October 1, 1907..... \$3,390 00

Disbursements.

October 1, 1907.	
10 dozen screws.....	\$0 81
Half dozen drills.....	95
October 3, 1907.	
Freight and drayage on copper.....	13 98
1,020 pounds copper at 28c, less discount and freight	268 82
1,013 pounds copper at 28c, less discount and freight	266 42
2,002 pounds copper at 28c, less discount and freight	526 60
October 4, 1907.	
1 mallet	10
5 cases solder	139 92
1 bar solder	35 00
2 barrels charcoal at 85c.....	1 70
200 pounds Eagle lead at \$7.75.....	15 50
10 gallons raw oil at 46c.....	4 60
1 gallon turpentine	75
1 gallon Japan	75
5 pounds lamp black at 20c.....	1 00
1 pound bt. sienna.....	20
12½ pounds ochre oil at 8c.....	1 00
1 10-gallon and 2 1-gallon cans.....	95



SENATE CHAMBER.

Repairs to Roof—Continued.

October 17, 1907.

1 dozen gloves..... \$1 20

October 20, 1907.

1 brace 1 75

2 bit stock drills..... 34

2 dozen lag screws..... 20

October 21, 1907.

1 6-pound solder copper..... 84

1 handle 05

2 barrels charcoal 1 70

October 29, 1907.

1 dozen drills 1 80

November 1, 1907.

Dressing tools 1 10

November 7, 1907.

Quarter dozen mallets..... 31

November 7, 1907.

Freight and drayage on copper..... 10 42

November 8, 1907.

258½ hours labor at 50c..... 129 25

November 11, 1907.

2,025 pounds copper at 19c, less freight..... 375 33

November 15, 1907.

Dressing tools 60

1 bushel lime 50

364 hours labor at 40c..... 145 60

November 16, 1907.

17½ hours labor at 40c..... 7 00

November 19, 1907.

75 lag screws..... 60

November 22, 1907.

1 pound bt. sienna oil..... 15

1 gallon turpentine 65

8 gallons raw oil..... 4 00

150 pounds Eagle lead..... 11 25

2 pounds lamp black..... 40

1 5-gallon, 1 3-gallon, and 1 1-gallon can..... 90

November 25, 1907.

1 sack cement 1 00

November 26, 1907.

1,997 pounds copper at 19c, less freight..... 373 48

November 27, 1907.

5 pounds scrap zinc 30

November 29, 1907.

Freight and drayage on copper..... 7 04

December 2, 1907.

1 load sand 1 25

December 5, 1907.

260½ hours' labor at 50c..... 130 25

Repairs to Roof—Continued.

December 17, 1907.

157 pounds galvanized iron at \$3.90..... \$6 12

December 18, 1907.

10 cond. brick hooks..... 36

December 21, 1907.

27 hours' labor at 50c..... 13 50

January 7, 1908.

2 barrels charcoal at 85c..... 1 70

February 18, 1908.

154 pounds galvanized steel at \$3.80..... 5 85

1 barrel charcoal 85

March 10, 1908.

8 pounds scrap zine at 4c..... 32

May 2, 1908.

10 hours' labor at 50c..... 5 00

May 6, 1908.

100 stove bolts 15

1 brick chisel 20

1 pound washers 10

Half dozen drills..... 90

May 11, 1908.

Half barrel cement..... 1 25

May 12, 1908.

2 sacks charcoal 1 79

1 gallon muriatic acid..... 70

May 14, 1908.

25 pounds putty 63

May 15, 1908.

150 lag screws 1 13

Making and dressing chisels..... 1 25

May 16, 1908.

12¼ days' labor at \$2.50..... 30 62

May 18, 1908.

1,275 pounds putty at \$1.75..... 22 32

May 20, 1908.

10 pounds whiting..... 20

May 22, 1908.

1,016 pounds copper at 17c..... 172 72

May 23, 1908.

1 dozen drills 1 80

May 29, 1908.

Dressing 3 chisels 30

June 1, 1908.

10.8 days' labor at \$2.50..... 27 00

June 2, 1908.

1 mallet 13

179½ hours' labor at 50c..... 89 75

June 4, 1908.

Dressing 3 chisels 30

Repairs to Roof—Continued.

June 9, 1908.	
1 4-inch galvanized cutoff.....	\$0 30
June 12, 1908.	
150 lag screws.....	1 05
June 17, 1908.	
1 bit	70
June 16, 1908.	
16 days' and 5 hours' labor at \$2.50.....	41 56
June 23, 1908.	
1 mallet	11
June 27, 1908.	
Half dozen drills	90
June 29, 1908.	
2 putty knives	50
July 1, 1908.	
133 hours' labor at 50c.....	66 50
37 hours' labor at 31¼c.....	11 56
28 hours' labor at 31¼c.....	8 75
July 3, 1908.	
25 pounds white lead	1 81
20 pounds whiting	50
July 6, 1908.	
1 case solder	19 75
1 pair solder coppers	66
1 pair handles	10
July 8, 1908.	
Half gallon muriatic acid.....	70
July 10, 1908.	
100 pounds white lead.....	7 50
July 14, 1908.	
1 barrel charcoal	1 14
July 15, 1908.	
82½ hours' labor at 31¼c.....	25 78
1 dozen cond. hooks	40
July 16, 1908.	
25 pounds white lead.....	1 88
1,275 pounds putty at \$1.75.....	22 32
July 20, 1908.	
5 gallons raw oil.....	2 50
1 gallon turpentine	65
100 pounds white lead.....	7 25
12½ pounds yellow ochre.....	50
1 pound chrome yellow	20
1 pound chrome green	15
1 pound lamp black	15
1 pound bt. umber	15
1 1-gallon can	10
July 22, 1908.	
5 pounds washers	60

Repairs to Roof—Continued.

July 25, 1908.

25 pounds white lead..... \$1 88

July 28, 1908.

Half gallon muriatic acid..... 70

July 30, 1908.

25 pounds whiting..... 63

July 22, 1908.

146 pounds galvanized steel at \$3.70..... 5 40

July 31, 1908.

107½ hours labor at 31¼c..... 33 59

191 hours' labor at 31¼c..... 59 69

August 1, 1908.

142 hours' labor at 50c..... 71 00

August 6, 1908.

1,000 pounds putty at \$1.90..... 19 00

August 11, 1908.

2 pounds bt. umber..... 30

1 pound venetian red 15

1 pound lamp black 15

12½ pounds yellow ochre 50

August 13, 1908.

2 sacks charcoal 1 92

August 19, 1908.

128 hours' labor at 31¼c 40 00

129 hours' labor at 31¼c 40 31

September 1, 1908.

12½ pounds yellow ochre..... 50

1 pound venetian red..... 15

5 gallons raw oil..... 2 50

1 gallon turpentine 65

1 5-gallon can 50

1 1-gallon can 10

1 pound lamp black..... 15

September 5, 1908.

11 hours' labor at 50c..... 5 50

\$3,387 24

Balance in fund.....

\$2 76

REVARNISHING WOODWORK FUND.

Appropriation available April 1, 1907..... \$1,400 00

Disbursements.

December 7, 1907.

25 gallons varnish at \$3.00..... \$75 00

December 10, 1907.

1 gallon varnish 2 50

Half gallon varnish 1 35

Half gallon white shellac..... 1 15

Revarnishing Woodwork—Continued.

December 10, 1907—Continued.

Half gallon wood alcohol.....	\$0 35
10 pounds salica	25
2 quires sandpaper	30
1 gallon mirac	2 50
1 gallon benzine	18
3 1-gallon cans	30

December 11, 1907.

2 pounds oxalic acid.....	30
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December 13, 1907.

1 gallon turpentine	65
1 gallon Japan	75

December 16, 1907.

2 pounds butcher's wax.....	90
1 pound raw sienna oil.....	15

December 21, 1907.

99½ hours' labor at 46c.....	45 77
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December 24, 1907.

6 pounds white waste.....	75
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December 27, 1907.

1 gallon benzine	18
1 quire sandpaper	15

December 30, 1907.

2 gallons turpentine	1 30
1 gallon benzine	18
1 quire sandpaper	15

January 2, 1908.

267½ hours labor at 46c.....	123 05
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January 6, 1908.

1 gallon mirac	2 50
2 quires sandpaper	30
15 pounds salica	38
2½ gallons benzine	36
Half gallon varnish.....	1 35

February 3, 1908.

593 hours' labor at 46c.....	272 78
1 12 x 35 window pane	25
2 glass cutters	50

February 7, 1908.

25 gallons varnish at \$3.00.....	75 00
2 gallons turpentine	1 30
2 1-gallon cans	20
1 pound bt. umber	15

February 11, 1908.

1 pound raw sienna.....	15
1 quire sandpaper	15

February 24, 1908.

2 quires sandpaper	30
6 pounds white waste.....	75

Revarnishing Woodwork—Continued.

March 3, 1908.

663½ hours' labor at 46c..... \$305 21

March 4, 1908.

1 gallon mirac 2 50

2 gallons benzine 36

2 1-gallon cans 20

March 30, 1908.

10 gallons varnish at \$3.00..... 30 00

2 quires sandpaper 30

1 pound raw oil (sienna)..... 15

April 3, 1908.

555 hours' labor at 46c..... 255 30

May 2, 1908.

198 hours' labor at 46c..... 91 08

June 2, 1908.

13 hours' labor at 46c..... 5 98

September 5, 1908.

17. hours' labor at 46c..... 7 32

September 25, 1908.

34 hours' labor at 46c..... 15 64

\$1,328 62

Balance in fund.....

\$71 38

REPAIRS TO STEPS (WEST ENTRANCE) FUND.

Appropriation available April 1, 1907..... \$500 00

Disbursements.

August 6, 1907.

Dressing tools \$0 50

August 10, 1907.

6 stone steps 41 50

August 12, 1907.

1 load sand 1 25

August 14, 1907. .

Three-quarter barrel cement..... 2 00

August 15, 1907.

Dressing tools 2 25

August 16, 1907.

71 hours' labor at 40c..... 28 40

August 17, 1907.

Lamp wick 05

August 19, 1907.

2 bushels lime 75

August 21, 1907.

Three-quarter barrel cement..... 2 00

August 28, 1907.

Dressing tools 30

Repairs to Steps, Etc.—Continued.

August 31, 1907.

Three-quarter barrel cement..... \$2 00

September 5, 1907.

1 load sand 1 25

September 6, 1907.

1 barrel cement 2 50

September 7, 1907.

223½ hours' labor at 40c..... 89 40

101 hours' labor at 40c..... 40 40

104½ hours' labor at 20c..... 20 90

September 11, 1907.

1 barrel cement 2 50

September 14, 1907.

119 square yards cement walk at \$1.33..... 158 27

82 lineal feet steps at 40c..... 32 80

Hauling dirt 3 00

September 16, 1907.

1 load sand 1 25

September 17, 1907.

Half barrel cement..... 1 50

22½ hours' labor at 20c..... 4 50

7½ hours' labor at 40c..... 3 00

2 sacks cement at 40c..... 80

September 19, 1907.

Three-quarter barrel cement..... 1 88

September 27, 1907.

Dressing tools 1 55

October 2, 1907.

Three-quarter barrel cement..... 2 00

October 12, 1907.

39.77 square yards cement work at \$1.29½ per
square yard 51 50

\$500 00

Account balanced and closed.

REDECORATING FUND.

Appropriation available November 1, 1907.....\$10,750 00

Disbursements.

January 25, 1908.

First estimate as per contract.....\$1,600 00

February 29, 1908.

Second estimate as per contract..... 2,100 00

March 28, 1908.

Third estimate as per contract..... 1,700 00

May 1, 1908.

Fourth estimate as per contract..... 1,050 00

Redecorating—Continued.

May 20, 1908.

Fifth estimate as per contract.....\$1,000 00

June 5, 1908.

Sixth and final estimate as per contract..... 1,981 00

July 1, 1908.

Architect's services 282 93

September 25, 1908.

100 hours' labor at 46c..... 46 00

\$9,759 93

Balance in fund.....

\$990 07

ELECTRIC POWER FUND.

Appropriation available June 1, 1907..... \$740 00

Disbursements.

July 10, 1907.

Electric power for months of January, February,
March, April, May, June, July, August, Sep-
tember, October, November, and December,
1906, and January, February, March, April,
May and June, 1907..... \$626 75

August 30, 1907.

Electric power for July, 1907..... 26 95

August 31, 1907.

Electric power for August, 1907..... 34 10

September 27, 1907.

Electric power for September, 1907..... 27 45

\$715 25

Reverting to State Treasury.....

\$24 75

ILLUMINATING DEFICIENCY FUND.

(1905 and 1906.)

Appropriation available April 1, 1907..... \$2,528 79

Disbursements.

April 11, 1907.

Electric current and gas for the months of Sep-
tember and October, 1905, and April, May,
June, July, August, September and October,
1906\$2,287 39

April 13, 1907.

Gas for month of October, 1905, and April, May,
June, July, August, September and October,
1906 241 40

\$2,528 79

Account balanced and closed.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAVING NORTH DRIVEWAY FUND.

Appropriation available November 1, 1907..... \$1,750 00

Disbursements.

June 24, 1908.

Rebuilding retaining walls as per contract..... \$230 00

Laying granolithic driveway as per contract.... 1,300 00

330 lineal feet cement curbing at 50c..... 165 00

July 1, 1908.

Architect's services 30 00

\$1,725 00

Balance in fund..... \$25 00

FRESCOING FUND.

Appropriation available November 1, 1906..... \$5,000 00

Disbursements.

November 3, 1906.

First and final estimate as per contract.....\$4,984 60

April 11, 1907.

Redecorating walls in rooms No. 39 and No. 41.. 3 00

July 24, 1907.

Redecorating walls in room No. 35..... 6 00

\$4,993 60

Reverting to State Treasury..... \$6 40

CONCRETE WALK ON WASHINGTON STREET FUND.

Appropriation available October 1, 1907..... \$1,500 00

Disbursements.

October 3, 1907.

1,007.72 square yards concrete walk at \$1.29½

per square yard.....\$1,304 99

325.01 lineal feet concrete curbing at 60c per

lineal feet 195 01

\$1,500 00

Account balanced and closed.

DEFICIENCY WATER FUND.

(1905.)

Appropriation available April 1, 1907..... \$24 25

Disbursements.

April 12, 1907.

105 gallons distilled water at 5c..... \$5 25

228 gallons distilled water at 8 1-3c..... 19 00

\$24 25

Account balanced and closed.

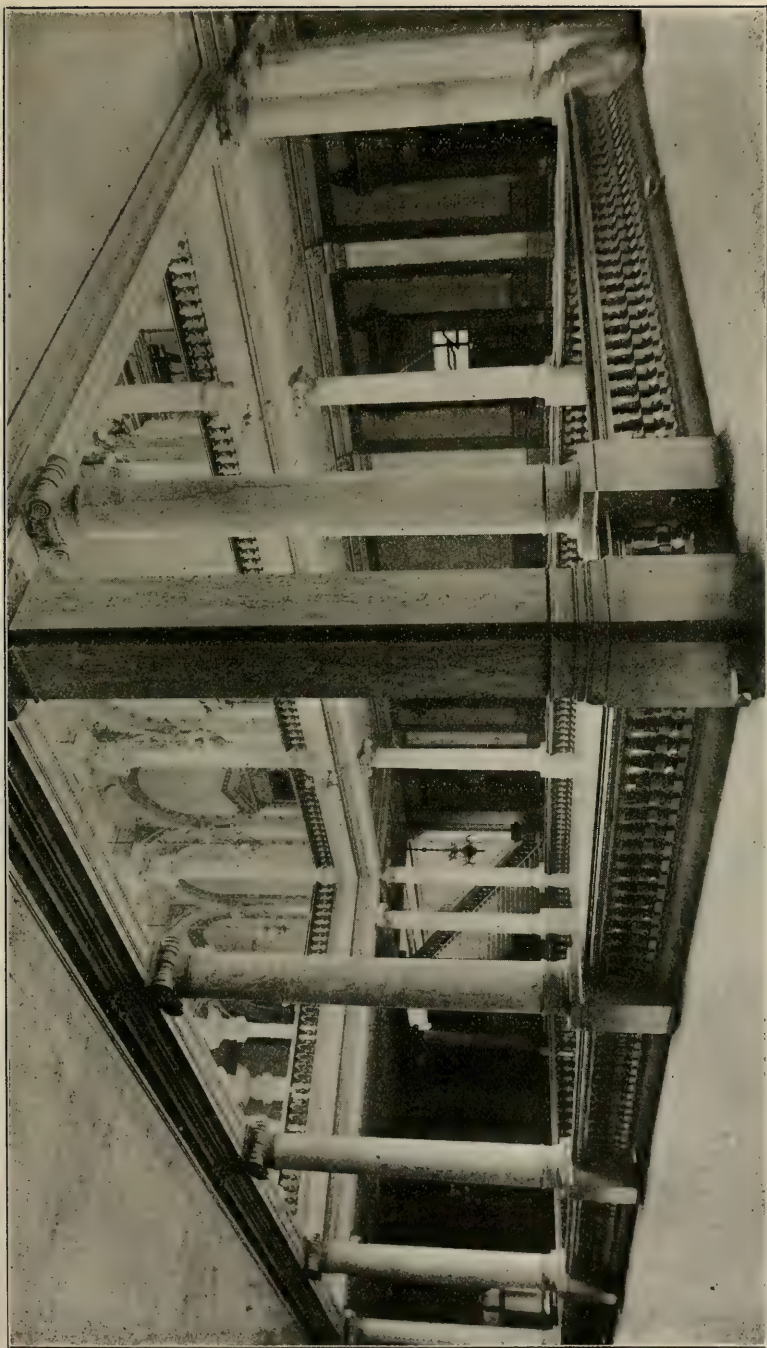
STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR
THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

Regular.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Custodian salary	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,000 00
Assistant Custodian salary.				1,200 00
Custodian's assistants	15,360 00	15,360 00	15,360 00	16,080 00
Repair and supply.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Illuminating	3,500 00	3,500 00	4,500 00	.....
Illuminating and power.....				5,000 00
Water	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,300 00
Flags and decorations.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00
Totals	\$28,310 00	\$28,310 00	\$29,310 00	\$31,730 00

Specific.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Custodian salary			\$250 00	.....
Assistant Custodian salary.			150 00	.....
Custodian's assistants			1,410 00	.....
Illuminating	1,351 75		2,528 79	.....
Water			24 25	.....
Regilding dome	1,000 00			.....
Frescoing	5,000 00	5,000 00		.....
Revarnishing outside doors.	1,000 00			.....
Cement walks		1,000 00		.....
Water and light.....	1,300 00			.....
Redecorating			10,750 00	.....
Revarnishing woodwork ...			1,400 00	.....
Paving north driveway.....			1,750 00	.....
Repairs to west steps.....			500 00	.....
Cement walk (Washington street)			1,500 00	.....
Repairs to roof.....			3,390 00	.....
Electric power			740 00	.....
Totals	\$9,651 73	\$6,000 00	\$24,393 04	.....



CORRIDOR, SECOND FLOOR.

RECEIPTS.

I hold quietuses from the Auditor of State for the following moneys received from the sale of junk carpets, linoleum, waste paper, etc., and paid into the State Treasury:

No.	Date.	Amount.
No. 12104.	January 28, 1907.....	\$35 02
No. 12314.	May 1, 1907.....	99 54
No. 12656.	August 5, 1907.....	44 47
No. 12908.	September 28, 1907.....	27 90
No. 13130.	November 4, 1907.....	6 50
No. 13323.	December 3, 1907.....	45 50
No. 12549.	December 31, 1907.....	16 32
No. 13707.	January 31, 1908.....	11 62
No. 13800.	February 29, 1908.....	27 13
No. 14110.	May 1, 1908.....	26 24
No. 14270.	June 5, 1908.....	13 18
No. 14558.	August 1, 1908.....	10 18
No. 14840.	September 30, 1908.....	13 24
Total receipts		\$376 84

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Statement of regular and specific appropriations needed for this department for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1910, and September 30, 1911:

<i>Regular.</i>		1910.	1911.
Repairs and supplies.....		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00
Illuminating and power.....		8,500 00	10,000 00
Water		2,500 00	2,500 00
Flags and decorations.....		150 00	150 00
Custodian's salary		2,000 00	2,000 00
Assistant Custodian's salary.....		1,200 00	1,200 00
Custodian's assistants		17,880 00	17,880 00
Totals		\$38,230 00	\$39,730 00

The following specific appropriations are needed and I would ask that each of them be made available April 1, 1909:

Additional repairs to roof.....	\$500 00
Cement walks and steps.....	750 00
Water deficiency for year 1908.....	100 77
Water deficiency for year 1909 (estimated).....	150 00
Illuminating and power deficiency for 1907 and 1908.....	8,826 43
Total	\$10,327 20

The appropriation of \$1,500 for the construction of a new walk along Washington street, from Senate avenue to Capitol avenue, has been expended in full with the result that the State has a good and lasting improvement.

The dangerous condition and unsightly appearance of the steps to the west entrance of the building has been very effectively corrected with the expenditure of the appropriation of \$500 made for that purpose.

The appropriation of \$1,750 for the paving of the north driveway to the building has been expended, excepting a small balance, much to the convenience of the users of that thoroughfare, and the beauty of the premises.

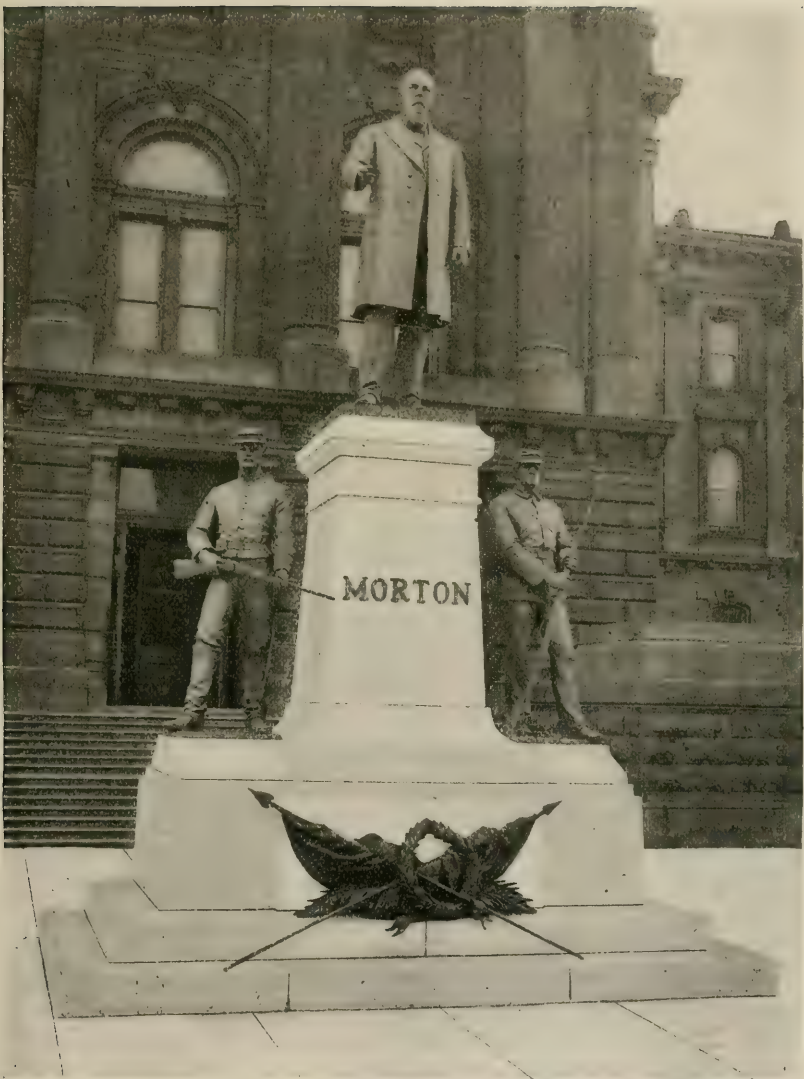
The appropriation of \$3,390 for repairs to the roof has been expended, excepting a small balance, and although expended under the direction of the architect who made the estimate when the above amount was asked for, the appropriation was insufficient to complete the work. Therefore, I urge that an additional appropriation of \$500 be made for the completion of these much needed repairs. The preservation of this magnificent building depends in a great measure upon diligent care in maintaining the roof in first-class condition. Neglect of the roof will in time mean a greater necessity for repairs to the interior of the building.

I would recommend that the salary of the Custodian remain at \$2,000 per annum.

I would recommend that the salary of the Assistant Custodian remain at \$1,200 per annum.

I would recommend that for the salaries of the Custodian's assistants the sum of \$17,880 be appropriated annually. The additional \$1,800 asked for is to provide for the employment of five charwomen to do dusting, cleaning and housekeeping in the various offices of this building. I am advised that charwomen are employed in all Federal buildings, the Indianapolis Federal building included, and the results from their services are very satisfactory, as women are naturally better adapted for this class of work than are men. There is in my opinion much housekeeping work in this building to be done in order that the various offices may be kept in good condition—work that only women can do properly.

I would recommend that the annual appropriation for repairs and supplies be increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The increase in this fund is needed because of the age of the building, and the condition of the furniture is such that there is a growing demand for repairs to same. The business of all the State departments grows steadily, which requires a larger working force, and consequently



MORTON MONUMENT.

a greater necessity for new filing cases, desks, tables, chairs, and other office equipment. The leather upholstery installed in the building several years ago is weakening with age and needs constant repairs. With the increasing necessity for repairs and equipment of all kinds it is natural to expect a much heavier drain upon this fund in the future than in the past.

I would recommend that the appropriation for the Illuminating and Power Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, be \$8,500.00, and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, \$10,000.00. The increased appropriation for 1910 and 1911 is asked for to meet an estimated expenditure. Said estimate is based on a comparison of the increased expenditures for the past four years. For instance, the amount of illuminating current used during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905, amounted to \$5,307.89; and for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906, \$5,520.90; while for the 11 months ending September 30, 1907, illuminating and power current amounted to \$9,508.44, and for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, \$8,817.99.

The increased consumption of electric current and water is sufficient evidence that the time has arrived when the State should build and operate a lighting and water plant of its own. I would recommend that the Legislature take action in this matter by appropriating a sufficient amount of money to build and equip a modern heating, lighting and water plant. The cost of illuminating and power current in the future will amount to \$10,000 or more annually under the present contract, and yet there is an insufficiency of light. The State House grounds should be properly lighted, but in my judgment this should be deferred until such time as the State may provide for its own source of supply. The grounds around the Federal building are lighted, as is also the Union Station, the Terminal Station, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. It is not to the credit of the State that this magnificent building should be lost in darkness, while footpads and loiterers make the lawn and dark corners of the building their places of attack upon those who, through ignorance of danger, or force of circumstances, must pass through the Capitol grounds.

I would also call your attention to the need of relief from the crowded conditions of the State House. The Legislature has created new boards and commissions, and has also increased the forces in some of the present offices, with the provision in the law in every instance that the Custodian shall provide a room or rooms suitable for the transaction of the business of the new board and commission. This has been going on for years, and yet for the last

four years there has not been an available vacant room in the building. The Railroad Commission requires four rooms, yet they have only one room they can call their own. The Public Library Commission has no permanent quarters, the Building Commissions and the Executive Accountant must of necessity be treated as squatters. The Attorney-General's offices, where absolute seclusion is necessary for writing opinions, etc., is crowded with three persons to a room. The State Library and the State Geological Museum have reached the limit of growth without more room. Throughout the entire building there is a general demand for more room, and some provision should be made to relieve this congestion. When the Legislature convenes thirty rooms are needed for various committees, at least twenty rooms must be assigned, and not a vacant room in the building to meet this imperative demand. The inconvenience to the occupants, the interference with State business, and the waste of time in vacating twenty rooms and removing the furniture and equipment into offices already overcrowded, can be readily seen. I would suggest in this connection that the congested condition be relieved by the erection of an office building over, or in connection with the proposed heating, lighting and water plant. With this provision a number of minor offices could then be transferred to the new building, and the State House would then furnish ample accommodations for the remaining State departments and the Legislature for many years.

I desire to call your attention to an opinion of the Attorney-General in reply to a request from this department for advice as to whom, if anyone, had authority to remove, assign or rearrange the various offices in the State House as public interests demanded. The opinion by the Attorney-General, now on file in the Custodian's office, says, in substance, that no one has such authority except the Legislature. Therefore, I would urge that as a more practicable way of meeting these conditions as they arise, that the authority to remove, assign and rearrange the various offices in the building, at any time in the future, be vested in a commission composed of the Governor, the Auditor of State, and the Secretary of State.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the courteous treatment accorded this department by all the officials and employes of the building. I must commend the employes of this department also for their faithful performance of duty, believing that they have always endeavored to render good service.

Respectfully submitted,

OTWAY A. BAKER,
Custodian Public Buildings and Property.



HENDRICKS MONUMENT.

DIMENSIONS AND COST OF CAPITOL BUILDING.

	Dimensions.
	Ft. In.
Length of building north and south through center.....	496
Width of building east and west through center.....	283
Width of Washington and Ohio street fronts.....	186
Width of Capitol and Senate avenue fronts.....	473
Height of basement	13 8
Height of first story	20
Height of second story	20 6
Height of third story	16 6
Height of third story corridor	30
Height of building from first story to skylight of dome...	105
Height of House of Representatives.....	49
Height of Senate Chamber	49
Height of Capitol and Senate ave. fronts, center portion.	102
Height of Washington and Ohio street fronts.....	92
Height of dome	235
Square of dome	72
Appropriation for construction of Capitol building....	\$2,000,000
Cost of construction of Capitol building.....	1,980,969

Work on building commenced October 12, 1878; completed October 2, 1888.

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Dimensions.
	Feet.
Room 1. Secretary of State, private office	14 x 18
Room 2. Secretary of State, business office	18 x 20
Room 3. Clerk of Bureau of Printing and Stationery...	18 x 33
Room 3a. Secretary of State, vault.....	15 x 15

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Room 4. Governor, reception room	28 x 48
Room 5. Governor, private secretary's office.....	15 x 28
Room 6. Governor, business office	28 x 29
Room 7. Governor, stenographer's office	16 x 16

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Room 8. Adjutant-General, business office	37 x 38
Room 9. Adjutant-General, business office	37 x 38

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Room 10. Quartermaster-General, business office..... 18 x 34

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Room 11.	Horticultural room	18 x 34
Room 12.	Board of Agriculture	} 37 x 38
Room 13.	Board of Agriculture	
Room 14.	Board of Agriculture, secretary's office	17 x 28

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Room 15.	Clerk Supreme Court, stenographer's office ..	28 x 29
Room 16.	Clerk Supreme Court, private office	15 x 28
Room 17.	Clerk Supreme Court, business office	28 x 29
Room 17a.	Clerk Supreme Court, file room	16 x 28
Room 17b.	Clerk Supreme Court, vault	15 x 15

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Room 18.	Attorney-General, private office	18 x 33
Room 19.	Attorney-General, business office	18 x 33
Room 20.	Attorney-General, private office	18 x 18

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Room 23.	Board of Health, secretary's office	18 x 18
Room 24.	Board of Health, business office	18 x 33

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, G. A. R.

Room 25.	Assistant Adjutant-General, Department Indiana, G. A. R.....	18 x 33
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Room 26a.	Superintendent Public Instruction, private office	15 x 28
Room 26b.	Superintendent Public Instruction, vault..	15 x 15
Room 27.	Superintendent Public Instruction, business office	28 x 31
Room 28.	Superintendent Public Instruction, private office	15 x 28
Room 29.	Superintendent Public Instruction, library...	28 x 30

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 31.	Bureau of Statistics, private office	17 x 22
Room 32.	Bureau of Statistics, document room	14 x 17
Room 33.	Bureau of Statistics, business office	20 x 37
Room 34.	Bureau of Statistics, private office	24 x 33

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Room 39.	Auditor of State, land department	24 x 33
Room 38.	Auditor of State, business office	36 x 37
Room 38a.	Auditor of State, vault	9 x 16
Room 41.	Auditor of State, insurance department	28 x 29
Room 40.	Auditor of State, private office	15 x 28
Room 43b.	Auditor of State, vault	15 x 15
Room 35.	Board of Tax Commissioners, business office..	28 x 33
Room 43c.	Auditor of State, banking department.....	12 x 28

TREASURER OF STATE.

Room 43.	Treasurer of State, business office	18 x 33
Room 44.	Treasurer of State, private office	18 x 18

CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

Room 45.	Custodian State House, business office	18 x 33
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PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

		Dimensions.
		Feet.
Room 47.	State Library, reading room.....	33 x 75
Room 47a.	State Library	32 x 50
Room 47b.	State Library	32 x 50
Room 48.	State Library, private office.....	18 x 33

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

Room 51.	Board of State Charities, business office	18 x 28
Room 52.	Board of State Charities, business office	28 x 29
Room 53.	Board of State Charities, secretary's office ..	16 x 16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Room 50.	State Railroad Commission	28 x 29
Room 54.	Cloak room	17 x 36
Room 55.	House of Representatives	62 x 72
Room 56.	Sitting room and postoffice.....	17 x 36
Room 57.	Speaker House of Representatives, private office	17 x 28
Room 58.	Public Library Commission.....	28 x 29

SUPREME COURT.

Room 60.	Judge's room	15 x 28
Room 61.	Judge's room	15 x 19
Room 62.	Judge's room	14 x 28
Room 64.	Law Library	33 x 52
Room 64a.	Law Library, librarian's private office.....	18 x 18
Room 64b.	Law Library, store room	8 x 12
Room 67.	Supreme Court room.....	47 x 50
Room 68.	Store room	8 x 12
Room 69.	Judge's room	18 x 18
Room 70.	Supreme Court, consultation room.....	32 x 33
Room 71.	Judge's room	18 x 33
Room 72.	Judge's room	15 x 28
Room 73.	Judge's room	14 x 28
Room 74.	Judge's room	15 x 19
Room 75.	Judge's room	15 x 28
Room 76.	Judge's room	14 x 28

SENATE.

Room 77.	Committee room	15 x 28
Room 79.	Cloak room	20 x 37
Room 80.	Senate Chamber	53 x 68
Room 81.	Sitting room and postoffice.....	20 x 37
Room 82.	Lieutenant-Governor, private office	16 x 16
Room 83.	Lieutenant-Governor, reception room	28 x 29
Room 84.	State Railroad Commission, secretary's office.	15 x 28
Room 85.	State Railroad Commission, public hearing room	28 x 29

LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

Room 87.	Labor Commissioners, business office.....	18 x 33
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PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

		Dimensions. Feet.
Room 88.	Geological Museum	32 x 50
Room 89.	Department of Geology, Geologist's private office	18 x 33
Room 124.	Department of Geology, storeroom.....	18 x 32
Room 125.	Geological Museum	32 x 50
Room 126.	Geological Museum	32 x 75

APPELLATE COURT.

Room 98.	Judge's room	17 x 28
Room 99.	Appellate Court room, first division.....	28 x 29
Room 101.	Judge's room	15 x 28
Room 102.	Appellate Court, consultation room.....	28 x 29
Room 103.	Judge's room	16 x 28
Room 111.	Appellate Court, messenger's office.....	15 x 28
Room 112.	Appellate Court room, second division.....	28 x 31
Room 113.	Judge's room	15 x 28
Room 114.	Judge's room	14 x 28
Room 115.	Judge's room	15 x 28

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Room 108.	Reporter Supreme Court, private office	18 x 18
Room 109.	Reporter Supreme Court, business office	32 x 33

STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Room 91.	State Factory Inspector	28 x 29
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STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Room 93.	State Board of Forestry.....	28 x 29
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STATE SUPERVISOR OF OIL INSPECTION.

Room 105.	State Supervisor of Oil Inspection, business office	18 x 18
Room 105a.	State Supervisor of Oil Inspection, private office	7 x 28

INSPECTOR OF MINES.

		Dimensions. Feet.
Room 110.	Inspector of Mines.....	18 x 33

BOARD OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION.

Room 120.	Board of Medical Registration and Examination	28 x 29
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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—LABORATORY.

Room 122.	State Board of Health, laboratory.....	28 x 29
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Room 92.	Headquarters I. N. G.....	18 x 29
Room 94.	Committee room, House of Representatives..	16 x 16
Room 95.	Gallery of House of Representatives.	
Room 96.	Gallery of House of Representatives.	
Room 97.	Gallery of House of Representatives.	
Room 104.	Law Library, storeroom	35 x 52
Room 106.	Storeroom	8 x 12
Room 107.	Storeroom	8 x 12
Room 117.	Gallery of Senate Chamber.	
Room 118.	Gallery of Senate Chamber.	
Room 119.	Commissioner of Fisheries and Game.....	16 x 16
Room 121.	State Entomologist	15 x 28

TOILET ROOMS.

First Floor—

Gentlemen's toilet rooms 21, 30 and 46.

Ladies' toilet room, 22.

Second Floor—

Gentlemen's toilet rooms, 78 and 86.

Ladies' toilet room, 49.

Third Floor—

Gentlemen's toilet rooms, 116 and 123.

Ladies' toilet room, 90.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE VETERINARIAN

FOR THE

Year Ending September 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

November 21, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 14, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 15, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 15, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

REPORT OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN.

GOVERNOR J. FRANK HANLY, *Indianapolis, Indiana*:

SIR—I herewith submit the following annual report for the year ending September 30, 1908, as provided by the act of the legislature creating the office of State Veterinarian.

This report is divided into three parts; first, that pertaining to the police work and the financial statement; second, that relating to tuberculosis among stock; and third the laws relating to the control of diseases among live stock.

The first part is very brief, as the State is very free from those diseases which necessitate police measures for their control. There has been the usual number of cases of glanders, thirty-five horses being condemned by the State and fourteen others killed without such formality. There were only three centers of infection of any consequence. Sixteen animals were found to be infected at the first, fourteen at the second, and six at the third, or two-thirds of all the known cases have occurred at these points. This disease is therefore one over which we have almost complete control.

Scab in sheep is rarely reported except from an occasional shipment on arrival at a stockyard, and mange in other animals is of small consequence.

The disease which is increasing and which threatens to cause greater loss of stock as well as of human life is rabies. This disease is increasing in the number of outbreaks and in the number of animals affected, and also in persons bitten. There is no doubt but that the number of cases and the danger are greatly exaggerated by the public press; nevertheless, the true cases are increasing at such a rate as to necessitate general measures for its control. The disease is spread almost wholly by the dog, and any measure to be effective must deal primarily with that animal.

This office would advocate an increase in the dog tax to such a point as to make the keeping of mongrels very unprofitable, and require that the constable in each township should kill all dogs on which no tax had been paid, the killing to be done in April and October of each year and a fee to be paid for such work, to come from the dog tax fund. Muzzling is effective and should be enforced whenever an emergency arises.

The problem of the control of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs is assuming more concrete form and is taken up in detail in the special section on that disease.

It has been evident for some time that certain firms who claim to control hog cholera by inoculation methods are spreading the disease in this State. The present law is in need of some modification to prevent the use of living germs in this or any other disease which may cause losses upon other premises. These methods may be improved so that they will not be a menace to stock owners as a whole, but in the meantime power should be given to the State Veterinarian to prevent the sale or use of such agents as may cause an outbreak of an infectious disease.

I desire to call attention again to the need of an amendment to the law to meet a new condition. Cattle and horses shipped from this State to some other States and to Canada must be tested to insure a clean bill of health. These tests must be made or certified to by an official. The service is for the benefit of the individual, not for the State. There are breeders of cattle who desire a like service for their own benefit, and dairymen who wish such certificates for advertising a milk from a tested herd. In all these classes the individual is concerned and the service should not be rendered to him at the public expense. I would suggest that an amendment be added which will permit the performance of this work for a fee, and that such fee be paid into the treasury of the State.

In a previous report attention was called to the fact that the research work in stock diseases was of more importance than the police control. By arrangement with this office and the Purdue Experiment Station the work was done jointly and four bulletins were issued as follows, "Diseases of Sheep," "Diseases of Swine," "Examination of Horses for Soundness," and "Characteristics of Some of the Contagious and Infectious Diseases." These bulletins aggregate 249 pages, each had an edition of 15,000 copies and cost on an average of \$1,500 each. The franking privilege saved about \$400 on each issue. The bulletins were sought for and appreciated by stock owners. The State was a gainer by such an arrangement, as was also the station, the former in a financial way and the latter in obtaining access to material not otherwise available. This arrangement was terminated by the station, and therefore some other provision should be made to continue the publications.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Expenses for the Month of October, 1907.

31. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00	
Total assistance		\$50 00
30. Salary, State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00	
Total salary		100 00
Total for the month.....		\$150 00

Expenses for the Month of November, 1907.

October.

8. Fare, Indianapolis to Petersburg and return.....	\$5 16
8. Hotel	1 00
8. Livery hire	1 50
28. Fare, Indianapolis to Pittsboro and return.....	70
29. Mallein	60

November.

1. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
Notary fee	25
General expenses	\$10 21
H. E. Gabe, Indianapolis—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	\$7 00
U. G. Reel, Wheatland—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	5 00
C. T. Updegraff, Indianapolis—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	5 00
John J. Marshall, Indianapolis—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	5 00
Total for animals condemned.....	22 00
Total expense account	\$32 21
29. Supplies—Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.—	
No. 13,732. 20 Petri dishes.....	\$4 00
No. 15,956. 25 pipettes 1cc.....	1 00
No. 16,918. 200 test tubes.....	4 00
Total supplies	9 00
3. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
4. C. I. Fleming, Terre Haute, car inspection.....	2 00
30. C. I. Fleming, Terre Haute, car inspection.....	2 00
30. C. I. Fleming, Terre Haute, car inspection.....	2 00
Total assistant's account.....	56 00

31. Salary of State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
Total salary	100 00
Total for the month.....	\$197 21

Expenses for the Month of December, 1907.

1. Telephone from Dr. J. R. Mitchell.....	\$1 25
6. Fare, Indianapolis to Connersville.....	90
6. Fare, Connersville to Brookville.....	50
6. Hotel	1 00
6. Fare, Brookville to Connersville.....	50
6. Supper	50
6. Fare, Connersville to Indianapolis.....	90
7. Fare, Indianapolis to Galveston and return.....	2 10
7. Fare, Galveston to Walton.....	40
7. Livery hire from Galveston	1 50
8. Livery hire from Walton	1 00
8. Lunch at Walton.....	25
8. Fare, Galveston to country stop	10
8. Fare, Galveston to Kokomo	40
8. Street car fare.....	20
15. Telephone to Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	35
16. Fare, Indianapolis to Mooresville and return.....	55
17. Fare, Indianapolis to Julietta and return.....	45
19. Fare, Indianapolis to Peru	1 40
19. Fare, Peru to Fort Wayne and return.....	2 00
19. Supper at Fort Wayne.....	35
19. Fare, Fort Wayne to Walcottville and return.....	1 52
20. Hotel	1 00
20. Dinner	25
20. Fare, Peru to Cutler.....	85
20. Supper at Logansport.....	50
21. Fare, Cutler to Indianapolis.....	1 22
Notary	25
Total expense	\$22 44
31. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00

Total assistants	50 00
31. Salary of State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
Total salary	100 00
Total for the month.....	\$172 44

Expenses for the Month of January, 1908.

1. Fare, Indianapolis to Rensselaer and return.....	\$4 44
1. Livery hire	3 50
1. Hotel at Lee	1 00

2.	Hotel at Monon.....	\$1 50
2.	Livery hire	2 00
3.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
10.	Telephone, long distance.....	90
16.	Fare, Indianapolis to Shelby.....	2 62
16.	Breakfast at Monon.....	35
16.	Livery hire	1 50
16.	Fare, Shelby to Lafayette.....	1 34
16.	Lunch	50
18.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis.....	1 25
18.	Fare, Indianapolis to Kokomo and return.....	1 90
18.	Dinner	25
18.	Supper	35
22.	Fare, Indianapolis to Terre Haute and return.....	2 88
22.	Dinner on train.....	85
22.	Livery	1 50
23.	Fare, Indianapolis to Portland and return.....	3 20
23.	Dinner	50
23.	Livery hire	1 50
25.	Fare, Indianapolis to Zionsville and return.....	45
28.	Typewriting 92 letters.....	9 20
28.	Telephones, long distance.....	1 45
28.	Fare, Indianapolis to Coatesville and return.....	1 00
31.	Postage	5 00
31.	Notary	25

Total expenses \$53 18

Supplies—Eimer & Amend, New York—

2381.	One-half dozen bottles, 32 oz.....	\$0 60
2381.	One-half dozen bottles, 64 oz.....	90
2964.	5 evaporating dishes, 4 oz.....	75
3294.	25 Erlenmeyer flasks, 2 oz.....	2 10
3345.	4 funnels 2½ oz.....	32
3347.	4 funnels, 1½ oz.....	29
3350.	5 funnels, 3½ oz.....	40
3381.	4 funnel tubes, 15 oz.....	32
3382.	4 funnel tubes, 12 oz.....	38
4964.	1 dozen triangles	55
7261.	5 pieces wire gauze.....	32
	Case and cartage.....	1 00

Total 7 93

Parke-Davis Co., Detroit—

Two hypodermic outfits complete.....	\$5 50
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Mueller Drug Co., Indianapolis—

One dozen clinical thermometers.....	5 00
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Parke-Davis Co.—

Two tubes mallein.....	1 20
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Total supplies 19 63

31.	Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts, Indianapolis.....	\$50 00
	Total assistants	50 00
31.	Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
	Total salary	100 00
	Total for the month.....	\$222 81

Expenses for the Month of February, 1908.

28.	Telephone	\$0 45
10.	Fare, Indianapolis to Fort Wayne.....	2 25
11.	Fare, Fort Wayne to Indianapolis.....	2 25
13.	Fare, Indianapolis to Logansport.....	1 45
15.	Telephone, long distance.....	80
16.	Fare, Logansport to Indianapolis.....	1 45
20.	Fare, Lafayette to Logansport and return.....	1 40
26.	Postage stamps	12 00
27.	Fare, Lafayette to Logansport and return.....	1 40
27.	Fare, Indianapolis to Richmond and return.....	2 40
	Total expense	\$25 85
29.	Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts, Indianapolis.....	\$50 00
	Total assistants	50 00
29.	Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
	Total salary	100 00
	Total for the month.....	\$175 85

Expenses for the Month of March, 1908.

1.	Telephone, long distance.....	\$1 45
8.	Fare, Indianapolis to Terre Haute and return.....	2 88
8.	Dinner	35
8.	Livery hire	1 50
12.	Telephone, long distance.....	55
12.	Fare, Indianapolis to stop No. 10 and return.....	40
12.	Fare, Indianapolis to Cartersburg and return.....	60
14.	Telephone, long distance.....	2 80
15.	Telephone, long distance.....	25
20.	Fare, Indianapolis to New Castle.....	85
20.	Dinner	50
20.	Fare, New Castle to Indianapolis.....	85
26.	Breakfast	25
26.	Fare, Indianapolis to South Bend.....	2 82
26.	Lunch	20
26.	Fare, South Bend to Frankfort.....	2 08
26.	Supper	35

26.	Transfer	\$0 25
26.	Fare, Frankfort to Indianapolis.....	90
2.	Half dozen clinical thermometers.....	3 60
2.	One quart phenol.....	90
4.	Fare, Lafayette to Logansport and return.....	1 40
5.	Breakfast	35
5.	Fare, Indianapolis to South Bend.....	2 82
5.	Dinner	35
5.	Fare, South Bend to Frankfort.....	2 08
5.	Supper	35
5.	Frankfort to Indianapolis.....	90
6.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
6.	Mallein	5 40
7.	Express	25
10.	Tuberculin	1 20
12.	Fare, Indianapolis to Monon.....	1 90
12.	Hotel	1 00
13.	Livery hire	2 00
13.	Dinner and supper.....	70
13.	Fare, Monon to Indianapolis.....	1 90
12.	Fare, Lafayette to Fort Wayne.....	2 18
12.	Dinner	75
12.	Street car	20
12.	Fare, Fort Wayne to Richmond.....	1 84
13.	Hotel	1 50
13.	Street car	10
13.	Fare, Richmond to Indianapolis.....	1 32
13.	Dinner	55
13.	Fare, Indianapolis to Lafayette.....	1 25
13.	Copying tuberculin test records.....	4 50
20.	Telephones, long distance.....	3 00
23.	Telephones, long distance.....	2 90
23.	Telegrams	1 15
23.	Mallein	1 40
31.	Fare, Indianapolis to Covington.....	1 44
31.	Dinner	35
31.	Supper	50
31.	Fare, Covington to Danville, Ill.....	49
1.	Hotel	1 00
1.	Fare, Danville, Ill., to Indianapolis.....	2 15
2.	Telephones, long distance.....	2 55
	Notary	25
General expense		<hr/> \$80 30
Henry E. Runyan, South Bend—		
	Disinfecting for glanders.....	\$5 00
Thomas Cusack Co., Indianapolis—		
	One horse condemned for glanders.....	5 00
Delbert Winstead, Cartersburg—		
	One horse condemned for glanders.....	5 00

F. S. Hipple, Indianapolis—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	\$5 00
Gus Cole, Evansville—	
Six horses condemned for glanders.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	70 00
	<hr/>
Total expenses	\$150 30
31. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
	<hr/>
Total assistants	50 00
31. Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
	<hr/>
Total salary	100 00
	<hr/>
Total for the month.....	\$300 30

Expenses for the Month of April, 1908.

4. Telephones—	
G. H. Roberts, March 3.....	\$0 35
A. H. Baker, March 7.....	25
G. H. Roberts, March 9.....	35
G. H. Roberts, March 14.....	35
G. H. Roberts, March 23.....	75
	<hr/>
	\$2 05
8. Fare, Indianapolis to Keystone and return.....	3 36
11. Telegram	50
12. Fare, Lafayette to Fort Wayne and return.....	4 36
13. Fare, Indianapolis to Linton and return.....	3 60
14. Fare, Lafayette to Terre Haute and return.....	3 40
14. Hotel, dinner and lodging.....	2 00
15. Breakfast	50
15. Fare, Indianapolis to Sullivan and return.....	3 92
16. Hotel	1 00
16. Livery hire	75
16. Dinner	25
15. Fare, Indianapolis to Lafayette and return.....	2 00
16. Hotel	2 75
24. Fare, Indianapolis to Fort Wayne.....	2 65
24. Lunch	35
25. Fare, Fort Wayne to Lima	1 04
25. Breakfast	35
25. Livery hire	2 75
25. Fare, Shipshewana to Goshen.....	32
25. Dinner	40
25. Fare, Goshen to South Bend.....	50
25. Fare, South Bend to Frankfort.....	2 08
26. Hotel	1 35
26. Fare, Frankfort to Linden.....	44

26.	Livery	\$1 50
26.	Fare, Clarks Hill to Indianapolis.....	98
24.	Postage stamps	1 00
	Notary fee	25
		<hr/>
	Total expenses	\$46 40
Supplies, George J. Mayer, Indianapolis—		
	3,000 ear tags.....	\$18 00
		<hr/>
	Total supplies	18 00
30.	Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
		<hr/>
	Total assistants	50 00
30.	Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
		<hr/>
	Total salary	100 00
		<hr/>
	Total for the month.....	\$214 40

Expenses for the Month of May, 1908.

1.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	\$2 00
2.	Fare, Indianapolis to Camby and return.....	35
2.	Livery hire	1 50
6.	Livery hire to Indianapolis Heights	1 50
6.	Livery hire to Johnson farm	1 00
9.	Fare, Indianapolis to Covington and return.....	2 88
9.	Hotel	1 90
10.	Livery hire	2 00
12.	Fare, Indianapolis to Linton and return.....	3 40
12.	Lunch	20
13.	Fare, Indianapolis to Gosport and return.....	1 94
13.	Livery	3 00
13.	Dinner	25
13.	Supper	50
14.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
14-15.	Interurban trips to Mooresville and return.....	60
14-15.	Livery	1 00
14-15.	Hotel	1 90
17.	Fare, Indianapolis to Crawfordsville and return.....	1 50
18.	Telephones, long distance.....	2 25
19.	Fare, Indianapolis to Crawfordsville and return.....	1 50
21.	Fare, Indianapolis to Guilford and return.....	3 28
21.	Livery	1 50
21.	Hotel	1 00
26.	Fare, Indianapolis to Greenfield and return.....	70
27.	Fare, Indianapolis to Terre Haute and return.....	2 88
27.	Dinner on train.....	90
30.	Postage	5 00
7.	Telegram	25

1.	Telephones, long distance.....	\$1 75
1.	Telephone, long distance.....	50
5.	Notary fee	25
		<hr/>
	Total general expense.....	\$52 68
13.	Jephtha Moss, Linton, Ind.—	
	Two horses condemned for glanders.....	\$10 00
		<hr/>
	Total for animals.....	10 00
		<hr/>
	Total expense	\$62 68
30.	Assistant. Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
		<hr/>
	Total assistants	50 00
30.	Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
		<hr/>
	Total salary	100 00
		<hr/>
	Total for the month.....	\$212 68

Expenses for the Month of June, 1908.

4.	Telephone, long distance.....	\$0 25
15.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
17.	Fare, Indianapolis to Gosport and return.....	1 76
17.	Dinner and horse feed.....	75
22.	Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
26.	Quarantine at Cammack	10 00
26.	Quarantine at Fort Wayne	4 00
27.	Fare, Lafayette to Bourbon and return.....	3 72
29.	Fare, Indianapolis to Lebanon and return.....	95
29.	Livery hire	1 75
29.	Supper	35
1.	Telephones, long distance.....	1 55
30.	Hypodermic outfit	3 50
30.	Telephone, long distance.....	75
	Notary fee	25
		<hr/>
	General expense	\$33 58
	William L. Wright, Indianapolis—	
	One horse condemned for glanders.....	\$5 00
		<hr/>
	Expense for animals.....	5 00
		<hr/>
	Total expense	\$38 58
30.	Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
		<hr/>
	Total assistants	50 00

30. Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
Total salary	100 00
Total for the month.....	\$188 58

Expenses for the Month of July, 1908.

9. Supplies, W. B. Burford, Indianapolis—	
5,500 tuberculin test certificates.....	\$12 25
Total supplies	\$12 25
H. Coen & Son, Linton—	
Seven horses condemned for glanders.....	\$35 00
McClure, Wiles & Ross, Indianapolis—	
One mule condemned for glanders.....	5 00
Patrick Black, West Point—	
One horse condemned for glanders.....	10 00
Total expense for animals.....	50 00
2. Fare, Lafayette to Frankfort and return.....	\$0 90
7. Fare, Indianapolis to Linton and return.....	3 40
7. Lunch	20
9. Fare, Indianapolis to Winchester and return.....	3 00
9. Breakfast	35
9. Auto hire, four hours.....	5 00
9. Lunch	45
9. Fare, Ridgeville to Winchester.....	18
9. Long distance telephone.....	20
15. Film pack	90
27. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
29. Fare, Indianapolis to Rochester and return.....	3 92
29. Livery hire	2 00
29. Lunch	45
29. Fare, Indianapolis to Evansville and return.....	6 80
29. Meal on train.....	50
29. Supper	50
29. Fare, Evansville to Steubenville and return.....	1 10
30. Hotel	1 00
30. Livery	2 50
30. Constable fee	2 25
30. Supper	35
30. Street car fares.....	20
29. Long distance telephones—	
Dr. Erdel, Frankfort	\$0 20
Dr. Roberts, Indianapolis	45
Dr. Roberts, Indianapolis	75
Dr. Roberts, Indianapolis	35
Dr. Roberts, Indianapolis	35
	2 10

31. Copying tuberculin tests certificates—	
125 hours at 20c.....	\$25 00
General expense	65 40
Total expense for the month.....	\$115 40
31. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts.....	\$50 00
Total assistants	50 00
31. Salary State Veterinarian.....	\$100 00
Total salary	100 00
Total for the month.....	\$277 65

Expenses for the Month of August, 1908.

3. Fare, Indianapolis to Mooresville and return.....	\$0 70
3. Livery hire	2 00
5. Fare, Indianapolis to Monon and return.....	3 80
5. Livery	1 50
5. Lunch	35
14. Fare, Indianapolis to Lafayette and return.....	2 00
21. Fare, Indianapolis to Peru	1 45
21. Lunch	45
21. Fare, Peru to Logansport.....	35
21. Fare, Logansport to Crown Point.....	1 52
21. Fare, Crown Point to Hammond.....	32
21. Fare, Hammond to Gary.....	10
21. Livery hire	2 00
21. Fare, Gary to Hammond.....	10
21. Supper	45
21. Fare, Hammond to Indianapolis.....	3 26
21-22. Sleeping car	2 00
24. Telegram to Dr. Hennegar at Gary.....	29
24. Livery hire, Lafayette to Black's, four trips, 10, 11, 14, 15	10 00
25. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return.....	2 00
27. Fare, Indianapolis to Hammond.....	3 26
27. Street car fare.....	05
27. Fare, Indiana Harbor to Gary.....	16
27. Dinner	35
27. Fare, Gary to Chicago.....	52
27. Fare, Chicago to Indianapolis	3 70
27-28. Sleeping car	2 00
29. Postage, 800 stamps.....	16 00
31. Fare, Lafayette to Frankfort and return.....	90
Notary	25
General expenses	\$61 83

Marion County Construction Co., Indianapolis—

One horse condemned for glanders..... \$5 00

Emil Heuke, Tolleston—

One horse condemned for glanders..... 5 00

Gary Lumber Co., Gary, Ind.—

One horse condemned for glanders..... 5 00

Total expense for animals..... 15 00

Total expenses \$76 83

31. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts..... \$50 00

Total assistants 50 00

31. Salary, State Veterinarian 100 00

Total salary 100 00

Total for the month..... \$226 83

Expenses for the Month of September, 1908.

4. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return..... \$2 00

6. Fare, Indianapolis to Sullivan and return..... 1 96

6. Hotel 1 00

6. Livery hire 1 50

7. Fare, Sullivan to Merom..... 38

7. Livery hire 1 00

7. Fare, Merom to Sullivan..... 38

7. Fare, Sullivan to Paoli..... 1 76

7. Dinner 35

7. Livery hire 1 25

7. Hotel 1 50

8. Fare, Paoli to Bainbridge..... 2 00

8. Dinner 35

8. Livery hire 1 00

8. Fare, Limesdale to Indianapolis..... 80

10. Fare, Indianapolis to Rushville and return..... 1 50

10. Lunch 35

11. Fare, Indianapolis to Alexandria and return..... 1 90

11. Livery hire 1 50

11. Dinner 50

15. Telegram 25

16. Fare, Indianapolis to Steubenville via Fort Wayne.... 3 06

16. Fare, Steubenville to Ashley, bus..... 50

16. Hotel 50

16. Fare, Steubenville to Indianapolis..... 3 06

16. Maintaining quarantine at Fort Wayne..... 8 00

17. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return 2 00

25. Fare, Lafayette to Indianapolis and return 2 00

General expense \$42 60

H. Harry Roberts, Indianapolis—

One horse condemned for glanders..... \$12 00

Dallas Hutchinson, Frankfort—

One horse condemned for glanders..... 8 00

Homer Kemp, Terre Haute—

Three horses condemned for glanders..... 15 00

Total for animals condemned..... 35 00

30. Assistant, Dr. G. H. Roberts..... 50 00

Total assistants 50 00

30. Salary, State Veterinarian..... 100 00

Total salary 100 00

Total for the month..... \$227 60

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Gen'l Expense.</i>	<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Assistant.</i>	<i>Supplies.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
October	\$100 00	.....	.....	\$50 00	.....	\$150 00
November	100 00	\$10 21	\$22 00	56 00	\$9 00	197 21
December	100 00	22 44	.....	50 00	.....	172 44
January	100 00	53 18	.....	50 00	19 63	222 81
February	100 00	25 85	.....	50 00	.....	175 85
March	100 00	80 30	70 00	50 00	.....	300 30
April	100 00	46 40	.....	50 00	18 00	214 40
May	100 00	52 68	10 00	50 00	.....	212 68
June	100 00	33 58	5 00	50 00	.....	188 58
July	100 00	65 40	50 00	50 00	12 25	277 65
August	100 00	61 83	15 00	50 00	.....	226 83
September	100 00	42 60	35 00	50 00	.....	227 60

Total\$1,200 00 \$494 47 \$207 00 \$606 00 \$58 88 \$2,566 35

Amount appropriated\$3,000 00

Amount reverting to the State..... \$433 65

SUMMARY BY YEARS SINCE THE ACT HAS BEEN IN EFFECT.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>1901.</i>	<i>1902.</i>	<i>1903.</i>	<i>1904.</i>
Appropriation	\$1,500 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
Salary	\$600 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
Expense, general	172 33	579 48	504 53	165 94
Expense, animals	32 50	294 50	996 00	48 00
Assistants	80 00	206 50	631 00	479 50
Supplies	89 70	25 17	168 30	112 61
Total	\$974 63	\$2,305 65	\$2,599 83	\$2,006 05
Reverting to State...	525 47	707 52	400 17	993 95
<i>Year.</i>	<i>1905.</i>	<i>1906.</i>	<i>1907.</i>	<i>1908.</i>
Appropriation	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$2,750 00	\$3,000 00
Salary	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,100 00	\$1,200 00
Expense, general	326 82	394 79	237 71	494 47
Expense, animals	114 00	218 00	150 00	207 00
Assistants	554 00	664 50	550 00	606 00
Supplies	129 53	119 63	86 07	58 88
Total	\$2,324 35	\$2,596 92	\$2,123 78	\$2,566 35
Reverting to State...	675 65	403 08	626 22	433 65

A. W. BITTING,
State Veterinarian,
Lafayette, Ind.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis is one of the oldest of the known diseases of domesticated animals and man, and has received much attention from veterinarians and the medical fraternity. The exact nature of the trouble had been in question until Villemin showed in 1865 that it might be communicated from the diseased to the healthy animal. It remained for Dr. Robert Koch to discover and demonstrate the bacillus tuberculosis to be the specific cause of the disease, in 1882. Prior to these discoveries the disease was believed to be due to breeding, heredity and stable miasmata. Because of these misconceptions of the real nature of the trouble no permanent progress had been made in arresting or stamping it out. The recommendations of authorities varied constantly and often in opposite directions. The practices at one time or place would meet with reversal at another. Since the discovery of the contagious nature of the disease, the specific causative agent, and the means by which it is spread, numerous scientifically conducted investigations have been made, resulting in practical methods for its control and final elimination. The disease being slowly contagious, and of very slow development, has necessarily made the work tedious and at times uncertain. So much has been done, however, by different persons and in different countries, with such unanimity of results that it would seem as though by the practical application of this knowledge every owner might have a herd free from disease in a few years.

Prevalence of the Disease. The chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has recently estimated that the losses among live stock in this country due to tuberculosis are about \$14,000,000 annually. This loss is almost wholly among cattle and hogs, and is due to deaths from disease, losses from condemnations at slaughter, and a low estimate upon the loss in thrift or fattening power, and decreased milk flow due to disease. It is estimated that ten per cent. of all dairy cattle, one per cent. of other cattle, and three per cent. of hogs are affected. These figures differ but slightly from those obtained from examinations made in this State, and upon that basis we can estimate that between 50,000 and 55,000 dairy cattle, about 8,000 other cattle, and from 120,000 to 130,000 hogs are affected in this State, or about 2,000 animals for each county. These figures may seem high, but

are probably under rather than in excess of the mark. It must not be inferred, however, that each case constitutes a complete loss. Some animals will die, some will be condemned upon post mortem, some will eat and make no returns for the food consumed, while others will be fit for food, milk production, or as breeders. The total loss from this disease is second only to that from hog cholera.

During the fiscal year 2,090 cattle were tested, of which number 265 reacted, or 12.5 per cent. The number of herds tested was 54, and 26 herds, or 51 per cent., showed no cases.

Five herds were suspected of having tuberculosis and 49 were tested without the disease being suspected. The five herds numbered 239 cows, of which 157 reacted, or 66 per cent. In the non-suspected herds there were 1,851 cattle, 108 of which reacted, or 5.8 per cent. These figures are slightly higher than those previously obtained in about 3,000 tests made by this office and the Experiment Station. Testing has also been done by city officials and private individuals, upon which this office has no record.

The extent to which the disease occurs in beef cattle and in hogs can only be obtained from slaughter-house records. These are not available in our own State at the present time, but doubtless will be next year, as government inspection has been established at a number of the smaller cities, where it will be possible to obtain the origin of all stock. This much is known, that the disease does not occur in the hog except as contracted from cattle, either from being permitted to follow and eat the droppings, or being fed infected milk. It has been shown by both Rogers and Peters that only about 5 per cent. of the farmers deliver tuberculous hogs to slaughter houses. In 1907 31,815,000 hogs were inspected at the various packing establishments and 430,177 were found to be infected.

Indiana stands in the position of having about the average amount of disease for the entire United States. Some States show a very much higher per cent., as do also the records for some of the foreign countries.

The Tubercle Germ. The germ, or tubercle bacillus, is a rod-like plant or micro-organism, so small that it would take ten thousand placed end to end, or one hundred thousand arranged side by side to measure one inch. The germs occur singly, in pairs, or connected in short chains. These germs have very slow growth and attain their maximum rate at the body temperature. They have no power of movement. They are possessed of great vital-

ity, resisting high temperature, freezing, thawing, moisture, drying, putrefaction, and even digestion. They are killed quickly by boiling water, also by a temperature of 158 degrees for ten minutes or 145 degrees for twenty minutes. The germ will be killed by direct sunlight in a few hours, but will stand strong diffuse light for a week, and live in the ordinary room from one to three months. It is not known how long the germs will live in dark stables or basements of barns. They do not absorb liquids readily, and are therefore resistant to the usual methods of disinfection.

Owing to their strong vitality they may be dried and mixed with dust, disseminated by sweeping and currents of air, be inhaled or ingested with food, be distributed with secretions on mangers and watering troughs, be carried in milk and withstand the souring process, or remain hidden in a piece of meat and survive if not thoroughly cooked.

The germs are coughed up and discharged with the breath in expiration or they may be swallowed and pass off with the feces. If the udder be infected, the germs will be discharged with the milk, or if there be superficial or open surface lesions, they will be discharged the same as from any abscess.

There are some slight differences in the characteristics of the germs found in cattle and in the human, and therefore the controversy as to the identity and intercommunicability of this disease from animals to man and vice versa. A third type of tubercle bacilli is found in birds.

Predisposing Causes. The predisposing causes are those which tend to make the body less resistant, to favor the protection of the germs while outside the body, and to disseminate them to healthy stock. The causes may, therefore, be grouped under two heads, those pertaining to breeding and those affecting the hygiene.

It has been observed so often that tuberculosis occurs in certain herds and families of cattle (and in families in the human) that there has come to be a strong belief that the disease is hereditary. In-and-in breeding, close-line breeding and breeding too young are held responsible by many for the occurrence of the disease. The investigations in the past few years have shown that these factors are not sufficient to cause the disease, and that the most that can be ascribed to them is a weak constitution or lack of resistance, especially to this particular germ. It has been shown that only about two calves out of a thousand have tubercu-

losis when born, and if they be taken away from the tuberculous mothers and stable and fed on milk free from tuberculosis germs, that they will remain healthy. The young contract the disease from the milk, and from the germ-laden air in the stable. The high percentage of tuberculosis in a given herd is due to the fact that the animals are kept together constantly, and the often-repeated opportunity for the healthy to obtain the germs from an infected individual. Close breeding tends to intensify certain characters which it seems desirable to establish, but if a weakness exists the tendency is to become weaker and thereby become more easily susceptible to disease.

The sanitary surroundings undoubtedly have an influence upon health and vigor. These of themselves are insufficient to cause the disease if they be bad, or to prevent it if they be good. Dark, damp, dusty, illy ventilated, filthy and crowded stables can have none other than a bad effect upon the body, whether this disease be present or not, but herds kept under these conditions have been tested and no trace of tubercle has been present. Such conditions do afford the best possible environment for the rapid spread of the disease when once the germs are introduced, and for maintaining their vitality for a long time. The best type of sanitary barn or stable will not suffice to prevent the disease if the germs be introduced with some animal. Under conditions of light, proper ventilation and cleanliness the animals will have greater resistance, and other things being equal, the germs will not live as long outside the body or be so virulent, the effect being to lessen the rate of spreading. The disease will spread among cattle when kept in the open field with no protection other than a woods shelter or a shed. Herds kept under such conditions have shown a high percentage of disease. It is claimed that the native-range cattle in the West are free from the disease, but that cases are becoming common when affected pure-bred stock have been introduced for improving the herds. The fresh-air treatment will not prevent nor cure the disease in cattle, it only checks the spread and retards the rate of body invasion.

Attention needs again to be called to one form of stable construction which is particularly favorable to the spread of the disease, that of stalling the cattle so that they face each other and leave only a narrow feeding alley between. This arrangement gives the maximum opportunity for the spread of infection. The breath is blown directly into the face of the animals standing opposite and at either side. One cow discharging tubercle con-

stantly inoculates five others through the breath and by particles coughed upon the food. During the past fifteen years the writer has seen several examples of the spread of the disease in this manner, and post-mortem examinations show the various stages from the original or oldest lesions in one animal to the newest lesions of the latest infected. From a sanitary standpoint it is preferable to turn the heads toward the wall.

Period of Incubation. In all contagious diseases there is a period between the time of exposure and the development of the disease which is known as the period of incubation, and which is fairly constant for most diseases. This period is not determined with any degree of certainty for tuberculosis, but seems to vary from a few days to some months. This period appears to vary so much that any given time for a quarantine, or for holding cattle known or supposed to be exposed, cannot be suggested. During this period tuberculin will not produce a reaction. The uncertainty in regard to this period makes the separation of all cattle into healthy and tuberculous on one test an impossibility, especially in herds having considerable disease present. Where tuberculosis is found in a herd it is best to test once in six months until all trouble is passed.

Effect Upon the Body. The effect of the germs upon the body can be clearly seen upon post-mortem examination. Wherever the germs are located, they produce irritation and destruction of tissue. This takes place slowly so that the body tends to wall the diseased point off by developing a capsule about it. The interior of this capsule contains the broken-down tissue, pus, and germs. These points are small at first, scarcely as large as a pinhead, but as destruction goes on within the capsule, they continue to enlarge, and thus form the small pearl-like bodies, which give rise to the name "pearl-disease;" larger ones also form, becoming the size of a pea. If two or more points of infection be sufficiently close together, they will unite and form nodules the size of grapes, and this has given rise to the term "grape disease." In extreme cases these masses become several inches in diameter. If the disease be arrested at any stage, the capsule will become very fibrous and tough, the contents will be partially dried and may become calcareous or gritty from deposits of lime. In the progressive stage the capsule may be disintegrated as well as the walls of some of the air passages, any cavity in the body, or a blood vessel. If an air passage be involved, there results the discharge of the tubercle with the respirations which are raised by breathing or coughing and

either exhaled or swallowed. Some of the germs will be sucked into other parts of the lungs and set up new points of infection. There may be a breaking through the lung into the pleura and tubercular adhesions be formed between the lung and pleural wall of the ribs. If the germs should break into a blood vessel, they will be carried to any part of the circulatory system, producing lesions at any point—in the kidneys, liver, along the alimentary tract, in the muscles, or in the bones. Tuberculosis very often involves the lymphatics, as the glands in the throat, along the trachea, between the lungs and in the abdominal cavity.

The usual course of tuberculosis is slow, and therefore the disease may remain in an encapsulated state in the body for a long time before being suspected or causing appreciable harm. It may be arrested at any point so long as it remains encapsulated, and may heal. The disease may progress for a long time and slowly involve large areas of the lungs or other organs without causing much inconvenience to the subject so long as there is no discharge. Again the disease may run a rapidly acute course in the event rupture takes place, so that the germs may be sown at numerous points in the lungs, along the intestinal tract, or through the circulatory system.

The lesions of tuberculosis are found most often in the lungs or the glands connected with the respiratory tract. Formerly this was supposed to indicate that infection took place through respiration, but later investigations have shown that such a conclusion was not warranted. Animals purposely infected through the digestive tract, or by subcutaneous inoculation at any point of the body, have shown a development of lesions in the lungs. When the lesions are confined to one organ, it is localized; when in two or more organs and in different parts of the body, it is called generalized.

Symptoms. Tuberculosis is characterized by a variety of symptoms depending upon the point of involvement, the extent of involvement, and the acuteness of the disease. In the early stages or in localized tuberculosis there may be no symptoms sufficiently marked to attract attention. The general health and condition for either beef or milk may be excellent. It is a fact that some of the prize-winning steers on hoof at the fat stock shows have been affected, sometimes to the point of causing the carcass to be condemned when placed upon the block. Sometimes a cow giving very large quantities of milk will be found to have great quantities of tuberculous material within her body.

Whether there are symptoms present or not depends in a large measure upon the care and feeding of the animal. If the animal be kept well housed, well groomed and well fed it is almost inconceivable the extent to which the disease can progress without attracting attention. The development is so slow that the organs adapt themselves to the diseased conditions. If diseased animals be exposed to inclement weather or be short on feed, then the symptoms develop rapidly and are characteristic.

If the disease affects the lungs or air passages, there is first a rather slight but harsh cough which after a time develops into paroxysms, and apparently becomes more painful. The coughing is first noticed when the cattle get up after lying down, then whenever dust is raised in feeding, and later after any slight exercise. As the disease advances, it will be seen that the animal chills easily on exposure, especially in a cold rain, the hair takes on a rough appearance, the skin becomes tight, the neck thin and lean, there is a general wasting of the body, a prominence of the eye, and evidence of weakness. The symptoms will be much more pronounced at one time than at another.

If the chest be examined carefully, especially if the wall be thin, areas may be found to be dull on tapping, or there will be soreness on pressure along the ribs. If the ear be applied to the chest wall, abnormal sounds may be distinguished in some cases, due to abscess cavities, consolidation of the lungs, or pleural adhesions.

There may be more or less whitish, mucous discharge from the nostrils after coughing. The glands in the throat are often enlarged and tender to pressure.

If the disease involves the digestive tract, as the liver, intestines, mesenteries and peritoneum, there are even less characteristic symptoms. There may be attacks of bloating, constipation, diarrhoea, suspended rumination, depraved or voracious appetite, and colic. More often the animal is merely classed as a hard feeder, and while it may do well for a time, it may suddenly go off and lose all in just a few days. The animal is often out of condition. There is loss of flesh, a gaunt appearance, and in the case of a milch cow a cessation of the flow of milk.

The acute cases run a course in a few weeks, while the chronic cases may last for months, but gradually waste away. The disease in calves is probably most often of the intestinal form and runs a course quickly.

When the bones and joints are affected, there is lameness first of a rheumatic type, then of a chronic character.

The temperature fluctuates between 99.5 and 104.5 degrees, the normal being 101.5. The pulse and respirations also vary.

In considering the physical symptoms of tuberculosis the history of the herd as a whole should be taken into account. Unthriftness, a cough, abortion, loss of young, decreased milk yield, and cases of emaciation within a couple of years should always be taken into account. The presence of these conditions should arouse suspicion. It is always true that the disease is not confined for a long time to a single animal, in time several animals are bound to be affected. The longer a herd is kept together without change, the more certainly will a considerable per cent. be affected if the disease has been introduced. In a herd of 175 cattle tested the first time 25 per cent. were found to be affected, five years later 75 per cent. were affected, and at the end of eight years 100 per cent.

TUBERCULIN.

Tuberculin is the liquid upon which tubercle germs have been grown for some time and contains the products produced by the growth of the germs. This liquid is filtered through porcelain to remove all bacteria and is then heated and concentrated to the desired degree. It contains no living germs and in order to maintain it in a sterile condition carbolic acid or thymol is added and it is bottled in small sterile bottles. The preparation of tuberculin is purely a laboratory operation requiring great care. It consists in sowing pure culture tubercle bacilli in flasks of sterile bouillon, maintaining them at a constant body temperature for several weeks until the active substance has formed, and then filtering and concentrating. The tuberculin used in official work is that obtained from the government laboratories. It should be fresh.

Tuberculin cannot produce tuberculosis or any other disease. It causes no disturbance to the body when injected into a healthy animal. It will cause a temporary rise of temperature in the tuberculous animal. There is no evidence that it causes a latent case of tubercle to become active, but it may make some cases in the active stage become worse.

The effect of tuberculin upon healthy stock was studied by Dr. Law at Cornell University. Seven injections were given to healthy cattle at intervals of one week without any appreciable

effect upon the health, milk production, quality of butter fat, body weight, temperature, pulse, or respiration. Many herds have been tested annually for several years and no ill effect noted.

The Tuberculin Test. The tuberculin test is the most reliable means known for the detection of tuberculosis. Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, reports that out of 23,869 reacting animals slaughtered, 23,585 showed lesions of the disease, or 98.81 per cent. Other officials have reported similar results upon slaughter tests of small numbers. Slaughter tests made upon animals which failed to react have shown the absence of the disease. No other diagnostic test is known to be more nearly accurate for this or any other disease.

The test should be conducted with care and judgment at every step, observing that the animals are kept in as nearly a normal condition as possible, that the feeding, watering, milking, etc., is done at the regular period, that unnecessary visitors are not permitted upon the premises, and that no unusual excitement should take place. An animal suffering from any septic trouble, as garget, or has recently aborted, or is in a very advanced stage of pregnancy should not be tested. It is preferable that the testing be done at a time when the cattle are accustomed to being stabled, especially in the spring and fall. The test may be made in the summer, but if the weather is very hot and the cattle accustomed to pasture, the work will be very disagreeable, and errors are almost certain to occur.

The method which this office has followed and which is recommended for this State is as follows: First stable the cattle about noon and take the first temperature per rectum at one o'clock, the second at three, and the third at six o'clock. The tuberculin is injected at eight o'clock, the amount given being made proportional to the size of the animal. The point selected for injection is along the side of the neck, just in front of the shoulder, or behind the shoulder blade, the object being to get a thin point in the skin. The point selected is first washed with a strong antiseptic solution, the sharp needle inserted quickly and the operation completed in a few seconds. On the following day the temperature should be taken at six, eight, ten a. m. and twelve o'clock. On all animals upon which no rise of temperature has occurred no further readings are necessary, but upon suspicious or reacting animals it is best to continue one or more readings at the same interval. There is a possibility of an occasional animal reacting after the sixteenth hour, but this is so uncommon that a change in the

practice here outlined is scarcely justified. When the cattle are given water in the morning or evening this should be done after a temperature is taken rather than before, as a large drink of cold water within a half hour of making a temperature reading may show an unwarranted drop.

The object in taking the temperatures on the first day is to determine the normal temperature. This is most often about 101.4 degrees, but may vary from 100 to 102. There may be drops below this mark and sudden elevations above 102 without any evidence of disease. If the temperature remains continuously above 102 a test should not be made.

If the animal be free from disease, the temperature upon the succeeding day will remain essentially the same as on the first. If tuberculosis be present there will be a rise of temperature above that of the day before, and this rise of temperature will begin in from eight to fourteen hours after the injection, continue from six to eight hours, and then gradually return to the normal. In a few cases the rise begins in about six hours, but these are caught on the first temperature reading, and a rare animal will have what is known as a delayed reaction, or the beginning of the rise of temperature will occur later than sixteen hours after the injection. These will escape detection by the plan now followed. It was formerly the practice of the writer to take nine temperature readings both before and after the injection, and from these the temperature curve could be seen easily. The following are typical temperature reactions:

	A. M.			M.		P. M.			
	6.	8.	10.	12.	2.	4.	6.	8.	10.
Manada—									
22.....	102.6	102	100.8	101	101.4	101	101.2	101	101.4
23.....	102	103.6	104.8	106.8	106.2	103.4	104	104	102
Commodore—									
22.....	100	100.8	101	100.4	101	101	101	101	101
23.....	100	100	101	100.8	100	100.6	100	100	100
Jennie—									
22.....	100.2	102	101	101.2	101	101	101.4	100.6	100.8
23.....	102.2	103	103.6	104	105.6	105.6	103.8	102.8	102
Roxana—									
22.....	101.8	102.2	101.6	101.4	101	101.4	101.2	100.6	100.6
23.....	102	101.4	102	101.6	101	101	101	100.6	99.6
Caspian—									
22.....	100.2	101	100	101.2	101	100.8	100.4	100.2	100.4
23.....	100	102	103.4	105	105	104	103.4	102.6	101.8

The injection of tuberculin was made at ten o'clock at night.

It has been found unnecessary to take so many temperatures in order to get practical results, and under the present system this temperature curve is not so apparent. A very sudden rise and fall of temperature is not indicative of the disease. The amount of rise in temperature may be said to bear some relation to the extent of the disease. A very high rise of temperature is most often associated with an incipient stage of the disease or very small localized lesions. A slight rise is most often associated with rather extensive or well-defined disease areas. In very advanced cases no rise of temperature may occur, but such cases nearly always give physical evidence of trouble. This relation of temperature to the state of the disease is due to the fact that the addition of a small quantity of toxine to that already in the body in the case of slight disease is sufficient to cause a rather marked transient poisoning, while the addition of the small dose to that already present in the body in extensive disease is not sufficient to overcome the body tolerance, and therefore little or no rise of temperature follows.

There are many who set an arbitrary degree of rise of temperature as sufficient to condemn an animal as having tuberculosis. Such a course cannot be justified in practice. It is a fairly safe rule to follow to condemn on a rise of two degrees or more, but there are exceptions which call for the exercise of good judgment. A nervous, fretful animal may have a temperature of more than two degrees without being diseased, and the heavy, slow moving animal, or advanced case, may have less than two degrees of rise of temperature and yet be diseased. It is in such cases that experience and the careful observation of all other factors becomes necessary in making the tuberculin test.

In addition to the rise in temperature there are other points to be observed in a tuberculin test, as more or less looseness of the bowels, loss of appetite and of rumination, a gaunt, drawn appearance, lack of luster and tightness of coat, stiffness in walking, and dullness of the eye. An increase in the rate of breathing may also be noted. Any tenderness or swelling at the point of injection should also be recorded. More or less disturbance of body functions is to be seen in almost all reacting animals, and therefore the careful observer will weigh all in drawing his conclusions.

The tuberculin test will fail in an animal during the period of incubation and should therefore be reapplied in about six months. This is important in herds where a considerable percentage is affected.

The tuberculin test may fail in very advanced cases, but these usually have physical evidence of such character as to indicate an increase in the dose or warrant quarantining the animal.

The tuberculin test may fail if repeated too soon, within sixty days. The unscrupulous will sometimes use this agent a couple of weeks before an official test is made in order to insure the passing of an animal. If a retest is to be made within sixty days of the first test the dose should be doubled.

The tuberculin test may fail if the animal has tuberculosis in a completely arrested form, and a reaction occur later when activity has again taken place. The number of such failures is small and most likely to occur in herds where several animals are affected.

A failure to react is not positive proof of freedom from disease, but the errors in interpretation will be small if all the foregoing factors have been kept in mind.

A herd in which reacting animals have been found should be tested at least once a year and preferably once in six months in order to eliminate the diseased ones promptly. A herd in which no reacting animals are found need not be tested if new blood is not added. The writer knows of herds which have given no reaction in the past twelve years though repeatedly tested.

In testing a number of herds in any locality there will be some which will show a high percentage of reacting animals, and this occurs most often among pure-bred stock. This has created a prejudice at times against pure-bred stock which is wholly unwarranted. The reason for such occurrence is that such stock are usually kept together for a longer time than the common stock, and if the disease has been introduced at any time it has a longer period in which to spread. Grade herds, if kept under like conditions, will show a similar invasion of disease. If any considerable number of herds are tested, a number of animals can always be traced to a few herds as centers for the dissemination of the disease, thus adding proof of its slowly contagious character.

The Control of Tuberculosis. Since tuberculosis is a slowly contagious disease, produced by a particular germ, the bacillus tuberculosis, and since such germs are communicated from one animal to another by close contact, by being in the same stable or pasture, by infecting the feeding trough and soiling the food, and by means of the milk, it follows that if we eliminate the diseased stock from the herds, clean up the premises, and do not

use the raw milk from diseased animals, that the disease may be controlled. Glanders does not prevail among horses in this State, because the precaution is taken at once to cut out the affected. Tuberculosis would not prevail if similar steps were taken.

Until the discovery of mallein there was no positive means of recognizing all cases of glanders, and the disease persisted in spite of the efforts made to stamp it out. Indiana has only about forty cases of glanders each year, and these arise from outside infection. Horses are condemned upon the mallein test in order to protect the industry as a whole.

Tuberculin stands in the same relation to tuberculosis for its control as does mallein to glanders. By its judicious use any one may separate the diseased from the healthy stock in his herd. The difficulties will be large or small depending upon the per cent. affected and the length of time the disease has been present. As a State police measure the task appears to be of enormous size because of the number of animals to be tested and the expense involved.

As far as the control of the disease is concerned in the private herd, there are two problems—those herds in which no reacting animal is found, and those in which one or more are found. Herds in which no diseased animal is found should be kept free by taking in only such cattle as are found to be free upon test. If the herd be pure bred or valuable, the force of this argument will appeal to the owner at once. If the herd be of grade stock and very ordinary in quality, the owner will complain that he cannot purchase tested cattle to replace those which he must turn to market. Such will probably be the case especially at first, and yet the inconvenience and loss will be less in the long run than the average loss which occurs from tuberculosis. The general result will be to retain the really good animals and take fewer chances on the indifferent.

A second precaution with such herds is to see that the calves receive milk from their own mothers or, if from outside source, that it is sterilized. Where the milk is hauled to a skimming station and mixed milk is received in return it should be heated to 155 degrees for at least ten minutes. It has been shown by several investigations that the disease has been introduced into herds through the use of raw, mixed, creamery milk first infecting the calves and then spreading to the older cattle.

The herds in which tuberculosis is found to exist in one or more animals, presents a much greater problem for its satisfactory

handling. If it be assumed that in a herd of thirty animals only one or two react and these are comparatively recent additions, they may be removed, the premises disinfected and the trouble is almost certain to stop at once. Under such circumstances it would be far better to sacrifice the animals than to try to keep them for any purpose at some distance from the healthy herd. The inconvenience of separate handling of the animals and their products is too great to warrant the procedure with ordinary stock. One or at most two subsequent tests at intervals of six months ought to develop the fact of any spread of the contagion, and the subsequent handling would be the same as in a herd in which no disease was found to exist.

If, however, it were found that forty, fifty or more per cent. of the cattle react, it would be conclusive evidence of the prolonged and continuous discharge of the infecting agent. If the animals were valuable because of breeding, then it might be profitable to divide the herd and retain both in separate buildings and pastures, and preferably attended by different help. The healthy cattle should be retested and any future reactors turned in with the diseased herd. The calves from the reacting mothers might be removed at once and placed upon the milk from the healthy lot or fed upon pasteurized milk, in any event, taken from the reacting mothers and their environment. When a few months old, they may be tested and, if found free, be placed with the healthy lot. This method is known as the Bang method and has been used abroad with the most gratifying success. It has been used with good results in this country, but there are many who consider that it necessitates too much work. This method is particularly applicable to the handling of valuable pure-bred stock without the sacrifice of all the labor, time and money that comes from immediate slaughter. By pursuing such a course the reacting herd will gradually decrease and the healthy herd increase by the young until in from three to four years it will equal the original number.

The writer is of the belief that this plan might often be followed profitably with dairy stock. If several herds in the same neighborhood are tested, it would be well for the dairymen to combine and let one of their number care for all the reactors rather than either sacrifice or have the expense of separation on the same premises. Separation will do little good unless it be complete, and it can be done better upon different farms in which the attendants have nothing in common.

In advising the separation of the diseased from the healthy without immediate slaughter, it is upon the basis of the tuberculin reaction without other evidence of disease. Whenever an animal has the disease in such advanced form as to show physical evidence, then slaughter should be compulsory at once. Those giving a tuberculin reaction only may have the disease in such mild form or in an arrested state and be valuable as breeders or for milk production for years, and immediate slaughter might mean the unjustifiable sacrifice of property.

Disposition of Reacting Animals. There have been those who have advocated the slaughter of every reacting animal and destruction of every part except the hide, the grease and the body for fertilizer. There are still some who advocate such a policy of extermination, the owner of the cattle to be reimbursed from the public treasury. Thousands of dollars have been squandered in this way and the work resulted in failure. Such a position is not justified by the experience of any State government.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has established meat inspection rules which are a safe protection to the consumer of meats, and these include the following provisions for passing or condemning an animal having tuberculosis:

“Generalized” tuberculosis refers to that form of the disease in which the bacilli have been disseminated through the blood and lymph, and in which a number of organs are affected. “Extensive” tuberculosis refers entirely to the amount of tuberculosis matter and the number of tubercles, and may apply to a case which is confined to one of the body cavities.

(1) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are limited to one group of lymphatic glands or one other organ.

(2) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are limited to two groups of visceral lymphatic glands in either the thoracic or the abdominal cavity.

(3) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are limited to two visceral organs (other than lymphatic glands) in the thoracic or the abdominal cavity, provided the lesions are slight, calcified and encapsulated.

(4) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are limited to one group of visceral lymphatic glands and one other organ in the thoracic or abdominal cavity, provided the lesions in the affected organs are slight.

(5) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are con-

fined to two groups of visceral lymphatic glands and one other organ in the thoracic or the abdominal cavity, provided the lesions are slight, calcified and encapsulated.

(6) The carcass may be passed when the lesions are confined to the lungs, the cervical lymphatic glands, and one group of the visceral lymphatic glands of the thoracic cavity, provided the affection is slight and the lesions are calcified and encapsulated.

(7) The carcass shall be condemned when well marked lesions are discovered in both the thoracic and abdominal cavity.

When we consider that animals will react to the tuberculin test in any stage of the disease, it becomes evident that many will pass on post-mortem examination. It is, therefore, much more rational to slaughter under these regulations and pass or condemn as the particular case may warrant. This is the policy pursued in this State as well as in some others, and it insures to the owner the block value of the animal. If the disease be advanced, then he can receive only the value of the hide and the carcass as grease and fertilizer, and if it be slight and passes, he should receive the full value for beef.

In the case that an animal reacts and it is decided to slaughter, it is not necessary to slaughter at once. The owner is given the privilege to dry a cow properly and to feed until the animal is properly prepared for market. This provision often prevents putting up an animal thin in flesh and of very low market value and gives the owner the opportunity to make the best out of his animal. The animal must be killed at a slaughter house having Federal inspection, or a State officer be notified so that the same rules may be applied if the killing be done at a local market.

The point upon which there is most disagreement is in the use of the milk. Most board of health officials would exclude the milk of all reacting cows as being dangerous. The State law prohibiting the use of milk from any diseased animal is made to apply sharply and severely. This office does not hold to this opinion and believes the law should be speedily changed. The milk from many of these reacting cows contains no tubercle from infection through the gland or from without. Some of the milk will be infected and this can be rendered safe by pasteurization and used as milk, ice cream, cream or butter. The tubercle bacilli are easily killed and at a temperature below that at which the milk is injured. A temperature above 145 degrees for twenty

minutes or 155 degrees for ten minutes is sufficient. Such being the case, it would be preferable to keep valuable cattle and use their milk in a pasteurized form rather than destroy upon a reaction to the test. In foreign countries where most progress has been made in the study of this disease and the methods of control, the pasteurizing of the milk from the reacting animals has become a fixed policy. The Bureau of Animal Industry has shown the folly of municipal and State condemnation of the carcass simply upon test, and it is to be hoped similar rational measures will be followed with regard to the safe handling of milk.

Valuable animals may be retained for breeding purposes, but the offspring should be removed early and reared upon the milk from healthy cows or upon milk which has been pasteurized.

Males may be kept for breeding purposes provided that they do not run with the herd. This is not advised, however, unless they be of good breeding and in good physical condition.

Relation to Public Health. The relation of bovine to human tuberculosis is no longer a matter of controversy except in degree. There is no longer doubt in the mind of investigators concerning the fact that the disease may be transmitted through the use of tuberculous milk and meat. The only point in question is the frequency. Dr. Koch and those who accept his teachings, believe there is sufficient difference in the so-called bovine and human types of the bacilli to preclude the bovine type being a very virulent organism in the human body. The bovine type is usually found in that form of the disease in which the lymphatic glands and abdominal viscera are affected rather than in the more common or pulmonary type. Such being the case, the occurrences of bovine origin would largely predominate in children, as they are more prone to the intestinal form of disease, rather than the adult.

There are those who believe that the disease is very frequently contracted from the use of milk from tuberculous cattle, and this conclusion has been reached very largely from the fact that bovine bacilli are very virulent for pigs, guinea pigs, calves, and other animals used for experimental purposes. They claim that the differences observed in the two types of bacilli as first seen when taken from the two sources, lose their distinguishing characters upon culture, or after a few generations, when grown upon the same soil, and therefore the precise origin cannot be determined by an examination of the subject. These are matters in controversy and will be settled on continued investigation. The bovine

type of bacilli are particularly virulent for all mammals usually employed for testing purposes, and the deduction has followed that such must be true for persons. If such were true, then there would certainly be a wiping out of the population of those countries in which twenty per cent. or more of the bovine population is tuberculous. The position of milk tester at creameries and milk skimming stations which necessitates the testing of thousands of samples each year, would be extra hazardous, a condition not in accord with observed facts.

No matter what the future may decide to be the truth concerning the amount of infection derived from cattle, there seems to be conclusive evidence that some cases do arise from that source and to warrant a vigorous fight for eradication, for proper meat inspection, and the pasteurization of milk from reacting and untested animals.

The danger from the use of tuberculous milk is not limited to that of animals with tubercular lesions in the udder or discharging tubercular germs in the milk. If the danger were limited to such animals, only a small per cent. of reacting animals would show the presence of tubercle in milk or tubercular lesions in the udder on post mortem examination. The great source of bacilli has been demonstrated to be of faecal origin, the manure bearing these germs dropping from the sides of the cow and udder into the milk and the dust of the stable.

The Status of Tuberculosis Under the Law. Tuberculosis is recognized as a contagious disease, and as such must be reported to the State Veterinarian, and any owner or other person knowing the existence of such disease and failing to make such a report renders himself liable to a fine.

The disease is recognized as being slowly contagious, and therefore only suspected or diseased animals may be quarantined by the State Veterinarian. This provision was inserted in the law for the explicit purpose of preventing indiscriminate condemnation of animals reacting to the tuberculin test.

The tuberculin test is not compulsory, but may be used for the purpose of assisting in making a diagnosis.

When an animal is declared to be tuberculous by the State Veterinarian, such animal must be held in quarantine at the expense of the owner, who may prepare her for market and sell, subject to post mortem examination, such examination to be made at a slaughter house having Federal inspection, or by an agent

from the office of State Veterinarian. If the case be advanced, the advice will be to slaughter at once.

The State does not compensate for animals lost from tuberculosis.

According to the general act of the legislature milk from sick or diseased cows cannot be sold in this State. When a cow reacts to tuberculin, although there may be no physical evidence of trouble, she is declared to be affected with tuberculosis and therefore the milk is barred from the market. (Act of legislature, approved March 4, 1907. Sec. 3.)

The foregoing provision needs to be modified to permit the use of milk from the apparently healthy, if pasteurized.

A number of the cities in the State have passed ordinances making the tuberculin test a necessity upon cows used in the milk supply. These ordinances are local and their provisions vary greatly. Cattle found to be tuberculous under such inspection should be reported just the same as others, and the disposition made according to the State law.

The city of Chicago has passed an ordinance requiring the application of the tuberculin test to cattle furnishing milk, butter and cheese. The milk from other cattle will be accepted if properly pasteurized. The milk from reacting cattle will be accepted if the animal shows no physical evidence of disease and the milk is pasteurized. This ordinance affects the milk product from about 15,000 cows in the northern part of the State.

Tuberculosis is recognized as a contagious disease by many governments, including our own, and they demand a clean bill of health on the part of all cattle imported for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. The tuberculin test is made the basis of the certificate. A number of the different States have enacted similar laws for preventing the introduction of tuberculosis by traffic in cows. These States are Arizona, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Canada makes a similar requirement for all cattle entering from the United States.

By virtue of a proclamation issued by the Governor on July 9, 1908, no cattle can be entered for breeding or dairy purposes except upon satisfactory evidence furnished to the State Veterinarian that they are free from tuberculosis.

The federal rules and regulations forbid the interstate ship-

ment or driving of animals known to be tuberculous as shown by physical examination, tuberculin test, or any other method, and a person making such shipment or driving such animals makes himself liable to fine and imprisonment. A permit can be obtained to ship such animals as "suspects," subject to the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Additional Steps for Eliminating the Disease. The steps for the control of tuberculosis must proceed from both private and public sources. The individual ought to do all that he can for his own safety and for economic reasons. Diseased animals cannot make as good returns as those which are in health. Furthermore, the custom of paying on foot for animals at the slaughtering centers will probably change to payment after slaughtering. Heretofore the stock raiser who has sent his stock to market has received payment on the basis that they were healthy and the losses from condemnation have been met by the packer by prorating the price paid upon all sellers. Such being the case, the losses sustained on the diseased stock sold by A has been shared in the lessened price paid for the healthy stock to B and C. The packer can not afford the loss and it is an injustice to B and C to be made to do so. Fairness to all demands that A should bear the loss for his preventable disease. The sooner such a system of payment goes into effect, the sooner there will be a recognition of the losses caused by the disease and means taken to prevent it.

The tuberculin test should be compulsory in the exchange of all pure blooded stock, as such animals are expected to be kept for years for breeding purposes.

The public has a right to demand that its dairy and meat products should be wholesome and to that end that they should be free from tuberculosis. Cities and towns should demand that the cattle furnishing the milk supply should be tuberculin tested and, to the end that the work should be done properly it should be done under municipal control and expense. The cost of testing is not large, when done under business conditions. One veterinarian and a helper can test on an average of fifty animals per day, which, if continued for six days in the week, will soon clean up all the herds about a small sized city or town.

Accepting as an established fact that the disease may be contracted by the human from meat or milk, then the State should use all reasonable measures in preventing the disease from this source. The logical course would be to prevent disease before becoming committed to the policy of treating the sick.

In public exhibitions of live stock, as county or State fairs, no award should be given to an animal which can not show a clean bill of health.

Any measure which the State may adopt in the future for the control or eradication of tuberculosis should have the effect of permanency. Testing scattered herds has an educational value, but it does not insure that the work will not need to be repeated. By testing all the herds in a district in one year, and properly separating the healthy and reacting cattle, less than one-third of the herds would need to be tested on the succeeding year, less than one-fourth the herds on the third year, and by the fifth year the disease would be stamped out. The large expense in testing and condemnation would be borne the first year. It is believed that with such a scheme of work the disease might be stamped out, and at a cost considerably less than that of the present annual losses.

THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY LAW.

AN ACT entitled an act to establish the office of State Veterinarian of Indiana, to provide for the appointment of the State Veterinarian by the Governor, and to provide for the control and suppression of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals, making an appropriation for expenses of the same, and for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith.

[S. 18. Approved March 6, 1901.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That an office is hereby established, to be known as the State Veterinarian of Indiana. The office of State Veterinarian of Indiana shall be filled by appointment by the Governor; the person so appointed shall be a competent and qualified veterinarian of large experience, and shall be a graduate of a reputable veterinary college in the United States, Canada or Europe. The term of office of the State Veterinarian shall be four years, but he may be removed for cause.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the State Veterinarian to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State, and to determine the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases, and to investigate the cause, nature, means of prevention and treatment of such diseases as he may deem advisable, and for these purposes he is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, maintain, enforce and regulate such quarantine and other measures relating to the movements and care of animals and their products, the disinfection of suspected localities and articles, and the destruction of such animals and property as he may deem necessary, and to adopt from time to time all such regulations as may be necessary and proper for the carrying out of the purposes of this act: Provided, however, That in the case of any slowly contagious disease, only suspected or diseased animals shall be quarantined.

Sec. 3. That when it shall be deemed necessary to kill any animal or animals, or to destroy any property to prevent further spread of disease, the State Veterinarian or his agent may adjust the claim with the owner or his agent: Provided, That the amount to be paid is less than twenty-five dollars: if the claim exceed twenty-five dollars, or an agreement can not be made with the owner or claimant for the amount thereof, three appraisers, who

shall be freeholders in the county, shall be appointed, one by the State Veterinarian or his agent, one by the owner or claimant, and a third by the two appointed, as aforesaid, who shall under oath or affirmation appraise the animal, animals or property, taking into consideration their or its actual value at the time of appraisal, and such appraisement shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses under this act are provided for: Provided, That under such appraisement, not more than twenty-five dollars shall be paid for any infected animal: And provided further, The right to indemnity does not exist and the payment of such must not be made in the following cases:

For animals belonging to the United States;

For animals belonging to the State;

For animals brought into the State contrary to the rules and regulations of the State Veterinarian;

For animals found to be diseased, or that are destroyed because they have been exposed to disease before or at the time of their arrival in the State;

For an animal which was previously affected by any other disease, which from its nature and development was incurable and necessarily fatal;

For an animal which the owner knowingly or wittingly purchased affected with disease, or from a place where contagious disease was known to exist.

Sec. 4. That all sheep consigned to or passing through stock-yards shall be dipped before leaving, if intended for any other purposes than immediate slaughter in the State, the time of dipping, the manner of dipping, and kind of dip used to be subject to the approval of the State Veterinarian: Provided, That in the winter and at such times as the dipping of sheep would be hazardous to their health, the sheep may be withdrawn, upon permit from the State Veterinarian, which permit shall be issued upon the written agreement of the owner that the sheep will remain in his possession, and that he will dip at such future time and in such manner as the State Veterinarian may direct. That all sheep found affected with scabies shall be dipped at such time and in such manner and with such dip as the State Veterinarian shall direct, and at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 5. That the State Veterinarian or his authorized agent shall at all times have the right to enter any premises, farms, fields, pens, abattoirs, slaughter-houses, buildings, cars, or vessels, where any domestic animals are at the time quartered, or wher-

ever the carcass of any one may be, for the purpose of examining it in any way that may be deemed necessary to determine whether they are or were the subjects of any contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 6. That the State Veterinarian may accept in behalf of the State, the rules and regulations prepared and adopted by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, for the suppression of any contagious diseases among domestic animals, and shall co-operate with the authorities of the United States in the enforcement of such rules and regulations.

Sec. 7. That the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall have the same right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or suspected to be so affected, or that may have been exposed to any such disease, and for such purposes they may enter upon any ground or premises, they may call upon the Sheriffs, Constables and other peace officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties, and such Sheriffs, Constables or peace officers shall assist such inspectors when so requested, and such inspectors shall have the same power and protection as peace officers, when engaged in the discharge of their duties: Provided, That this State shall not be liable for any damages or expenses caused or made by such inspectors.

Sec. 8. That whenever the Governor has good reasons to believe that any disease has become epidemic in another State or Territory, and that the importation of animals from such State or Territory would be prejudicial to the health of the domestic animals of this State, he must, by proclamation, designate such locality or localities, and prohibit the importation therefrom of any live stock of the kind diseased, except under such rules and regulations as the State Veterinarian shall prescribe.

Sec. 9. That any person knowing or suspecting a dangerous, contagious or infectious disease to exist among live stock shall report the same to the local health officer, who shall, within twenty-four hours, report the same to the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian or his agent shall visit the locality and make an examination of the suspected stock and prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary: Provided, That an owner of an animal or animals affected with a dangerous or contagious disease shall report the same within forty-eight hours after knowing such to exist.

Sec. 10. The State Veterinarian shall, as far as possible, in-

investigate such diseases of animals as are communicable to man and such conditions of dairies as the State Board of Health may request.

Sec. 11. Any person or persons, any company or corporations, wilfully violating any of the provisions of this act, or any regulation or order of the State Veterinarian, or agent appointed by him, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the direction of the court.

Sec. 12. That the State Veterinarian is hereby empowered to appoint and employ such assistants or agents and to purchase supplies and materials as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act: Provided, That the sum expended for supplies and materials shall not exceed two hundred dollars in any one year. That the State Veterinarian or his duly appointed agents are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations, that they may make such examinations into the conditions of the live stock of the State in relation to contagious and infectious diseases, including milk supplies of cities, towns and villages, as may seem necessary, and to take proper measures to protect such milk supplies from contamination. The decision of the State Veterinarian in all matters pertaining to diseases of domestic animals and his orders as to their disposition, shall be final. He may call upon any peace officer for assistance in the discharge of his duties, and such peace officer shall give assistance.

Sec. 13. That the State Veterinarian shall, from time to time, publish the rules and regulations pertaining to the control and suppression of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases of domestic animals, and such regulations shall have the force and effect of laws of the State of Indiana. He shall make an annual report to the Governor of all work done and a statement of expenditures.

Sec. 14. That the Governor, Auditor of State and Treasurer of State shall constitute a committee to determine the salary of the State Veterinarian and to audit his accounts, and upon the certification by the Governor to the Auditor of State the amount due the State Veterinarian and assistants for salary and expenses, the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for said amount in favor of the State Veterinarian and assistants, respectively, payable out of the funds hereinafter appropriated; and upon further certification by the Governor to the Auditor of State

of the amount due any person for an animal or animals condemned or property destroyed, the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount so certified, payable out of the funds hereinafter appropriated: Provided, That said committee shall not receive additional compensation for said work: And further provided, That the salary of the State Veterinarian shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars and necessary traveling expenses in one year, and that not more than eight hundred dollars shall be allowed for assistants.

Sec. 15. That the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually for carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 16. That an act entitled "An act to provide for a Live Stock Sanitary Commission and a State Veterinarian, and to prescribe their powers and duties, and to prevent and suppress contagious and infectious diseases among the live stock of the State, and to declare an emergency," approved March 9, 1889, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, Tuberculosis among cattle in the several States of the American Union is becoming prevalent, the percentage in some cases being quite high, and no area being entirely free from the infection; and

Whereas, Said disease is increasing, particularly among dairy cattle; and

Whereas, Several of the States require that dairy and breeding cattle be free from tuberculosis when shipped into their territory for dairy or breeding purposes; and

Whereas, Dairy and breeding cattle affected by said disease are being shipped into the State of Indiana, and in some cases where persons shipping them knew they were so affected; now,

Therefore, In order to prevent the spread of such disease, I, J. Frank Hanly, Governor of the State of Indiana, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of said State, do hereby require and proclaim that all cattle brought into the State of Indiana for either dairy or breeding purposes shall be accompanied by a certificate from the authorities of the State from which they are shipped, showing their freedom from tuberculosis and other

contagious diseases; the terms of said certificate to be such as shall be required and prescribed by the State Veterinarian of the State of Indiana.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana, at the Capitol, in the city of Indianapolis; this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1908, in the year of the independence of the United States the 133rd, and in the year of the admission of the State of Indiana the 92nd.

J. FRANK HANLY,
Governor.

FRED SIMS,
Secretary of State.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Reports of Diseases. The presence of dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases should be reported to the local health officer or directly to the State Veterinarian.

The report should state clearly the name of the owner or person having the stock in charge, give the number and kind of animals affected and where they are located.

The report should give the diagnosis, if one has been made, or if a qualified veterinarian should reside in the locality it is expected that he be called to make a diagnosis before calling upon the State for assistance.

No attention will be paid to anonymous reports.

The service of the State Veterinarian is intended to be applied where police measures can be effective in the control of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases. This class includes those spread by close contact or by coming in proximity with infected premises, and includes tuberculosis, glanders, infectious lymphangitis, rabies, pox, ano-vulvitis, contagious abortion and southern cattle fever, scabies in sheep and mange in other animals.

There are other contagious and infectious diseases over which we have little control in the spread of the organisms or due to organisms which remain on certain lands, and this group includes hog cholera, swine plague, hemorrhagic septicæmia, influenza, actinomycosis, blackleg, the verminous diseases of sheep, as twisted stomach worm and the nodular disease, the lung worm of calves, and the verminous infection of the horse commonly called swamp fever. The losses from infectious diseases of this group may be heavy and advice may be offered, but the treatment and handling

must be carried out by the owner. Animals affected with any of these diseases may be quarantined if in the opinion of the State Veterinarian the public interest will be conserved.

Compensation. As the owners of horses which are condemned for glanders, and of cattle condemned for tuberculosis, and animals lost from hydrophobia or Texas fever nearly always demand damages, the following interpretation of the act by the Attorney-General is given for their benefit:

“Indianapolis, Ind., May 21, 1901.

“Dr. A. W. Bitting, Lafayette, Ind.:

“Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., making the inquiry:

“What is a proper basis for appraisal of animals. (1) When condemned as affected with contagious, or infectious and incurable disease? (2) When condemned as affected with contagious or infectious disease that may be curable, but in which case it is deemed expedient to slaughter for the better protection of other stock?

“Section 3 of the veterinary law provides a basis for payment of destroyed property. It leaves it in the hands of yourself or agents to adjust the claims with the owner or his agent. It limits the amount to be adjusted by you to \$25 for each animal. If the claim is for more than that amount, then three appraisers shall be named. You and these appraisers are to take into consideration in the respective cases the actual value at the time of appraisal—not what it was worth in the past, nor what was paid for it, but what it was actually worth at the time the animal was appraised.

“In no event shall more than \$25 be paid for any animal. Then follows the classes of animals for which no payment is to be made:

“(1) Animals belonging to the United States.

“(2) Animals belonging to the State.

“(3) Animals brought into the State contrary to the rules and regulations of the State Veterinarian.

“(4) Animals found to be diseased, or that were destroyed because they have been exposed to disease, before or at the time of their arrival in the State.

“(5) An animal previously affected with another disease, which from its nature is incurable and necessarily fatal.

“(6) Any animal the owner whereof knowingly or wittingly

purchased affected with disease, or from a place where contagious disease was known to exist.

"This section is exceedingly specific and plain. The first class of animals would be worth no more than the carcass, which would include the hide and the skinned body for fertilizer purposes. In the second class, if the animal is affected with a disease that may be cured, that must be taken into consideration, and the price fixed on the basis of a presumption of recovering health.

"Very truly yours,

"W. L. TAYLOR."

Long experience has taught that glanders, anthrax, rabies and southern cattle fever are generally fatal and not to be regarded as other than incurable diseases. They would have no value other than their carcasses as fertilizer and therefore no compensation is allowed other than a nominal sum to cover cost of disposal for such as are killed.

In case the owner and State Veterinarian can not agree upon the amount of compensation or the appraisers see fit to award an amount in excess of that which is proper, the State Veterinarian may use his discretion and place the animal in permanent quarantine.

Quarantine. Quarantine will be enforced whenever such measures may be necessary for the control of the spread of any contagious or infectious disease. The length of time in each case shall be determined by the State Veterinarian.

A notice of quarantine shall be given in writing and the release made in the same manner.

Disinfection. Condemned animals shall be promptly burned, buried, or rendered to the satisfaction of the State Veterinarian. In the case of burial the use of unslacked lime or crystals of copper sulphate may be required to be used in order to render the carcass safe from infecting the ground.

The premises and infected paraphernalia shall be disinfected in such manner as will insure safety to other stock against infection. In the case of some diseases such as scab or mange, the exclusion of animals from the yards or pens for a time may be sufficient. Stables, sheds and pens should have all litter removed and spread upon a field, to which no stock will have access or should be burned. In the case of blackleg, the litter should always be burned. In stables, the walls, ceilings, mangers, etc., should be disinfected with live steam if it is easily available. A

thresher engine in which twenty-five to thirty pounds of steam may be carried and a hose to run inside the stable makes an excellent outfit. The steam can be directed upon all parts quickly and easily and with the assurance of doing thorough work.

All parts of a building, shed or pen may be whitewashed, either with a pump or brush, with good results. The whitewash should be fresh and strong. In the case of a good barn in which it is not desirable to use whitewash, a coat of turpentine will be found to be effective. Strong carbolic acid or cresol solutions may be used for the same purpose and are preferred by some, especially for fair pens and railroad yards and chutes. In general it is preferable to use the whitewash or turpentine because of not being poisonous.

Gas in the form of fumes from burning sulphur is used for closed buildings. This is easily generated by placing sulphur on hot coals in some metal container. The dry gas is not effective, however, but does become so in the presence of steam and therefore a vessel of steaming water ought to be kept alongside the sulphur pot.

Formaldehyde is not effective unless generated in considerable quantities and retained in a tight room. It is therefore not to be generally recommended for disinfecting stables.

The floor should be sprinkled with fresh lime or chloride of lime. All animals should be excluded until the disinfection is complete and any poisonous substance removed.

Blankets and robes may be disinfected with boiling water or they may be placed in a box or closet with the harness and be disinfected with formaldehyde.

GENERAL LAWS RELATING TO DISEASED STOCK.

[Acts of the Legislature, 1905.]

Sec. 589. Whoever knowingly permits any horse, mare or gelding affected with the glanders to be taken from his premises or to run at large, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 590. Any person, being the owner of sheep, or having the same in charge, who shall turn or suffer any sheep having any contagious disease, knowing the same to be diseased, to run at large upon any common, highway or uninclosed ground, or who shall sell any such sheep, knowing the same to be diseased, without fully disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall, on con-

viction, be fined not less than two dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each such diseased sheep.

Sec. 591. Every person shall so restrain his diseased or distempered cattle, or such as are under his care, that they may not go at large off his own premises or the land to which they belong; and no person shall drive any diseased or distempered cattle affected with what is known as Texas or Spanish fever, or any other infectious disease, into or through this State, or from one place therein to another, unless it be to remove them from one piece of ground to another of the same owner, without passing over a public highway; and no railroad company or owner of a steamboat, or any other company or person, shall bring into this State, except for the purpose of being carried through into another State on a continuous journey, or transport from one part thereof to another any Texas, Mexican, Cherokee or Indian cattle affected as above.

Sec. 592. Any person, railroad company or the owner of any steamboat who shall offend against or violate any of the provisions of the next preceding section shall be liable for all damages sustained on account of such Texas or Spanish fever, or other infectious disease, being communicated from any such diseased cattle to any other cattle in the neighborhood or along the line of such transportation, or removal of such diseased cattle into or through this State, or any part thereof to another; and the existence or presence of such Texas or Spanish fever, or other contagious or infectious disease, among the native cattle of this State, on the same range or in the vicinity of any such Texas, Mexican, Cherokee, Indian or other cattle, or along the line or route over which they were removed or transported, shall be prima facie evidence that the same were affected with such disease at the time of being removed or transported, and communicated it to such native cattle so affected therewith.

Sec. 592½. Whoever hauls, moves or transports upon any public highway the carcass, or any part thereof, of any hog that shall have come to its death from disease; or whoever shall so haul, move or transport upon any such highway any hog while such animal is afflicted with disease shall, on conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or may be punished by both fine and imprisonment. The hauling, moving or transporting of any such hog, carcass or part thereof,

to, or by the owner or employe of, any rendering or desiccating establishment, shall be *prima facie* a violation of this section: Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the streets, alleys or public highways of any incorporated town or city.

Sec. 546. Whoever kills, for the purpose of sale, any sick, diseased or injured animal, or sells or has in his possession with the intent to sell, the meat of any such sick or diseased or injured animal, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

Sec. 3, Chapter 104, Acts 1907. That no person either by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, shall sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange or deliver, expose or offer for sale or exchange, adulterated milk or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, or milk produced from cows which have been fed on the refuse of distilleries, or from sick or diseased cows, or as pure, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, or milk which is not of standard quality, or milk collected and kept or handled under conditions which are not cleanly and sanitary, or milk containing less than eight and one-half per cent. of milk solids exclusive of fat, and three and twenty-five-hundredths per cent. of milk fat, or milk which contains any added color or preservative: Provided, however, "Refuse of distilleries" shall not be construed to mean or apply to dried distillers' grains in sound condition.

Sec. 10. That, except as elsewhere provided in this act, any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$30.00; for the second offense, by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00: and for the third and subsequent offenses, by a fine of \$100.00 and imprisonment in the jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days.

Chapter 73, Acts 1907. Sale or Exchange of Diseased Animals.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Indiana. Whoever shall offer for sale, or exchange for anything of value, any horse or mule, knowing the same to be affected with glanders, or any other infectious or contagious disease, or knowing the same to be afflicted with the "heaves," or to be

“broken winded,” or to be what is popularly known as a “roarer” or a “cribber,” and shall conceal the existence of such disease from the person to whom he is offering such animal for sale, or with whom he is attempting to effect an exchange thereof, or who shall employ any trick, artifice, drug, or any device of any character whatsoever to conceal the existence of such disease or defect, and shall thereby effect the sale or exchange of such animal to any person who is ignorant of the existence of such disease or defect, and by such sale or exchange obtain any thing of value, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse for a period not exceeding six months.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS IN MEAT INSPECTION.

Sec. 13, Paragraph 1. The following principles are declared for guidance in passing on carcasses affected with tuberculosis:

Principle A. The fundamental thought is that meat should not be used for food if it contains tubercle bacilli, if there is a reasonable possibility that it may contain tubercle bacilli, or if it is impregnated with toxic substances of tuberculous or associated septic infections.

Principle B. On the other hand, if the lesions are localized and not numerous, if there is no evidence of distribution of tubercle bacilli through the blood, or by other means, to the muscles or to parts that may be eaten with the muscles, and if the animal is well nourished and in good condition, there is no proof, or even reason to suspect, that the flesh is unwholesome.

Principle C. Evidences of generalized tuberculosis are to be sought in such distribution and number of tuberculous lesions as can be explained only upon the supposition of the entrance of tubercle bacilli in considerable number into the systemic circulation. Significance of such generalization are the presence of numerous uniformly distributed tubercles throughout both lungs, also tubercles in the spleen, kidneys, bones, joints and sexual glands, and in the lymphatic glands connected with these organs and parts, or in the splenic, renal, prescapular, popliteal and inguinal glands, when several of these organs and parts are coincidentally affected.

Principle D. By localized tuberculosis is understood tubercu-

losis limited to a single or several parts or organs of the body without evidence of recent invasion of numerous bacilli into the systemic circulation.

Paragraph 2. The following rules shall govern the disposal of tuberculous meat:

Rule A. The entire carcass shall be condemned—

(A) When it was observed before the animal was killed that it was suffering with fever.

(B) When there is tuberculous or other cachexia, as shown by anemia and emaciation.

(C) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized, as shown by their presence not only at the usual seats of primary infection, but also in parts of the carcass or the organs that may be reached by the bacilli of tuberculosis only when they are carried in the systemic circulation. Tuberculous lesions in any two of the following mentioned organs are to be accepted as evidence of generalization when they occur in addition to local tuberculous lesions in the digestive or respiratory tracts, including the lymphatic glands connected therewith: Spleen, kidney, udder, ovary, testicle, adrenal glands, brain, or spinal cord or their membranes. Numerous uniformly distributed tubercles throughout both lungs also afford evidence of generalization.

(D) When the lesions of tuberculosis are found in the muscles or intermuscular tissue or bones or joints, or in the body lymphatic glands as a result of draining the muscles, bones or joints.

(E) When the lesions are extensive in one or both body cavities.

(F) When the lesions are multiple, acute and actively progressive. Evidence of active progress consists in signs of acute inflammation about the lesions, or liquefaction necrosis, or the presence of young tubercles.

Rule B. An organ or a part of a carcass shall be condemned—

(A) When it contains lesions of tuberculosis.

(B) When the lesion is immediately adjacent to the flesh, as in the case of tuberculosis of the parietal pleura or peritoneum, not only the membrane or part affected, but also the adjacent thoracic or abdominal wall is to be condemned.

(C) When it has been contaminated by tuberculous material through contact with the floor, a soiled knife or otherwise.

(D) All heads showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned.

(E) An organ shall be condemned when the corresponding lymphatic gland is tuberculous.

Rule C. The carcass, if the tuberculous lesions are limited to a single or several parts or organs of the body (except as noted in A), without evidence of recent invasion of tubercle bacilli into the systemic circulation, shall be passed after the parts containing the localized lesions are removed and condemned in accordance with Rule B.

Rule D. Carcasses which reveal lesions more numerous than those described for carcasses to be passed (Rule C), but not so severe as the lesions described for carcasses to be condemned (Rule A), may be rendered into lard or tallow if the distribution of the lesions is such that all parts containing tuberculous lesions can be removed. Such carcasses shall be cooked by steam at a temperature not lower than 220 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than four hours.

NOTICE REGARDING THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AND SWINE WHICH ARE AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., November 6, 1907.

The attention of managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies, of stockmen, and others interested in the interstate movement of cattle and swine, is directed to the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry," etc. This section reads in part as follows:

Sec. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia; nor shall any person, company or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any con-

tagious, infectious or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia. (23 Stat. L. 32.)

Under this section it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person or corporation to deliver for transportation, receive for transportation, transport, drive on foot, or otherwise remove from one State or Territory or District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia any cattle or swine which are affected with tuberculosis, as disclosed by a physical examination or by the tuberculin test, or by any other means.

In cases where evidence is furnished the Department that any person, firm, or corporation has transported, driven on foot, or otherwise removed from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia any cattle or swine which are affected with tuberculosis, knowing from a physical examination or from the tuberculin test, or by any other means, that such animals are affected with tuberculosis, vigorous prosecution will be had in the Federal courts under section 6 of the act of May 28, 1884, *supra*.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

The following Federal Rules and Regulations have been accepted and are effective in this State:

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 1. Wherever in these regulations, or in the rules based thereon, the word "interstate" is used, it shall be construed to mean "between one State or Territory or the District of Columbia and another State or Territory or the District of Columbia."

Regulation 2. When the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the fact that cattle or other live stock in a State or Territory or the District of Columbia are affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease notice will be given of that fact. A rule will be issued placing in quarantine all or a portion of the State or Territory or the District of Columbia in which the disease exists, and this rule will either absolutely forbid the interstate movement of live stock from the quarantined area or will indicate the regulations under which interstate movements may be made.

Regulation 3. Before offering cattle or other live stock for interstate transportation, or so transporting them, or introducing them into any public stock yards or upon routes of traffic for interstate transportation, all persons or corporations are required to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that such animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and have not been exposed to the contagion or infection of disease by contact with other animals so diseased or by location in or upon pens, premises, cars, or other vehicles that have contained diseased animals.

Regulation 4. Premises, cars, boats, and other vehicles that have contained diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock shall not be used in the interstate transportation of healthy animals until the said premises, cars, boats, and other vehicles shall have been cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided. If the facilities for cleaning and disinfecting cars can not be provided at the point where the diseased or exposed cattle or other live stock are unloaded therefrom, the transportation company shall seal and forward the infectious cars to a point to be agreed upon between an agent of the company and a representative of the Bureau of

Animal Industry, and shall there clean and disinfect the said cars in the presence of an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 5. Cars, boats, and other vehicles for use in the interstate transportation of healthy and nonexposed cattle or other live stock within or from a quarantined area shall first be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry either that said cars or other vehicles have been cleaned and disinfected under Regulation 4, and have not carried or contained diseased or exposed animals since that cleaning and disinfection, or that the cars have never been used for the transportation of diseased or exposed animals.

Regulation 6. Public stock yards, feeding stations, and approaches, chutes, alleys, and pens thereof which have contained diseased or exposed animals shall, before healthy or nonexposed animals for interstate transportation are placed therein, be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided. Failure to clean and disinfect said places will subject them to quarantine.

Regulation 7. When deemed necessary, interstate shipments of live stock will be stopped in transit for inspection and disposition, and all persons and corporations having control of the transportation of such live stock shall cease the carriage or transit thereof upon receipt of an order from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall submit the shipment to inspection.

Regulation 8. When in order to prevent the spread of a disease it becomes necessary to slaughter any diseased or exposed live stock and the purchase of such live stock by the United States is authorized by law and an appropriation is available therefor, the value of the live stock shall be ascertained and compensation made therefor either by agreement with the owner or by appraisement in the manner provided by the law of the State or Territory wherein the owner of the live stock has his legal residence.

Regulation 9. Where inspection and certification are required by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, inspection and certification by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are meant, and such inspection and certification will be furnished without the payment of fees or charges of any nature.

Regulation 10. Interstate shipments of live stock of any quarantined area that are not accompanied by a certificate of an

inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing freedom from disease or from exposure thereto, shall not be diverted en route to feed lots or to other States for feeding, stocking, or breeding purposes unless first inspected and certified by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SPLENETIC FEVER OF CATTLE.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 11. Whenever any State or Territory located within an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for splenic, southern, or Texas fever shall duly establish a State or Territorial quarantined area different from the quarantined area established by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall obtain the legislation requisite to enforce said State or Territorial quarantine strictly and completely within the boundaries of said State or Territory, the Secretary of Agriculture will, if the said State or Territorial quarantine be satisfactory, adopt by a rule said State or Territorial quarantine, and the State or Territorial quarantine thus adopted shall define the limits of that portion of the Federal quarantined area, which shall thereafter be known as the modified quarantined area. The expiration of the time fixed in the rule, the revocation of the rule, or a failure upon the part of the State officers to enforce the adopted quarantine shall restore the quarantined area to the territory quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture before the adoption of the State or Territorial quarantine.

Regulation 12. Whenever any State or Territory under authority of law shall establish a State or Territorial quarantine for splenic fever which differs from the quarantine established by the Secretary of Agriculture for the said disease, and shall desire a modification of the area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the proper officer of the said State or Territory shall forward to the Secretary of Agriculture a true map or description of such State or Territorial quarantine and a duly authenticated copy of the laws and regulations relating to the establishment and enforcement of the quarantine.

Regulation 13. From the 1st day of February to the 31st day of October, inclusive, of each year no cattle shall be transported or driven or allowed to drift from the modified quarantined area in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any point in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia not

included in the modified quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided. During the months of January, November, and December of each year interstate movements of cattle from the modified quarantined area may be made without restrictions other than those imposed by State or Territorial officers at point of destination.

Regulation 14. Interstate shipments of cattle from the modified quarantined area may be made at any time, by rail or boat, to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, but cattle shall not be trailed or driven or hauled in private conveyance from the modified quarantined area in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any point in any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia not included in the modified quarantined area. When transported for immediate slaughter, as herein provided, the following rules regarding their movement shall be observed:

(a) Cattle of the modified quarantined area which in course of interstate transportation therefrom are unloaded at a point not within the modified quarantined area to be fed or watered, or for other purposes, shall be placed in pens or yards reserved for cattle of the modified quarantined area. Such pens and yards shall be separated from the pens and yards used for cattle that are not of the modified quarantined area as hereinafter provided, and shall be marked with a conspicuous sign bearing the words "Quarantine Pens," or "Quarantine Yards," in letters not less than 10 inches in height. If cattle not of the modified quarantined area shall be placed in the said pens or yards, such cattle shall thereafter be treated in all respects as if they were actually of the modified quarantined area. At points of destination, chutes and alleyways and pens, maintained as hereinafter provided, and marked with a sign as hereinbefore specified, shall be set apart to receive cattle of the modified quarantined area, and no other cattle shall be admitted to said chutes, pens and alleyways. The regulations relating to the movement of cattle of the modified quarantined area as prescribed by the proper State officers at destination shall be carefully observed.

(b) The cars or boats which have carried cattle of the modified quarantined area shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided as soon as possible after unloading and before the said cars or boats are again used in the interstate transportation of live stock or merchandise.

(c) Where cattle of the modified quarantined area in course

of interstate transportation and cattle not of the modified quarantined area are yarded in adjacent pens, there shall be a space not less than 10 feet wide between the pens, which space shall not be occupied by cattle, and there shall be on each side of this space a tight board fence not less than 5 feet high: Provided, That the pens used for cattle of the modified quarantined area shall be inclosed by a tight board fence not less than 6 feet high on the inside.

(d) The proper officers of the transportation companies shall securely affix to both sides of all cars carrying interstate shipments of cattle from the modified quarantined area, except as hereinafter provided, durable placards not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink and in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "Southern Cattle." These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "Southern Cattle" plainly written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned from any point outside of the modified quarantined area to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering said shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars carrying said cattle from the modified quarantined area, and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the car from the time such shipments leave the modified quarantined area until they arrive at destination.

(e) No car or boat containing an interstate shipment of cattle of the modified quarantined area shall receive on board cattle which are not of the modified quarantined area. Interstate shipments of cattle of said modified quarantined area shall not be made to points outside of said modified quarantined area where

proper facilities have not been provided for transferring the said cattle from the cars or landing to the stock yards and slaughter-houses without passing them over public highways, unless permission for such passing is first had and obtained from the proper authorities at point of destination.

(f) The cars and boats used for the interstate transportation of cattle of the modified quarantined area, and also the chutes, alleyways, and pens not reserved for the exclusive use of such cattle used en route and at points of destination, shall be disinfected in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure. This litter and manure may be disinfected by mixing it with lime or saturating it with a 5 per cent. solution of pure carbolic acid; or, if not disinfected, it shall be stored where no cattle can come in contact with it during the period from February 1 to October 31, inclusive, of each year. Wash the cars and the watering and feeding troughs with water until clean. Saturate the entire surface of the cars, including the inner surface of the car doors, and the fencing, troughs, chutes, and floors of the pens, with a mixture made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of lime and one-fourth pound of pure carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or with a solution made by dissolving 4 ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

(g) Cars which have carried cattle within the modified quarantined area of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be cleaned and disinfected before being taken to any point in another State or Territory or the District of Columbia not in the modified quarantined area. This provision shall not apply to cars containing cattle in the course of interstate transportation for immediate slaughter, in accordance with these regulations.

Regulation 15. Cattle infested with the *Boophilus annulatus*, or southern cattle tick, disseminate the contagion of splenic, southern, or Texas fever; therefore cattle not of the modified quarantined area which are infested with the *Boophilus annulatus* ticks shall be considered as infected cattle and shall be subject to the regulations governing the interstate movement of cattle of the modified quarantined area.

Regulation 16. Stock-yard companies receiving interstate shipments of cattle infested with the said ticks shall place the said cattle in the pens set aside for the use of cattle of the modified quarantined area, and transportation companies are required to clean and disinfect, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, all cars and boats used in interstate transportation which have contained the infected cattle.

Regulation 17. Cattle of the modified quarantined area, or other cattle infested with ticks, which have been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum, or otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and which have been examined and certified to be free of infection by the said inspector, may be shipped interstate at any time, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by State, Territorial, or District officers at points of destination: Provided, That when cattle are to be dipped, as specified herein, they shall, within six hours immediately prior to dipping, be given an opportunity to drink sufficient water to quench their thirst. Shipments of cattle that have been dipped or treated as herein provided shall be forwarded in clean, disinfected cars, shall be accompanied by certificates of dipping or treatment issued by the inspector supervising the same, and shall not be driven through the modified quarantined area or be unloaded therein, except at such points as may be designated in the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The interstate movement of horses and mules infested with ticks (*Boophilus annulatus*) may be made only in accordance with the regulations and rules governing the interstate movement of tick-infested cattle.

Regulation 18. Before accepting or moving an interstate shipment of cattle to a point outside of the quarantined area from that portion of the quarantined area from which under the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture cattle may be shipped after inspection for purposes other than immediate slaughter, transportation companies shall secure a signed statement from each owner or consignor of said cattle, showing the purpose for which the cattle are shipped. In every case this statement shall accompany the waybills.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN CATTLE.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 19. Cattle which are diseased with scabies shall not be shipped, traileed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no cattle shall be shipped, traileed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in cattle

into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, unless the said cattle shall have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and found to be free from disease and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector.

The removal of cattle unaccompanied by a certificate of inspection from an inspector of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, from a quarantined portion of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into a portion of the same State, Territory, or the District of Columbia not quarantined, will subject the unquarantined portion of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to quarantine.

Regulation 20. In States or Territories or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle, cattle which upon inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the time of shipment are found to be free from symptoms of scabies shall be given a certificate and allowed to move interstate for any purpose, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by the State, Territory, or District officers at points of unloading and destination; but if a herd or consignment intended for feeding, breeding, or stocking purposes be offered for inspection and interstate shipment, and a portion thereof is found to be diseased with scabies, or if the cattle offered for inspection and interstate shipment are part of a herd that is known to be so diseased, the diseased cattle offered for such shipment shall be dipped twice in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or treated once with Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil or emulsion thereof in the manner hereinafter provided, and the cattle offered for such shipment which are not visibly diseased shall be dipped once before shipment.

Regulation 21. Cattle or herds of the quarantined area which are not diseased with scabies may, when accompanied by a permit issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of the date of shipping, be shipped interstate without inspection as "uninspected clean cattle" to any market or slaughtering center where inspection is maintained, or where facilities are available for dipping, spraying, or slaughtering cattle under the supervision of this Department: Provided, That the permits under which such shipments are made shall accompany the billing and be delivered by the transportation company to the inspector

at destination at the time of his inspection of the cattle. When so shipped, the cattle shall be submitted for inspection at destination. If found upon such inspection to be free from disease and exposure thereto en route, no further restriction shall be placed upon them, but if found to be infected or to have been exposed they shall not thereafter be permitted interstate shipment until treated as hereinbefore prescribed for diseased or exposed cattle, as the case may be.

Cattle not visibly diseased, but which may be a part of a diseased herd, may, without inspection, be shipped interstate as "uninspected exposed cattle" for immediate slaughter from points in the quarantined area to any recognized slaughtering center where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle; or such cattle may, without inspection, be shipped interstate as "uninspected exposed cattle" for dipping or spraying to points where facilities are maintained for dipping or spraying cattle under the supervision of this Department, and where separate pens are provided for yarding exposed cattle. When "uninspected clean cattle" or "uninspected exposed cattle" are shipped interstate without inspection under the terms of this regulation the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "Uninspected Clean Cattle" or "Uninspected Exposed Cattle," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which date must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "Uninspected Clean Cattle" or "Uninspected Exposed Cattle," as the case may be, plainly written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said cattle, and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for

any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they arrive at destination, and until the disposition of the cars is determined by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 22. Cattle diseased with scabies which have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said cattle shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If cattle diseased with scabies are to be shipped interstate for stockers or feeders, they shall be dipped twice, ten days apart, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip; or they shall be either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, a properly prepared emulsion of Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil under the supervision of such inspector. After dipping or spraying they shall be submitted to inspection before shipment. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, intended for stockers or feeders, shall be dipped once under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip before being shipped interstate; or they shall be either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, a properly prepared emulsion of Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. However, diseased cattle may be dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at the point of origin and shipped interstate for stocking or feeding purposes if arrangements have been made for the second dipping en route or at destination at the required time after the first dipping at a point where there is an inspector stationed and under his supervision. Cattle not visibly diseased, but which are known to be part of a diseased herd, shipped to another State or Territory for feeding or stocking purposes, may be dipped or sprayed en route instead of at point of origin by special permission first had and obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 23. Healthy cattle in a State or Territory not quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle may be shipped interstate in clean ears, without inspection, for slaughter or for stockers or feeders: but if the said cattle be unloaded en route or at destination and placed in infectious premises, they shall be treated as exposed cattle, and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than for immediate slaughter until they shall have been dipped or sprayed once, under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in any dip or mixture herein approved.

Regulation 24. When diseased cattle that have been dipped once in either the lime-and-sulphur or the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, or that have been either dipped once in, or sprayed once with, the petroleum or oil emulsion, or when cattle not visibly diseased but which are known to be a part of a diseased herd, are shipped interstate in accordance with Regulation 22, the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car carrying such cattle a durable, conspicuous placard, not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the words "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "Dipped Scabby Cattle," or "Cattle Exposed to Scabies," as the case may be, written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination, the cars into which said cattle are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said cattle and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents; the intention being that legible placards shall be maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they ar-

rive at destination or point of dipping or spraying, and the disposition of the cars is indicated by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 25. The dips now approved by the Department are the lime-and-sulphur dip, the tobacco-and-sulphur dip, and Beaumont crude petroleum. The lime-and-sulphur dip is made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 100 gallons of water. The tobacco-and-sulphur dip is made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of nicotine and 2 per cent. flowers of sulphur. Proprietary dips may be used under provisions similar to those set out in Regulation 33. When Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil or an emulsion thereof is used as a dip or spray for cattle diseased with or exposed to scabies, one dipping or spraying only is necessary. The Department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping or spraying.

Regulation 26. Cattle shipped interstate under a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit, for in the event of the discovery of scabies or of exposure thereto en route the cattle shall thereafter be handled as diseased or exposed cattle, as hereinbefore provided, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by them shall be cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 27. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious and the cattle yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no cattle shall be removed therefrom to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of cattle and is kept free from disease, cattle may be shipped interstate from the uninfected yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased cattle are introduced into the uninfected yards or portions thereof, they shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens used by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No cattle shall be shipped interstate for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping or spraying issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 28. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., which have contained diseased cattle shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: Remove all the litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent. solution of pure carbolic acid in water, with sufficient lime to show where it has been applied.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF SCABIES IN SHEEP.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 29. No sheep which are diseased with scabies shall be shipped, trailed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided; and no sheep shall be shipped, trailed, otherwise removed, or allowed to drift from a State or Territory or portion thereof quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep into another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided, until the sheep shall have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, found to be free from the disease and from exposure thereto, and are accompanied by a certificate from the said inspector. All of the sheep in a certain flock or shipment in which the disease is present shall be classed as diseased sheep, and none of them shall be removed or offered for interstate shipment until dipped as hereinafter provided. The practice of "picking" a flock—i. e., removing sheep which are visibly diseased and then offering any portion of the remaining sheep for either inspection or interstate shipment, or both—is directly and positively prohibited.

Regulation 30. Healthy sheep in an area not quarantined for the disease of scabies in sheep which have not been exposed to the disease may be shipped or trailed interstate without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of scabies in sheep; but if said sheep be unloaded en route or at destination and are placed in infectious premises they shall thereafter be treated as exposed sheep and shall not be forwarded to destination for purposes other than immediate slaughter until they shall have been dipped under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 31. Sheep that are diseased with scabies and that have been dipped once in one of the approved dips, under the su-

pervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry within ten days of date of shipment, may be shipped interstate for immediate slaughter to a recognized slaughtering center, and when so shipped the said sheep shall not be diverted en route and shall be slaughtered within two weeks after arrival at destination. If diseased sheep are to be shipped interstate for stocking or feeding purposes they shall be dipped twice as above indicated, ten days apart, and shall be submitted to inspection before shipment.

Sheep that are not diseased with scabies, but which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, may be moved interstate for feeding or stocking purposes after one dipping, or they may be shipped interstate by rail or boat to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter without dipping.

Regulation 32. When diseased sheep have been dipped once and are shipped interstate for slaughter in accordance with Regulation 31, or when exposed sheep are shipped interstate without dipping for immediate slaughter in accordance with Regulation 31, the proper officers of the transportation company shall affix to both sides of each car a durable placard not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, on which shall be printed with permanent black ink in bold-face letters not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height the words "Dipped Scabby Sheep" or "Exposed Sheep for Slaughter," as the case may be. These placards shall also show the name of the place from which the shipment was made, the date of the shipment (which must correspond with the date of the waybills and other papers), the name of the transportation company, and the name of the place of destination. Each of the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading pertaining to such shipments by cars or boats shall have the words "Dipped Scabby Sheep" or "Exposed Sheep for Slaughter," as the case may be, written or stamped upon its face. Whenever such shipments are transferred to another transportation company or into other cars or into other boats, or are rebilled or reconsigned to a point other than the original destination the cars into which said sheep are transferred and the new waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, and bills of lading covering such shipments by cars or boats shall be marked as herein specified for cars first carrying said sheep and for the billing, etc., covering the same. If for any reason the placards required by this regulation are removed from the car or are destroyed or rendered illegible, they shall be immediately replaced by the transportation company or its agents, the intention being that legible placards shall be

maintained on the cars from the time of shipment until they arrive at destination, and the disposition of the cars is indicated by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Regulation 33. The dips now approved are:

(a) The tobacco-and-sulphur dip, made with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. of nicotine and 2 per cent. flowers of sulphur: Provided, That for the first dipping of infected sheep, in lieu of the sulphur herein prescribed, a sufficient additional amount of extract of tobacco or nicotine solution shall be used to give a mixture containing not less than seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent, of nicotine.

(b) The lime-and-sulphur dip, made by mixing 8 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flowers of sulphur and boiling with 30 gallons of water for not less than two hours. All sediment should be allowed to subside before the liquid is placed in the dipping vat. This liquid should be diluted sufficiently to make 100 gallons before use;

And pending further investigation, the following described dips:

(c) The cresol dip, which consists of a mixture of cresylic acid^a with soap. When diluted ready for use this dip should contain one-half of 1 per cent. of cresylic acid.

(d) The coal-tar creosote dip, which is made by mixing coal-tar creosote or coal-tar oils and cresylic acid separately with resin soap in varying proportions. This dip should contain when diluted ready for use not less than 1 per cent. by weight of coal-tar oils and cresylic acid. In no case should the diluted dip contain more than four-tenths of 1 per cent. nor less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of cresylic acid; but when the proportion of cresylic acid falls below two-tenths of 1 per cent. the coal-tar oils should be increased sufficiently to bring the total of the tar oils and the cresylic acid in the diluted dip up to 1.2 per cent. by weight.

The cresol dip and the coal-tar creosote dip should always be tested on a small scale with the water and under the conditions to be employed in dipping in order to avoid possible injury to stock. The diluted sample should be allowed to stand for at least an hour. If after this length of time there is a separation of an oily layer the dip should not be used with that kind of water.

^a By the term cresylic acid as used in these regulations is meant cresols and other phenols derived from coal tar, none of which boils below 185° C. nor above 250° C.

Especial care in this connection is necessary where hard water is to be used.

In the undiluted coal-tar creosote dips there may be, in cold weather especially, a separation of naphthalene and other constituents of the dip. Care should therefore be taken to see that the concentrated dip is homogeneous in character before using any portion of it.

Manufacturers who desire the Department to approve their dips for official dipping should submit a sample of their product to the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington and accompany this with the formula used in preparing the dip.

Before a proprietary substance is approved for use in official dipping the manufacturer must agree as follows:

(1) To recommend for sheep scab a dilution of his product which is approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(2) To maintain his product of uniform composition.

(3) To place on packages of dips which have been approved the following statement:

A sample of this product has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture for examination. We guarantee the contents of this package to be of the same composition as the sample submitted to the Department, and that when diluted according to the directions printed hereon for the treatment of sheep scab it will give a dipping fluid of the composition required of a _____^a dip by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing sheep scab.

(4) To have on containers or advertising matter no reference to the United States Government or any of its Departments except as provided in the preceding paragraph.

Regulation 34. The dipping shall be done carefully and the sheep handled as humanely as possible. The Department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping, and those who wish to avoid any risks that may be incident to dipping at the stock yards, as well as to avoid liability to prosecution, should see that their sheep are free from disease before shipping them to market.

Regulation 35. Sheep shipped interstate under a certificate from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry are not guaranteed uninterrupted transit; for in the event of the discovery of

^a There should be inserted here the name of the class of dips to which the product belongs, such as "cresol" or "lime and sulphur." etc.

scabies or of exposure thereto en route the sheep shall thereafter be handled as diseased or exposed sheep, as hereinbefore provided, and the cars or other vehicles and the chutes, alleys, and pens which have been occupied by them shall be cleaned and disinfected, as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 36. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious and the sheep yarded therein as having been exposed to the disease, and no sheep shall be shipped interstate therefrom, except for immediate slaughter, without dipping. Where, however, a part or all of the stock yards is reserved and set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of sheep and is kept free of disease, sheep may be shipped interstate from the uninfected yards or portions thereof without dipping. If diseased sheep are introduced into the uninfected yards or portions thereof, they shall be immediately removed therefrom and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by the said sheep shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. No sheep shall be shipped interstate for feeding or stocking purposes from any stock yards where an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is stationed without a certificate of inspection or of dipping issued by the said inspector.

Regulation 37. Cars and other vehicles, yards, pens, sheds, chutes, etc., that have contained diseased sheep shall be cleaned and disinfected in the following manner: Remove all litter and manure and then saturate the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the sheds, alleyways, and pens with a solution containing 5 per cent. of pure carbolic acid or with a solution containing 2 per cent. of cresol. When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in cold water. Cars and premises are not required to be cleaned and disinfected on account of their having contained "dipped scabby sheep" that have been dipped within ten days or sheep that have been exposed to scabies. In determining exposure, all sheep in a flock or shipment in which disease is present shall be classed as diseased.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF MALADIE DU COÏT.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 38. No horses or asses shall be offered for interstate shipment, shipped, transported, driven, or trailed, or otherwise removed or allowed to drift interstate from an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for maladie du coït, with-

out inspection and certification of freedom from the disease for the purpose of the particular movement by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Owners and custodians of horses or asses for whom inspection is made shall provide such reasonable facilities and render such assistance as may be required by the inspector.

Regulation 39. If stallions or jacks shall be allowed to run at large in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït*, or if there shall be any breeding of horses or asses in a herd in an area quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for *maladie du coït* in which there is a horse or an ass which has been exposed to the infection of *maladie du coït* within eighteen months after the said exposure, a rule will be issued forbidding absolutely the interstate movement of any horses or asses from the said area.

Regulation 40. When it is necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease and to aid in its extermination, and an appropriation is available therefor, the Department of Agriculture will purchase a diseased or exposed animal at a price based upon its actual value for work purposes at the time of purchase. When, however, the owner or owners will not accept the indemnity price offered by the Department, the inspector shall arrange for a board of three appraisers, who shall determine the price to be paid for the condemned animal. This board shall be constituted as follows: An inspector or other employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry, one person chosen by the owner of the animal or animals to be appraised, and the third member to be chosen by the two herein provided for.

Regulation 41. The Department will pay the sum of \$50 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a stallion or a jack affected with the contagious venereal disease known as *maladie du coït*, and the sum of \$25 for authentic information leading to the discovery of the ownership and location of a female animal affected with the disease: Provided, That when such information is received from more than one person as to the location of the same animal and owner, the sum above named shall be paid to the first informant, and when doubt exists or a dispute arises as to who was the first informant, no reward shall be paid. When more than one diseased animal is found belonging to the same owner or on the same premises only one reward shall be paid.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE
PLAGUE.

[Effective April 15, 1907.]

Regulation 42. No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague, or which have been exposed to either of the diseases by contact with diseased animals or by confinement in infectious cars, pens, or other premises, shall be transported, trailed, or driven from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, except as hereinafter provided. All persons intending to ship swine interstate shall ascertain before offering them for such shipment that the animals are not diseased and have not been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

Regulation 43. Swine which are not diseased with hog cholera or swine plague and which have not been exposed to the infection thereof may be shipped from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia without restriction by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed on the shipment by State or Territorial or District of Columbia officers at destination.

Regulation 44. Public stock yards shall be considered infectious, and no interstate movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding or stocking purposes. Diseased swine shall not be shipped interstate from the stock yards, but shall be slaughtered, subject to condemnation on post-mortem inspection; and all swine in a certain lot or shipment shall be classed as diseased when one or more of them show evidence of the disease. Swine that are not diseased and have been merely exposed by being in the yards may be shipped interstate to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter. Where, however, a part of the yard is set apart for the reception of uninfected shipments of swine and is kept free of infection, swine may be shipped interstate from the uninfected portions thereof without restriction. Should such part be contaminated by the introduction of diseased swine, said animals shall be immediately removed therefrom, and the chutes, alleys, and pens occupied by them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Regulation 45. Cars and other vehicles and pens or yards which have contained interstate shipments of diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after

unloading. Cars that have contained interstate shipments of swine shall not be removed until the inspector has ascertained the condition of the live animals and either released the cars or given notice that they shall be cleaned and disinfected. Cleaning and disinfection shall be done by first removing all litter and manure and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and the wood-work, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys, and pens with a 5 per cent. solution of pure carbolic acid in water, or with a solution containing 2 per cent. of cresol. When cresol is used it must be mixed with soft soap in order to render it easily soluble in water.

VETERINARY MEDICAL LAW OF INDIANA.

CHAPTER 98.

AN ACT regulating the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, providing for the issuance of licenses to practice, providing for the appointment of a state board of veterinary medical examiners, and defining their duties, defining certain misdemeanors and providing penalties, and repealing all laws in conflict therewith and a certain Act therein specified.

(H. 267. Approved March 4, 1905.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine or surgery in Indiana who has not first obtained a license so to do, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. A state board of veterinary medical examiners, composed of four members, shall be appointed by the Governor within thirty days after this law goes into effect. Said board shall consist of reputable, practicing veterinarians who are graduates of any veterinary college of good repute, and shall be non-partisan, not more than two members thereof to be of the same political party. Two of its members shall be appointed for two years, and two for four years, and at the expiration of such terms their successors shall be appointed for a period of four years. The Governor shall have power to remove any member of the board for incompetency, gross immorality, abuse of his official power, or for any other good cause, and may fill any vacancy occasioned by removal, death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec. 3. After this law goes into effect any person desiring to begin the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery shall procure from the state board of veterinary medical examiners a license, showing that such person is entitled to practice veterinary

medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana, and in order to procure such license the applicant shall submit to the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners his diploma, with an affidavit setting forth that the affiant is the person to whom such diploma was issued. Such application shall be accompanied by the affidavits of two freeholders resident in the same county in which the applicant resides, stating that the applicant is the person named in the accompanying diploma and application for license. Diplomas received by this board shall be returned to the person owning the same. Said applicant shall pay to said board the sum of five dollars at the time of making such application.

Sec. 4. All persons practicing veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana when this law goes into effect, and desiring to continue the same, shall, within ninety days thereafter, obtain a license showing that they are entitled to do so by presenting to the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners the license possessed by them at the time of the passage of this law, together with an affidavit that they are legal possessors of the same, and the persons mentioned therein; and such applicant shall pay to the Board the sum of one dollar at the time of making such application. The said Board shall thereupon investigate the circumstances connected with the granting of the license so presented, and if it finds the same was properly issued pursuant to the provisions of law approved March 11, 1901, entitled "An act to define veterinary medicine and regulating the practice of veterinary surgery or any branch thereof in the State of Indiana;" or that the applicant holds a diploma from a veterinary school of a required standard, shall issue to such applicant a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana.

Sec. 5. In the event that the applicant desiring to begin the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery shall present a diploma from a veterinary medical college which is not recognized by the Board as maintaining a sufficiently high grade or standard of education, as defined and fixed in the records of the Board, and in the event that an applicant practicing veterinary medicine and surgery in the State prior to the passage of this act, is not lawfully entitled to the license heretofore granted him, and does not hold a diploma from a veterinary school of the required standard, the applicant shall have the privilege of being examined as to his qualifications to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in such manner as the board shall provide. If he shall pass examination satisfactory to the Board, he shall receive a license the same as if

he had presented a satisfactory diploma or license. Should he fail to pass such an examination, he shall be permitted to submit to another examination within twelve months from the time of the first examination. All persons taking such examinations shall pay the said State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners the sum of ten dollars, said payment entitling them to re-examination in case of failure at the first or any subsequent examination. Should any such applicant fail to pass the examination prescribed by said Board, he shall have the right to appeal to the circuit or superior court of the county in which such examination shall have been held, requiring said Board to show cause why such applicant should not be granted a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery, upon the applicant giving a good and satisfactory bond approved by such court, to secure the cost of such appeal, should the appeal be determined against him.

Sec. 6. The State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners shall hold regular meetings at such place as may be fixed by the board, on the second Tuesday of July and the second Tuesday of January of each year, and as often in addition as may be necessary for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it under the provisions of this act. It shall have the power to make all necessary rules and regulations for the transaction of its business. The Board shall elect a president, secretary and treasurer. For their services the members shall receive the sum of five dollars per day and their traveling expenses necessarily incurred in attendance upon the business of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Board to keep the record of all applications for licenses, and such record shall contain all the facts in such applications, including the action of the Board thereon. The compensation of the members of the Board shall be paid out of the fees received under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the Board shall be paid out of the State treasury. All moneys received by the Board as fees, in excess of the compensation and expense of said Board, shall be annually paid into the State treasury, for the benefit of the common school fund of the State, and all penalties imposed by this act shall also, when collected, be paid into said fund. Should not sufficient money be realized from the fees to pay the salaries and the expenses of the members of the Board, then the amount so received shall be properly prorated among the members. The treasurer of said Board shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, sureties to be approved by the Governor, which bond shall be filed with the Auditor of State.

Sec. 7. The Board shall from time to time establish and record in a record kept by them for that purpose a schedule of the minimum requirements that must be complied with by applicants for licenses to practice veterinary medicine and surgery before they shall be entitled to receive a license. The Board shall also in like manner establish and cause to be recorded in such record a schedule of the minimum requirements and rules for the recognition of veterinary colleges, so as to keep these requirements up to the average standard of veterinary education in other states. No change shall be made to have any retroactive effect or that shall affect the students theretofore matriculated. Such record shall be at all times open for examination by the public. The Board shall have power to make and establish necessary rules and regulations for reciprocal recognition of certificates issued by other states, and prevent unjust and arbitrary exclusions by other states of graduates in veterinary medicine and surgery from this state who have fulfilled its requirements.

Sec. 8. When application for license is made and diploma or license submitted as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Board to determine from the evidence submitted whether such diploma or license rightfully belongs and was issued to the person making such application for license, and whether the veterinary college conferring such diploma maintains a standard of veterinary medical education conforming to that fixed by the board, and whether the application otherwise complies with the rules of the board. If these facts are shown by competent evidence it shall be the duty of the board to issue a license signed by its president and secretary, and over its official seal, stating that the person applying for such license and possessing such diploma or license is entitled to a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in the State of Indiana. Said license shall be nonassignable and nontransferable. The board shall have the right to review the evidence upon which a license has been obtained, and if it shall be found that said license has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, the board shall revoke such license.

Sec. 9. The board may refuse to grant a license to any person guilty of felony, gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice veterinary medicine or surgery, and may, after notice and hearing, revoke any license which may have been granted to any person guilty of the above enumerated acts. An appeal may be taken from the action of the board in which the license was refused or

revoked by the board, on the applicant giving a good and satisfactory bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, to be approved by the court, to secure the cost of such appeals, should the appeal be determined against him. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general and of the prosecuting attorney of the court to which an appeal from any action of the board may be taken, to represent the board in any such appeal, and in case such board shall be sustained upon appeal a fee of twenty dollars shall be taxed as a part of the costs in favor of the prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 10. Any person, qualified, as required by this act shall upon his receipt of his license to practice, display said license in his office. Whoever shall fail to display his license in said office shall forfeit his license, and no license when once forfeited shall be restored to the original holder except on the payment to the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners of the sum of twenty-five dollars as a penalty for such failure, neglect or refusal.

Sec. 11. The practice of veterinary medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act, shall include any act or operation upon and the prescribing or giving of medicine for any relief of disease or injury or accident to any domestic animal, for the correction of habit, defective act, deformity or vice, and the practice of obstetrics and dentistry upon any domestic animal. Nothing in this act, however, shall be construed to prohibit veterinarians from other states in consultation, or members of the medical profession from prescribing for domestic animals in case of emergency, or prevent persons from practicing veterinary medicine or surgery upon animals belonging to themselves, or from performing the operation of castrating, spaying, obstetrics, and dehorning, or prevent assistance rendered in emergencies, or from rendering assistance on request of neighbors, nor shall this act apply to commissioned veterinary surgeons in the United States army.

Sec. 12. The right to use the title, veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, doctor of veterinary medicine or surgery, or any derivation thereof, shall be limited to those licensed to practice under this act. It shall be unlawful for any other reason to use said titles, and any person so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 13. All persons qualified under this act to practice medicine and surgery shall have the same recognition in prescription

work as is now accorded to regular practitioners of medicine by druggists and pharmacists.

Sec. 14. Any person practicing veterinary medicine or surgery and having a license under this act, shall be exempt from jury duty.

Sec. 15. To open an office for such purposes, or to announce to the public in any way an intention or readiness to practice veterinary medicine or surgery in any county in the State shall be to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine within the meaning of this act. Any person who shall practice or hold himself out as practicing veterinary medicine or surgery in this State, without having a license duly issued by the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, as hereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. The board shall make an annual report to the governor and to the State Veterinary Medical Association.

Sec. 17. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and also an act entitled "an act to define veterinary medicine and regulating the practice of veterinary surgery of any branch in the State of Indiana," approved March 11, 1903.

Nineteenth Annual Report

OF THE

Board of State Charities of Indiana

For the Year Ending September 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 14, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

DECEMBER, 23, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 23, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 23, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Roster of the Board of State Charities, 1889-1908.....	4
Members and Standing Committees of the Board.....	5
Letter of Transmission.....	6
General Report of the Board.....	7
Recommendations to the Legislature.....	24
The State Institutions.....	31
Summary of Statistics, 1908, National Conference Form.....	37
Population and Per Capita Expense of State Institutions, 1891-1908.....	52
The Indeterminate Sentence.....	67
Epileptics.....	70
The Insane.....	72
Outdoor Relief in 1907.....	75
Report of the Secretary.....	80
Compulsory School Attendance.....	88
The County Poor Asylums.....	94
The County Jails.....	146
Dependent Children.....	193
Report of the State Agent.....	199
Orphans' Home Statistics—Tables.....	214
Children in County Poor Asylums—Table.....	222
Roster of State Institutions.....	223
Financial Exhibit.....	227

ROSTER OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1889-1908.

PRESIDENTS.

	From	To
GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY	1889	1891
GOVERNOR IRA J. CHASE	1891	1893
GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS	1893	1897
GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT	1897	1901
GOVERNOR WINFIELD T. DURBIN	1901	1905
GOVERNOR J. FRANK HANLY	1905	....

MEMBERS.

	From	To
OSCAR C. McCULLOCH, Indianapolis*†.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 11, 1891
MRS. C.W. FAIRBANKS, Indianapolis*.....	Mar. 1, 1889	April 19, 1893
MRS. MARGARET F. PEELLE, Indianapolis*.....	Mar. 1, 1889	April 1, 1903
E. B. MARTINDALE, Indianapolis*.....	Mar. 1, 1889	May 3, 1890
TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, Richmond*.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Jan. 28, 1908
JOHN R. ELDER, Indianapolis*†.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 18, 1902
STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER, Indianapolis.....	May 3, 1890	Oct. 25, 1893
REV. T. M. WILES, Greensburg.....	Dec. 11, 1891	Mar. 1, 1895
DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, Indianapolis.....	Oct. 25, 1893	.....
DR. MARY A. SPINK, Indianapolis.....	May 13, 1893	April 1, 1904
AQUILLA JONES, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 1, 1895	May 5, 1896
THOMAS E. ELLISON, Fort Wayne.....	May 5, 1896	Nov. 19, 1901
WILLIAM P. COOPER, Fort Wayne.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Mar. 5, 1907
SYDNEY B. DAVIS, Terre Haute.....	Mar. 18, 1902	.....
MRS. ELLA B. MCCOY, Indianapolis.....	April 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903
MRS. CARRIE GOODWIN REXFORD, Indianapolis...	Nov. 1, 1903	.....
DR. SARAH STOCKTON, Indianapolis.....	April 1, 1904	Mar. 5, 1907
REV. FRANCIS H. GAVISK, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 5, 1907	.....
DR. MARY A. SPINK, Indianapolis.....	Mar. 5, 1907	.....
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, Indianapolis.....	Jan. 28, 1908	.....

SECRETARIES.

	From	To
ALEXANDER JOHNSON.....	Mar. 25, 1889	July 1, 1893
ERNEST P. BICKNELL.....	July 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1898
AMOS W. BUTLER.....	Jan. 1, 1898	.....

*Charter member. †Deceased.

THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1908.

GOVERNOR J. FRANK HANLY, President, Ex-officio.

	Expiration of Term.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1908
SYDNEY B. DAVIS, Terre Haute.....	March 1, 1908
DEMARCHUS C. BROWN, Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1909
CARRIE GOODWIN REXFORD, Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1909
FRANCIS H. GAVISK, Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1910
MARY A. SPINK, M. D., Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1910
AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary.	

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

On Penal and Reformatory Institutions.—Demarchus C. Brown, John H. Holliday, W. H. Eichhorn.

On Hospitals for the Insane.—Francis H. Gavisk, Mary A. Spink, M. D., W. H. Eichhorn.

On Institutions for Defectives, Soldiers' Home and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.—John H. Holliday, Francis H. Gavisk, Carrie Goodwin Rexford.

On County Institutions.—W. H. Eichhorn, Carrie Goodwin Rexford, Demarchus C. Brown.

On Statistics and Publications.—Francis H. Gavisk, Mary A. Spink, M. D.

On Auditing.—Demarchus C. Brown, Carrie Goodwin Rexford.

On Children.—John H. Holliday, Mary A. Spink, M. D.

NOTE.—John H. Holliday was reappointed on November 11, 1908, for a term of three years, and W. H. Eichhorn, of Bluffton, was appointed November 11, 1908, succeeding Sydney B. Davis.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 12, 1908.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana:*

Dear Sir—In compliance with law, the Board of State Charities has the honor to submit herewith its nineteenth annual report, being for the twelve months ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully,

DEMARCHUS C. BROWN,
CARRIE GOODWIN REXFORD,
SYDNEY B. DAVIS,
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY,
MARY A. SPINK,
FRANCIS H. GAVISK,

The Board of State Charities.

AMOS W. BUTLER.

Secretary.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

It will soon be twenty years since the law creating the Board of State Charities was enacted. The legislature of 1889, recognizing the scandals which had become notorious in the State institutions and the fact that there was no proper protection for either their inmates or their administration, provided for the establishment of this Board. It gave it the fullest authority to supervise the whole system of public charities of the State. It gave it the right to investigate any institution at any time. Its duties consist of visitation, inspection and investigation, and it is required to suggest, advise and recommend those things which it believes will be of advantage to the institutions and the wards contained therein.

The original membership of the Board was as follows: Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Margaret F. Peelle, E. B. Martindale, John R. Elder and Timothy Nicholson. Of these, the two last named served longest, thirteen and nineteen years respectively.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board on Tuesday, January 28, 1908, Governor J. Frank Hanly announced the resignation of Timothy Nicholson, as one of its members. The Governor mentioned the fact that Mr. Nicholson had served the State faithfully in this capacity for nineteen years; he spoke of the good that had been done as the result of his efforts and the regret all must feel that he deemed it necessary to retire. He suggested further that it would be proper for the Board to make a minute in recognition of Mr. Nicholson's service, and the following, submitted by Demarchus C. Brown, was unanimously adopted:

"Timothy Nicholson has been a member of the Board of State Charities since its organization in 1889. He has given his time and services to the State unreservedly and faithfully. The results are clearly visible in the progress made by charitable workers in Indiana. Not only in Indiana has his influence been felt, but in the country at large as an attendant upon the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and the National Prison Association. Of the former he has been the honored president. Now that he retires from this Board, we as individuals and as a

Board desire to make a minute of our profound respect for him and his services to the unfortunate of our commonwealth. His good work will be an incentive to us. We regret deeply his retirement.

"Timothy Nicholson has also, for forty-two years, been a member and chairman of the Committee on Prisons, Jails and Charities of the Friends Yearly Meeting. His knowledge of the subject is therefore extensive. This has enabled him to serve the people intelligently. We think it appropriate to commend his life to all citizens who wish to serve the commonwealth."

Mr. John H. Holliday, for many years president of the Indianapolis Charity Organization Society, was selected by the Governor to succeed Timothy Nicholson. The personnel of the Board was further changed on March 5, 1908, by the appointment of Rev. Francis H. Gavisk and Dr. Mary A. Spink, of Indianapolis, to succeed Mr. Wm. P. Cooper and Dr. Sarah Stockton, both of whom had rendered valuable service to the State for several years.

At its next quarterly meeting, April 28th, the Board learned, with deep regret, of the death on the preceding day of Mr. John R. Elder. The following minute was adopted:

"John R. Elder was a charter member of the Board of State Charities, serving from its organization to 1902, thirteen years. His service was always willing and faithful. The public good was his only incentive. His advice was kind, but firm and courageous. With him nothing stood in the way of the advancement and improvement of our benevolent and correctional institutions. He was ready for work at any time and devoted much of his life to the public. We wish to make a minute of our appreciation of his services."

The Board of State Charities is a non-partisan body, for the supervision of the whole system of the charities of the State, including the institution, its inmates, its funds and its management. It has the oversight of three groups of institutions: charitable, educational and correctional; its duties extend to the State, county, city and township. It hopes not only to maintain the present high standard of the charities of Indiana, but to encourage those who are charged with their administration still further to improve them; to seek to provide for all the unfortunates of the State as they require care and in accordance with the best recognized methods; to endeavor to promote a proper understanding between the State and local institutions and organizations; to encourage co-operation between all existing pub-

lie and private agencies, to the end that the best results may be obtained, at the least expenditure of time and money, yet in the very best way; to show that the great field to be cultivated is the field of prevention,—prevention of all anti-social causes which bring such a burden upon the State, either locally or as a commonwealth.

The Board has been given only two administrative functions by the legislature, and these were not desired: one making it the representative of the State in caring for dependent children: the other making the secretary of the Board a member of the State Board of Truancy.

The State institutions which have been placed under the supervision of this Board are: The five hospitals for the insane, located, respectively, as follows: the Central at Indianapolis, the Northern at Logansport, the Eastern at Richmond, the Southern at Evansville, and the Southeastern, under construction at Madison; the Soldiers' Home at Lafayette; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown; the Village for Epileptics at Newcastle; the School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne; the Indiana State School for the Deaf and the Indiana School for the Blind, both at Indianapolis; the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield; the Indiana Girls' School at Clermont; the State Prison at Michigan City; the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, and the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis. The county institutions supervised are the jail, poor asylum, orphans' home and hospital: in the townships, official poor relief: in the cities, hospitals, police stations, lock-ups, and private benevolent institutions which receive some public support. All orphans' homes caring for public wards are under the supervision of the Board, and it is also given authority under the juvenile court law to visit private institutions for children whether they receive public funds or not.

The Board is required to approve the articles of incorporation of organizations or institutions for the care of dependent, neglected or delinquent children; to pass upon the admission to Indiana of wards of alien institutions for children: to approve the per capita appropriations for the several State institutions which are allowed such appropriations; to provide uniform blanks and obtain uniform reports from various institutions and agencies; to examine plans for jails, poor asylums and some State institutions; to approve institutions before they can be used by the juvenile court for the care of children. It is required to receive

from township overseers of the poor reports of poor relief; from county auditors, of expenses of the county charities and corrections: from the sheriff, regarding the county jail: from the superintendent of the county poor asylum, concerning those placed in his care: from juvenile courts, boards of children's guardians, orphans' homes and other juvenile institutions concerning their wards: from the State institutions, both fiscal and population reports. In addition to this is the publication of its annual report, its quarterly bulletin and other occasional pamphlets.

The growth of the work since the creation of the Board has been remarkable, and it is still increasing at a rapid rate. The Board has endeavored to meet the demands made upon it, but it has been impossible to accomplish this because of its limited appropriation. This is particularly true in the work of caring for and supervising the work with dependent children.

Perhaps a better understanding of the extent of the Board's work may be had from the following statement of the number of persons who come under its supervision:

Enrolled in State institutions September 30, 1908.....	11,120
Present in poor asylums, August 31, 1908.....	3,278
Present in jails, September 30, 1908.....	1,275
Present in orphans' homes, September 30, 1908.....	1,633
Estimated population of town and city lock-ups, September 30, 1908..	100
Aided by township trustees during 1907.....	37,724
Brought into school by truant officers during 1907-8.....	26,181
Total.....	81,311

The following is the expense incurred by the above agencies:

State institutions—

Maintenance	\$1,800,469 96	
New buildings and permanent improvements	591,751 49	
		<hr/> \$2,392,221 45

County poor asylums—

Maintenance	\$446,431 28	
New buildings and permanent improvements	148,624 42	
		<hr/> \$595,055 70

Dependent children—

Orphans' homes:

Maintenance	\$196,239 31	
New buildings and permanent improvements	11,232 03	
		<hr/>

\$207,471 34

Agency of Board of State Charities.....	7,996 46	
		<hr/>

\$215,467 80

Boarding jail prisoners (State Statistician's report, 1907)	201,844 11
Salaries of truant officers.....	32,502 50
Outdoor poor relief.....	227,304 71
Total.....	\$3,664,396 27

Attention was called in the last annual report to the fact that the Legislature of 1907 enacted more laws relating to public charities than any two previous General Assemblies—thirty-five in all. From information we have received, some of these laws are already proving of great value. The new law for uniform management of the State institutions is not understood in the same way by all the institutions of the State and while all have taken advantage of some of its provisions, some have not done so as fully as they should. They have not understood that in each of the institutions under the supervision of this Board, the board of trustees appoints the superintendent or the head of the institution and he only has the right to appoint and discharge all other officers and employes. The superintendents appointed under this law are not to hold office for any definite term.

The wisdom of the establishment of the State Workhouse for Women, known legally as the Correctional Department of the Indiana Woman's Prison, is already apparent. Any one who visits that institution and sees its women inmates under the care of women, employed in the many busy activities of the place, will be impressed with the contrast between it and the terrible conditions under which women have been and are still being maintained in many of the county jails of this State.

The commission appointed for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis has made extensive investigation of a great many sites and has finally selected one near Rockville, in Parke County. It contains 504 acres and cost the State \$24,000. Taking everything into consideration, it was the best site offered.

The new law relating to adult probation has already shown the wisdom of the legislature in its enactment. Most of the judges approve it. Some of them are very enthusiastic over the results secured. Following an investigation made, Demarchus C. Brown, a member of this Board, prepared a paper showing the operations of the new law, the statistical portion of which is here inserted:

“Fifty-nine counties are included in the circuits of the judges heard from, and the law has been put in operation in but 44 of

the 59. In the first year of its enforcement, 218 convicted persons were released under its provisions,—202 men and 16 women. These 218 persons had they not been released on suspended sentence would have been sent to the following institutions: Indiana Reformatory, 88; State Prison, 32; Woman's Prison, 5; county jail or workhouse, 91; unaccounted for, 2.

“It will be interesting to know the opinions of these 44 judges. Six are opposed to the law. One of these says it is an outrage on circuit courts; another, that it is a delusion and a snare as it virtually repeals penalties, makes the discretion of the judge the law, leaving it liable to be enforced differently in different courts as the several judges see it. Another fears it will not be productive of the good intended by its advocates. On the other hand, 35 of the judges speak favorably of the law and say the results are good. One of these says: ‘It is a good law and those suspended are doing nicely.’ Another speaks well of the law but suggests amendments. Still another says it is a wise law especially in case of a first conviction and in instances where the offense has been committed in order to secure food for the family and where the offender has really made an effort to get employment and has failed. Another, the law is absolutely necessary and admirable. Another is hopeful but says it is too soon to say definitely. Eight advocate caution in its use.”

The same judges were asked to give an opinion regarding the new laws concerning petit larceny, burglary and habitual criminals. By far the majority expressed favorable opinions of the increased sentence for petit larceny, and life imprisonment for habitual criminals. Many approve the new burglary law, though a great number consider it too severe. Several expressed a fear that juries would not convict under it. Experience has always shown that it is the certainty of sentence and not its severity that is best for good government. Therefore we shall not be surprised to learn sooner or later of a re-action against severe laws.

The law of 1907 defining a dependent and a neglected child, providing for its maintenance and fixing the punishment of any person responsible for or in any way contributing to its condition, is generally giving satisfaction. An important result of its operation has been a more careful investigation of the children made public wards and a lessening of public expense. All children that are made public wards under this law are required to be made the wards of one of three agencies: the court, the board of county commissioners or the board of children's guardians. Such chil-

dren may be cared for in any children's institution in the State, approved by the Board of State Charities, and all such guardians and such child-saving institutions are required, if possible, to find family homes for these children. All such children also are available for placement by the agents of the Board of State Charities at its option. The Board has secured an opinion from the Attorney-General on this subject. It will be found in the chapter of this report devoted to dependent children.

The Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, in process of erection at Madison, Ind., has, by reason of difficulties with the contractor, made slow progress. These difficulties became so annoying and exasperating that the commission found it impossible to continue the contract and it was cancelled March 11, 1908. After additional advertising, the contract for the completion of the buildings was let to Messrs. Pulse & Porter, of Greensburg, for the sum of \$853,909.35, which was \$151,738.51 more than the original contract called for. This contract was approved at the special session of the legislature, but the additional appropriation for the completion of the buildings was not made.

It is a pleasure to print in this report cuts of the grounds and buildings of this new hospital. The plates have been kindly loaned us by the architects, Messrs. Foltz & Parker, of Indianapolis. The commission in charge of the hospital is at present constituted as follows: Governor J. Frank Hanly, ex-officio, and Messrs. George A. H. Shideler, Marion; Eph Inman, Washington; Duane D. Jacobs, Lafayette, and Walter H. Lewis, Pendleton. Dr. S. E. Smith, superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, acts as medical advisor to the commission. The site selected is on a high bluff, 450 feet above the Ohio River, overlooking the city of Madison. It contains 363 acres and is admirably suited to its purpose. Reference to the scientific method of its selection has heretofore been made. (An. Rept. 1905, p. 17.) The legislative act authorizing the hospital was approved February 21, 1905, this act carrying with it an appropriation of \$560,000. The legislature of 1907 made an additional appropriation of \$559,377.86, a total to date of \$1,119,377.86. The commission's estimate for the complete building as planned, including the general household equipment, shows a total of \$1,436,358.39. Its capacity will be approximately 1,000 beds. Even with this institution, which is the fifth of its kind, the State will not be able to care for all the insane needing treatment at its hands.

At the Village for Epileptics an additional building has been constructed. It is not quite as large as the two which have previously been built. We believe that the policy outlined by the friends of this new institution when the bill creating it was drawn, namely, that it should be of slow growth, is the correct one. If this institution is to grow into a model village, it should receive only certain classes of patients, or those for whom it can do the greatest good. The three cottages that have been built are for men. The time is approaching when children and women should be provided for. We believe it will be wise for the next legislature to give consideration to this subject. With the establishment of this institution, those formerly existing are more reluctant to receive the epileptic insane or the juvenile epileptic, consequently the pressure upon the new village for the admission of patients who cannot be received there is very great.

The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care of Epileptics is to meet in Indianapolis, November 10-11. This is the first time that the Association has come West and it is an honor that Indiana should have been chosen as its place of meeting this year. The organization includes the leading workers in this special field, many of whom will be present at the meeting.

Notwithstanding the additional provision made at the State Prison and the enactment of the adult probation law, the number of prisoners at the State Prison at Michigan City and the Reformatory at Jeffersonville continues to increase. This is in contrast with the population of the Boys' School at Plainfield and the Girls' School at Clermont, at both of which institutions the number of inmates is practically stationary, if not decreasing. That of the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis, outside of the new Correctional Department, remains practically stationary. The reason of the increase in the State Prison and the Reformatory is not that more persons are sentenced, but that fewer are released on parole. While recent legislatures have made provision for additional quarters and buildings at both institutions, still more will be needed under the present policy of paroling prisoners. It will be unfortunate to enlarge the capacity of these institutions. The subject is one of grave concern. With the wise use of the adult probation law, the establishment of a system of state workhouses under state supervision, or a modification of the present rules for paroling prisoners, at the present rate of committment their population should be reduced.

Heretofore practically all the prisoners at the State Prison and Reformatory have been employed. The past year the commercial conditions have been such that there has been a reduction in the amount of employment in some instances.

At the Reformatory at Jeffersonville what is called the "Trade Schools" plan has been adopted. So far as possible only such industries are installed as can be used to good purpose in teaching the young men a means of livelihood. Considerable attention is also given to physical, mental and moral training. The law provides that the articles manufactured shall be supplied, so far as can be, to the various institutions and civil and political divisions of the State, the surplus to be sold on the market.

The present law for prison labor at the State Prison will expire in 1910: consequently it will be necessary for the next legislature to make provision for the employment of the prisoners. No one believes that they should be maintained in idleness. Such a course is detrimental to their own good and to the welfare of the State. They must be employed. The question is, how? Perhaps no better system of employment has been devised in a state prison than that which has been in operation in the prison at Michigan City for the past few years. Under it practically one-half the prisoners are employed under some form of contract. The law provides that not more than 100 shall be employed on any one contract and for not more than eight hours a day. The other half of the population has been employed in work for the State in and about the institution.

At the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis those not employed in caring for the institution are engaged in laundering and sewing.

Taking everything into consideration, we feel that the present method of employing prisoners in our State is very good. It is quite a long step from the conditions of a few years ago. While it is not what we should like or what it will be, it is the best we have been able to devise and in this we have had the advice and co-operation of both labor representatives and manufacturers. We note with regret that the State Federation of Labor, at its last meeting at Vincennes, criticised the administration of this law at the Indiana Reformatory. We wish that the official representatives could visit that institution, as well as the State Prison, and see what a great improvement present conditions are over those which formerly existed. Then we feel they would be willing to give commendation rather than criticism.

There have been many changes among the superintendents of county poor asylums in the last two years. Some officials who have served in this capacity for a number of years have left and new ones have come in. Some of these new superintendents have shown from the first a desire to learn what they could and, so far as possible, put the best ideas into practice. The results have been an improved condition in these counties. The new poor asylums in Pike, Clark and Parke counties have been occupied and those in White and DeKalb are about ready for occupancy. There are still some that are discreditable alike to the counties in which they are located and to our State. Further reference is made to this in the section on "County Poor Asylums."

With all the progress that has been made in other fields of charities and corrections, the jail system remains the same. The jails of Indiana are our greatest reproach. They are a continuing disgrace to our name. While this is true in Indiana, it is also true in practically all the other states. New jails have been built and improved administration has been established in one after another of these institutions; but the system remains substantially the same, and the conditions existing in many of them, some that are even among the best, are simply horrible.

While it is essential that we keep before us the great need of changes in some parts of the State, in order to bring about a condition more in keeping with the general reputation of Indiana's charities, it is a pleasure to report decided improvement in a number of counties, in new buildings, better administration and greater public interest. Credit is due the various boards of county charities and corrections for their part in this. Seventy-five such boards have now been appointed. The boards of children's guardians, of which there are now fifty-six, are also to be commended for their efforts on behalf of neglected children.

Under the law of 1907, no child can be made a public ward except by the juvenile court. Therefore it practically means that the judge of every circuit court in the State outside of Marion County is required to establish a juvenile court in each county of his circuit. So far as we can learn, most of the judges have done so. We desire to call attention to the uniform blanks, prepared by this Board with the assistance of the Attorney-General and published in the Bulletin for June, 1907, for the proper administration of the laws relating to dependent, neglected and delinquent children and for the use of the juvenile court. We

have also prepared a set of record books for the juvenile court. These should be very helpful in securing the best results under the administration of these laws.

The Board of State Charities is required by law to approve the articles of incorporation of all organizations or associations which propose to care for dependent, neglected or delinquent children. (Acts of 1903, Chap. 237, Sec. 9.) Concerning this law the Attorney-General has rendered the following opinion:

“I am of the opinion that it was the legislative intention that before an association could care for dependent, neglected or delinquent children, it must submit its intended articles of incorporation to the Board of State Charities for the latter’s approval, and that a failure so to do is not a mere irregularity of incorporation, but is the omission of a prerequisite.”

During the past year the Secretary of State has referred to us the proposed articles of association of several benevolent organizations. Two of these are still pending. Of two others it was found not to be the intention to deal with dependent children and their articles of association were approved as follows: On March 27, the Evansville Associated Charities and on July 7 the Terre Haute Light House Mission. On April 29 the Board declined to approve the articles submitted by Frank Wetzel for the incorporation of the Rescue Mission of Lafayette.

We call attention to the chapter of this report referring to dependent children, showing the work of our agents in finding family homes for children and visiting those that have been placed out in families. At the same time we desire to present as strongly as we can the need for more agents to supervise these children who are the juvenile wards of the State. While the legislature has wisely made them State wards, it has failed to provide for the thorough supervision they should have. It is cheaper and better to have these children grow up properly in family homes than to have them grow up to lives of pauperism and crime.

The past year has been notably free from the disturbance of any extended investigations. Very few complaints have been received, but when made they were inquired into as promptly as possible, either on the request of the Governor or on the motion of the Board. Inquiries have been made during the past year at the State Prison, the Eastern Hospital for Insane and the Shelby County jail. Only that concerning the Eastern Hospital was made

public. On this occasion the Governor had requested the Board to make an investigation into the condition of John W. Terrell, a patient in the hospital from Wells County. A letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Terrell and published in the newspapers stated that he was not insane and was being held wrongfully at the hospital. The Board's committee on Insane Hospitals, through its chairman, Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, made the following report on this case:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 5, 1908.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to report that on Wednesday afternoon, February 5, 1908, I visited the Eastern Hospital for the Insane near Richmond, to enquire into the condition of John W. Terrell, a patient from Wells County, registered as No. 2,098, admitted on account of chronic mania.

At the hospital I was shown a copy of the Bluffton Banner, of recent date, containing a letter to the editor and addressed to the public, said to have been written by the said Terrell, in which he declares that he is not insane, that he is being held at the hospital without cause, and also making general charges of mistreatment of patients in the hospital.

I was also shown by the Superintendent, Dr. Smith, five or six letters written by Terrell to his daughter Lucy, but not sent out because deemed unfit for mailing; these letters were written at various times, the first about one year after his admission to the hospital, and the last written the day after Thanksgiving Day, 1907. All were more or less incoherent, the last letter less so than the others; all the letters, however, were blasphemous in character, and denunciative of religion and its adherents, and one of them quite indecent with ribald verses and filled with charges against one of his former attorneys.

From the record of the hospital it appears that the patient has, since his reception at the institution, been an inmate of the infirmary cottage for the sick, because of his enfeebled condition. It was at the infirmary cottage that I saw the patient yesterday. I was introduced to him by Dr. Smith as a member of the Board of State Charities, to whom he might talk with entire freedom. He came into the room with a slight halt in his step and sat nervously in a chair opposite me; his manner, at first, was suspicious and silent, and he answered questions very slowly, hesitating for a word almost to a stutter; this was quite noticeable even after he became quite voluble; I am unable to say whether this was his habit in his normal condition or the result of mental disorder. At times he became silent with a vacant stare, at others his face showed a suspicious cunning. He enquired almost at once whether I was not a priest, and said I could not be a good man if I was. After awhile his conversation was friendly, but it was an incoherent denunciation of God, of Christ, of religion, of preachers and priests, of church members and of lawyers; his language was profane, blasphemous and obscene, but without frenzy or excitement, seeming to take a vain delight in blasphemy, though no one attempted to check him in it. Every attempt to lead him away from the topic of religion was in vain; the weather, his age, his health, the county of his birth and other topics

I introduced were unavailing—he always reverted to the one subject, religion. After relating an obscene story about a clergyman, his laughter was idiotic.

In answer to my questions he said he was very well treated and so were the other patients in the infirmary cottage, and that he had no cause of complaint except that Dr. Smith would not let him go home; he said the fare was good—they had more than enough to eat and he pointed to his girth to show that he had greatly increased in weight. He said he wanted to go home because his family was sick and because he had a "law suit" in Bluffton which he wanted to settle; that he would not have any lawyers around, but would defend his own suit; everybody said he was crazy; even his daughter Lucy said so, but he knew he wasn't, because people became crazy over religion and he never had been so crazy as to believe in religion.

Our conversation lasted about twenty minutes; it was held in the presence of Dr. Smith and the supervisor, neither of whom said anything during it. Terrell, himself, did most of the talking. At no time was there entire coherency in his talk or consecutiveness in thought.

The impression I received from my interview with Terrell is that he is insane. I am convinced that this impression would have been made upon me apart from the circumstances under which I saw the patient.

Taking into consideration the letters above alluded to and the conversation as above related, it is difficult to believe that the letter published in the Bluffton Banner was written by Terrell. The letters in the possession of Dr. Smith are badly spelled and incoherent; the conversation of the man was likewise incoherent and is quite unlike the letter in the Bluffton Banner said to have been written by Terrell, except in the flippant treatment of sacred subjects.

I am of the opinion that Dr. Smith's course in keeping from the patient all visitors other than members of his family and those having business relations with him, is the best, both for the patient and the public. The man is under indictment for a capital crime and this circumstance makes his situation different from that of other patients. I am also of the opinion that his general charges of mistreatment of patients is delusional. He made no allusion to it yesterday; he rather praised the hospital and spoke of Dr. Smith as a good man and of the attendant as a good man, and also thought in concluding our interview that I was a good man.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) FRANCIS H. GAVISK,
Member Board of State Charities.

During the past year the Board has met in regular quarterly session, as required by law. In addition there have been numerous informal meetings of members of the different standing committees. Various conferences, both in Indiana and in other states, have been attended by representatives of the Board, and addresses have been delivered at some of these. By its committees it has visited the State institutions under its supervision, as well

as a number of those in the counties and cities, and full reports thereon have been made.

Early in the summer the Board authorized the secretary to employ a man to visit and inspect county institutions. We are pleased to learn that the directions of the Board have been complied with and that the work has been carefully and thoroughly done during the summer.

Within the past twelve months Indiana has lost the faithful services of two persons who had long been at the head of two of its leading institutions. Dr. Joseph G. Rogers died April 11, 1908. No one now connected with our State institutions has served the State so long as had he. He began as superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane June 7, 1879. Later he was chosen medical engineer for the commission which built the three new hospitals for the insane at Richmond, Logansport and Evansville respectively. When the hospital at Logansport was ready for occupancy in 1888, Dr. Rogers was selected as its superintendent and he served in that capacity continuously until his death. He gave freely and fully of his sympathy and his skill, and from the riches of his experience yielded a splendid service to the State and to the unfortunates under his care. The value of the service he rendered can never be estimated, and in his passing the State suffers a great and irreparable loss.

Prof. Andrew H. Graham died January 21, 1908. Since July 1, 1891 he had been superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown and his heart and mind were devoted to its welfare. The affection that he showed for the children at the home and the interest he took in them after they had gone were characteristic of his warm, generous heart and his splendid nature. We shall all miss Professor Graham, and though another comes to take his place and does his work well, it will not be the same as when he was there.

Dr. Rogers has been succeeded by Dr. Fred W. Terflinger, who was his first assistant physician. Professor Graham has been succeeded by Dr. W. T. Stott, the former president of Franklin College. He is well known throughout our State.

We all regret the fact that Miss Sarah L. Montgomery felt compelled to resign the position of superintendent of the Indiana Girls' School. Her fine culture, sympathetic nature and splendid ability as a teacher were such that we should have liked to have seen her retained in the work of this school. She took charge of

the premises after the buildings were completed and before they were furnished, and, with the aid of a selected number of the girls, cleaned them and installed the furniture and other property. The interest she had in these girls and the affection they had for her was shown in the improvement they made. Their better appearance, more natural life and improved conditions were remarked by all who had known them before and saw them after they had been at the new school for a while. Miss Montgomery resigned April 23, 1908, and Miss Charlotte Dye, who had been valuable in the capacity of assistant superintendent, was selected by the Board of Trustees as acting superintendent.*

Early in the past year the Governor directed each one of the State institutions under the supervision of this Board to report promptly to this office all accidents to inmates, officers and employes, or any other item of unusual occurrence at the institution. Most of the institutions have complied with the Governor's direction and these reports have been helpful to this Board and a protection to the institution.

We very much appreciate the deep interest that Governor J. Frank Hanly has taken in the public charities of the State throughout his administration. It has been his desire to keep in touch with the institutions and also to be advised concerning the great problems of public charities. In his inaugural address he announced his belief that the State should take care of those who by reason of mental affliction were unable to take care of themselves. He urged provision for the epileptics and the insane. The establishment of the Indiana Village for Epileptics and of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane will be a lasting credit to his administration. Governor Hanly has visited the institutions of the State: he has attended the State Conferences and the meetings of this Board and he has maintained a lively interest toward all phases of its work.

The sixteenth annual session of the State Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Evansville, October 19-23, 1907, under the presidency of Rev. Francis H. Gavis, now a member of this Board. Considering the fact that the meeting occurred in one corner of the State, it was quite well attended. The interest was very good. Fifty-seven counties were represented in the attendance and there were present a number of visitors from other states. Governor J. Frank Hanly attended this, as well as each

*Miss Dye was made superintendent November 6, 1908.

of the other conferences which have been held during his administration, and rendered valuable help on the program. The next Conference will be held in South Bend in the autumn of 1908. Dr. George F. Edenharter, Superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, was elected president.

Under the caption, "Recommendations to the Legislature," we have presented in a more formal way such measures as we would suggest for the immediate needs of that part of the State's work which comes under our supervision. Attention is also directed to the more detailed information which is given on subsequent pages as a part of this report, concerning the several State institutions, county poor asylums, county jails, orphans' homes, the insane, the epileptic, outdoor poor relief, etc.

The following table presents in condensed form the more important expenditures for public charities in Indiana for a series of years and some information as to the number of those who shared the State's care. Owing to a change in the fiscal year the figures for 1907 cover a period of only eleven months.

EXPENDITURES.

YEAR	STATE INSTITUTIONS		POOR ASYLUMS.		ORPHANS' HOMES		Official Outdoor Poor Relief
	Maintenance.	New Buildings and Extra- ordinary Repairs.	Maintenance	Land and New Buildings.	Maintenance	Land and New Buildings	
1890.....	\$856,379 58	\$381,439 67	\$243,518 34		\$101,541 99		\$560,232 65
1891.....	1,104,068 86	155,716 20	243,972 76		107,231 61		560,012 35
1892.....	1,073,768 12	100,623 35					
1893.....	1,086,733 41	62,832 91	250,847 50		113,776 39		511,503 35
1894.....	1,120,289 79	36,216 49	257,581 44		136,245 28		586,232 27
1895.....	1,151,741 35	76,712 90	254,832 48		139,822 35		630,168 79
1896.....	1,060,626 92	106,299 27	281,380 33		122,699 21		355,255 29
1897.....	1,079,903 24	120,649 94					388,343 67
1898.....	1,168,374 81	63,865 51					288,349 62
1899.....	1,213,213 56	144,879 52					320,667 53
1900.....	1,290,790 33	357,665 49	325,496 50				209,056 22
1901.....	1,379,859 81	260,386 05	349,947 67	\$29,749 36	179,114 21	\$5,386 74	236,723 98
1902.....	1,382,397 19	270,851 52	388,360 94	31,403 51	165,413 61	602 66	266,876 96
1903.....	1,425,752 69	154,449 57	379,679 29	60,016 49	169,943 56	23,277 83	245,745 82
1904.....	1,525,740 77	223,940 51	387,813 86	22,001 11	171,319 36	8,127 04	281,899 87
1905.....	1,555,787 17	117,970 18	407,141 23	76,969 30	191,488 02	1,000 00	249,884 68
1906.....	1,620,454 48	294,838 47	426,788 51	122,249 90	187,387 01	28,207 43	233,612 70
1907.....	1,540,984 53	232,778 53	446,431 28	148,624 42	196,239 31	11,232 03	227,304 71
1908.....	1,800,469 96	591,751 49					

POPULATION

YEAR.	Enroll- ment of State In- stitutions.	Number Present in Poor Asylums	Number Present in Orphans' Homes.	Number Present in Jails.	Number Aided by Trustees.
1890.....	5,406	3,264			
1891.....	6,294	3,253	1,015	600	
1892.....	6,268				
1893.....	6,413	3,459			
1894.....	6,905	3,731	1,289		
1895.....	7,096		1,300		
1896.....	7,264	2,976	1,395		71,414
1897.....	7,953	3,072	1,401		82,235
1898.....	8,224	3,102	1,596		75,119
1899.....	8,471	3,133	1,605	771	64,468
1900.....	8,839	3,096	1,626	709	46,369
1901.....	9,056	3,091	1,690	686	52,801
1902.....	9,229	3,046	1,565	801	48,849
1903.....	9,650	2,962	1,527	849	40,012
1904.....	9,909	3,144	1,591	949	46,009
1905.....	10,315	3,115	1,699	889	45,331
1906.....	10,417	3,124	1,747	1,062	38,612
1907.....	10,587	3,165	1,582	1,326	37,724
1908.....	11,120	3,278	1,633	1,275	

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

Indiana has assumed the responsibility of caring for all her insane citizens, but she has not been true to the obligation assumed. That she has done well, we all know; but she has not come up to her full duty—that is, that she shall make provision for all those unfortunates needing care and treatment. We should be careful not to make our insane hospitals too large. The Central is twice as large as it should be, and most of the others should not be increased, unless it be by colonies. The colony plan for caring for the insane, which contemplates the purchase of a farm a little distance removed from the insane hospital, yet near enough to be under its supervision and care, offers a feasible plan for providing additional room for the insane. This has been tried in other states, and the experience has been very satisfactory. To such a colony could be removed a number of mild, harmless, teachable patients, who would be benefited by the simple life and outdoor employment. We recommend that it be tried at one or more of our existing hospitals where the opportunity seems to be best.

We should not wish to see any additions built to the Central Hospital at Indianapolis, yet we feel that a receiving hospital would be a valuable aid to this institution.

The next Legislature should take steps looking to the establishment of another hospital for the insane in the northern part of the State. In order properly to treat the insane the State should be ready to receive them without delay. This it cannot do until it has provided, in advance, a bed for each 500 of the population.

LAND FOR SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The small amount of land at the Southern Hospital for the Insane renders it impossible for the patients to get the benefit from outdoor life that they might have. The congenial employment of certain classes of patients is considered to be most valuable in their treatment. The care of orchards, small fruits, vines, gardens and live stock, including an amply dairy, would furnish much helpful employment, and at the same time the products would be very useful in supplying the institutions with fresh fruit and vegetables and

an ample supply of milk. To do this it is essential that an additional acreage be purchased for the use of the Southern Hospital. This should be not less than 160 acres. In fact, it is the opinion of some of the best institution superintendents, gathered from their ripe experience, that such an institution should have at least one acre of land for each inmate, counting its maximum population.

ATTENDANTS IN THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

The hospitals have all experienced much difficulty in obtaining and in keeping attendants because of the low wages paid. There has been some increase in compensation the past year, but the subject should receive further attention lest the work of the hospitals suffer. The pay should be sufficient to get and keep good help.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

There are confined in both our prisons for men, in the hospitals for the insane, and at times in county jails, persons convicted of crime who are insane. An insane person can receive neither proper treatment nor right care in a penal institution. Some of them doubtless could be benefited or cured if they could be properly treated. Unless they can be restored in mind they must be a continuing expense upon the State as long as they live. They are troublesome in prisons and jails, interfering with discipline, disturbing the peace, and not infrequently assaulting other inmates or officers. For their own good, the good of the State, and the best interests of the institutions, as well as a matter of economy, provision should be made for a hospital near-by and associated with one of the existing institutions, for the proper care and treatment of these unfortunates.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

While we have in the last ten or fifteen years made important progress in the question of dealing with minor public wards, yet at the same time there are grave objections to the present scattered system of caring for dependent children. The Board of Children's Guardians law provides for wayward and neglected children and the counties which have erected homes under this law can give the proper care to this class; but one central institution, which will act as a receiving home, will deal more effectually with the dependent children problem than the present orphans' homes can possibly do. In many of our small orphanages the children do not receive the

training necessary to fit them for useful lives and they are unacceptable in good family homes; whereas a central institution, managed and maintained by the State, would be equipped to prepare them in the very best possible way for family life. The central system has been given a thorough test in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and results have proved it not only better for the children, but less expensive for the State.

THE JUVENILE COURT LAW.

The Juvenile Court law now in operation applies to boys under sixteen years of age and girls under seventeen years of age. This age limit should be extended to eighteen years for both boys and girls.

THE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

We believe that the growth of the Indiana Village for Epileptics should be natural and slow, and that the Legislature should provide for its development in that way. It should be the policy of this institution to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and for this reason it should receive first those cases that are most hopeful. We believe it would be wise to erect a cottage for boys of school age, with two school rooms, one for the ordinary school training and the other for manual training. Nowhere is the epileptic child so much out of place as in the public schools. In the Village for Epileptics such a child could enter into normal life and be trained to a life of usefulness.

COUNTY JAILS.

The jail system we have is a relic of the olden times. It is not creditable to the State. The result of its operations is injurious. Our jails, as they are conducted, do more harm than good. In a rational prison system the jails should be simply places of detention. Convicted prisoners should be confined elsewhere. Provision should be made by law for the official condemnation of county jails by some board. The condemnation should be provided for when the jail is badly out of repair; when it is unsanitary; when the moral conditions are bad. In any event the authorities should be notified and given a reasonable time to remedy the wrong. In case of failure to do so, the facts should be properly presented by the board, and it should prohibit the use of the jail until the fault

was remedied or a new jail built. Another abuse of our present jail system is the fee allowed for boarding prisoners. This should be abolished.

DISTRICT WORKHOUSES.

Most of the prisoners who are convicted and sentenced to jail are charged with violating the State laws. It is hard to understand why the State should not have charge of them. In most of our jails the prisoners are not separated; they are not classified, and they lead idle and frequently immoral lives. Why should not the State establish one or more workhouses as the need seems to arise, under State control, conducted on the merit system? These could be located upon diversified land, so as to afford as great a variety of employment as possible. The experience of some of our sister states in this way should encourage us as to the probable success of such a venture. To these workhouses all convicted prisoners could be sent who now go to the county jails, except the sentence be an exceedingly short one. There they would be under good discipline and proper training, and would have regular employment. The prisoners could be more cheaply maintained in such institutions, and, inasmuch as they would be conducted in accordance with the best reformatory methods, better results should be secured.

THE CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE WOMAN'S PRISON.

The law of 1907 creating the correctional department of the Woman's Prison, provides that all women convicted of violation of the law, the punishment for which has heretofore consisted of confinement in the county jail or workhouse, shall be sentenced to the State institution. However, when the imprisonment adjudged is ninety days or less, or when the fine and costs assessed would not require a woman to serve more than thirty days, it is left to the discretion of the judge to send her either to the State institution or to the county jail or workhouse. This proviso will doubtless leave a great many women in the county jails. In the majority of such institutions there is a lack of proper sex separation; the women prisoners must depend upon the care of men; there are no arrangements for their employment; scandals frequently develop because of their presence there. It seems wise, therefore, to make such change in the law as will remove all convicted women from the county institutions. The correctional department of the Woman's Prison should be enlarged in order to receive them.

THE INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL.

The proper training of the boys in the Indiana Boys' School demands many things not now possible because of the small appropriation granted the institution for its maintenance. The educational facilities should be improved; a fully equipped gymnasium is needed; the property should be thoroughly repaired; an additional parole agent should be employed. The next Legislature should provide for these needs, and should make a more liberal allowance for the operating expenses of the school. It has long needed a larger maintenance appropriation than it has received.

JUDGES' VISITS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Under our new system of criminal laws the various reformatory and penal institutions of the State are really a part of the judicial system. Our judges as a rule do not understand them or their work. It would be wise if provision could be made requiring each judge of a circuit or criminal court from time to time to visit each of these institutions, and providing for the payment of his actual traveling expenses. The value of such a step would be very great in the administration of the law and helpful to the institutions.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

Under the present law, committing women between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years to the custodial department of the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, the complainant is liable for the costs of such procedure. The law should be changed so that the prosecuting attorney can bring such action upon information. The institution's custodial department for women should be enlarged. The State has never taken a more important step than the establishment of this department. The building erected in 1901, with a capacity of 130, has long been full, and there is urgent need for an addition in order that other women of this unfortunate class can be given the care and protection of the State.

UNPAID BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of State Charities, from its beginning, has favored unpaid boards of trustees for our State institutions. After an experience of seventeen years, during a part of which time most of our boards have served without compensation, we are more than ever impressed with the belief in unpaid boards of trustees. We

believe that they render the best service, and in all respects are more satisfactory. Many persons will accept such positions as an honor. The service they render will be as faithful as if paid for. The small compensation allowed is not an attraction to those who would be glad to render service for its own sake. It is attractive, however, to many who will accept such positions for the small salaries paid. We feel it would be better for the institutions and for the State if the boards were composed of members who were paid only their actual expenses.

SUPERVISION OF THE STATE'S WARDS.

There is nothing which pays so well, whether measured by the good it accomplishes or by the value received for money expended, as thorough supervision of those who are wards of the State and have gone out from its several institutions. The dependent children who have been placed out in family homes are supposed to be looked after by representatives of the orphans' homes from which they have gone and by agents appointed by the Board of State Charities. There is supervision by special agents of the men released on parole from the Reformatory and the State Prison. There is also an agent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, who does some work and should do more. Additional agents are needed at the Indiana Boys' School and the Industrial School for Girls, and all these agencies should be brought to their highest efficiency in order that good homes may be sought and that a complete and thorough supervision of all the State's wards may be had.

As will be shown in this report, the Board of State Charities is not able, with the appropriations made to it, to do the visiting or exercise the supervision over the State's minor wards that the Legislature intended. The appropriation is not sufficient to properly do this work. Therefore we recommend an increase by which at least two agents may be added to the force of officers.

SICK AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Those who have to deal with the dependent and neglected children of our State know that there are many cases where these little ones cannot be received into a family, or are not permitted to receive an education or learn a trade because they are crippled or sick. Many of these could be readily cured if the right provision was made for their care and treatment. As it is, they have not a fair chance in the world. Their infirmities shut them out of good

homes, prevent their obtaining an education and deprive them of a chance to earn a livelihood. Consequently they are burdens upon their relatives or upon the public throughout their lives. By a very small expenditure per capita, in an institution provided for their needs, a large number of them could be restored to their natural rights as children—the right to a home, to an education, to work for a living.

PROVISION FOR EXPENSES TO STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The value of the State Conference of Charities is known to all who have given consideration to the subject. Objection is sometimes made by a disbursing officer to the payment of expenses of an official in attending these conferences. Definite provision should be made by statute for the payment of this expense.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It should be borne in mind that the most useful hospitals of this class are those which deal with the incipient and presumably curable cases of tuberculosis, and those of which we hear the most and from which the best results are had are the least expensive in construction. We hope that this will be borne in mind in making provision for our new institution, which is so much needed. The Legislature should make at least a beginning in the way of an institution upon the land recently purchased.

THE TRUANCY LAW.

There should be a revision of the compulsory education law. This is imperative at this time because the Attorney General has rendered an opinion to the effect that the truant officers take their office upon their election in May. It will be seen that this means a change of officers near the end of the school year, and that the old officer is not permitted to conclude, while the new one can enter but little into its spirit or merits. The result is less efficient work than would be performed if one officer served throughout the school year. Therefore, in addition to some other provisions which should be made in the law, it is imperative for the best results that an amendment be made providing that the newly appointed truant officer shall take his position at the beginning of the next school year and serve through it.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In the last annual report of this Board, the figures given referred to thirteen State charitable and correctional institutions. To this list there has now been added the Village for Epileptics, while the Woman's Prison and the Indiana Girls' School, heretofore combined, are this year treated separately, being entirely different institutions. We have, therefore, fifteen State institutions, of which four are for the insane, two are for the soldiers and sailors and their wives, widows and orphans, one for the feeble-minded, one for the epileptic, one each for the blind and deaf, two State prisons, a reformatory and two reform schools.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, these institutions had 10,593 inmates enrolled. During the year 2,841 others were received, making a total of 13,434 different persons cared for in the twelve months. At the close of the year the total enrollment was 11,120, of whom 780 were temporarily absent, leaving 10,340 as the exact population on September 30, 1908. Of this number, 6,365 were men and boys and 3,975 were women and girls. The following statement shows the population of each institution:

Present September 30, 1908.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Hospital for Insane.....	815	1,035	1,850
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	499	439	938
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	382	397	779
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	343	326	669
Soldiers' Home	385	443	828
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	240	195	435
Village for Epileptics.....	81	....	81
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	494	602	1,096
Indiana State School for the Deaf	150	138	288
Indiana School for the Blind.....	54	74	128
State Prison	1,128	....	1,128
State Reformatory	1,250	....	1,250
Indiana Woman's Prison .....	....	91	91
Indiana Girls' School .....	....	235	235
Indiana Boys' School	544	....	544
Total.....	6,365	3,975	10,340

All but four of the institutions show an increase in population over 1907. In some this is slight; in others, notable. The average daily attendance in the insane hospitals was greater by 68.46 in 1908 than in 1907; in the Soldiers' Home 23, and in the School for Feeble-Minded Youth 34.75. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home continues, as in years past, to show a decrease. Its enrollment on September 30, was 456 as against 473 at the beginning of the fiscal year and the daily average attendance in 1908 was 31 less than in the preceding year. The two educational institutions under the supervision of the Board of State Charities also show a decrease in population. The average attendance of the State School for the Deaf was 24.31 less and in the School for the Blind 4.99 less in 1908 than in 1907.

The records of the five State penal and correctional institutions show an increase in population in each except the Indiana Girls' School. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 3,044 persons in these institutions. During the twelve months 1,632 were received, of whom 1,185 came direct from the courts and 462 from other sources, such as transfers, returns, etc. The daily average attendance was 3,160.32, an increase of 135.40 over the preceding year.

It will be found interesting to analyze this increase in the correctional institutions. For a number of years their population remained practically stationary, notwithstanding a notable increase in the number of the State's inhabitants. This is still true of the Boys' School. The daily average attendance at that institution in 1908 was 2.88 greater than in 1907, but with that exception it was less than in any one of the past five years. Within that period the daily average attendance was as high as 585. The daily average attendance in the Girls' School in 1908 was 218.38, a decrease of 31.59 from the preceding year. There have been but three years in the past five years in which the average attendance in the school was less than in 1908. In 1906 it reached 253.16. The attendance in the Woman's Prison shows an increase of 19.99 over 1907. This is due to the fact that the correctional department of that institution has recently been opened and is receiving short-sentence women. Otherwise there has been little change.

It will be seen, therefore, that the increase is in the population of the State Prison at Michigan City and the Reformatory at Jeffersonville. Never in their history have these institutions had so many prisoners. There were 1,128 at Michigan City and

1,250 at Jeffersonville on September 30, 1908. The daily average number present throughout the year was 1,095.12 and 1,211.55 respectively, at total of 2,306.67. Going back five years we find that in 1904 the average attendance at these two institutions was 1,770.99. In 1905 it was 157.37 greater than in 1904; in 1906 it was 83.38 greater than in 1905; in 1907 it was 148.81 greater than in 1906; in 1908 it was 144.12 greater than in 1907.

The natural inference might well be that crime is increasing, but this is not borne out by the figures. In fact the actual number of men sentenced to the State Prison and the Reformatory by the courts has shown little change from year to year for ten years past. From 1899 to 1908, inclusive, 2,480 men, an annual average of 248, were received at the State Prison from the various courts. During that period the lowest number received in any one fiscal year was 205 in 1903, and the highest, 303 in 1905. In the same length of time 3,825 men, an average of 382 annually, were received at the Reformatory from the courts, the lowest number in any fiscal year being 294 in 1907 and the highest 430 in 1904. It should be explained that the fiscal year 1907, on account of a change in dates, included only eleven months.

It is thus plain that the increase in the prison population is due not to a greater number of commitments, but to the fact that fewer men in proportion to the whole number of prisoners are being released. One of the natural effects of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws is that men serve a longer time on the average for the more serious offenses than under the old definite time law. Moreover the authorities of both the Prison and the Reformatory are more conservative in the granting of paroles than they were some years ago. The result is a steady increase in the prison population. This is brought out plainly in the following tabulated statements, which show the number of men received and released, and the percentage of the whole number in the institution each year, who were paroled. In the five years from 1899 to 1903, inclusive, there were 2,243 prisoners in the State Prison. In the same years 822, or 37 per cent. of these men were paroled by the Prison Parole Board. In the next five years there were 2,388 men in the Prison, of whom 719, or 30 per cent., were so released on parole. Similar figures reported from the Reformatory indicate a total of 3,106 men present in the first five year period, of whom 1,358 or 44 per cent. were paroled by the Board; in the second five year period, there were 2,990 men in

the institution, and 1,065 or 36 per cent. were so paroled. The number paroled from both institutions in the first five years was 41 per cent. of the aggregate population; in the second five years, 33 per cent.

INDIANA REFORMATORY.

Movement of Population, 1899-1908.

YEAR.	Number Present Beginning of Year.	RECEIVED			RELEASED			Number Present End of Year.	Percentage Paroled.*
		From Courts.	From Other Sources.	Total.	On Parole by Board.	In Other Ways.	Total.		
1899.....	941	414	17	431	236	218	454	918	17
1900.....	918	389	40	429	315	155	470	877	23
1901.....	877	424	38	462	284	158	442	897	21
1902.....	897	366	61	427	282	119	401	923	21
1903.....	923	364	52	416	241	153	394	945	18
Total.....		1,957	208	2,165	1,358	803	2,161		
1904.....	945	430	36	466	193	220	413	998	13
1905.....	998	372	38	410	228	96	324	1,084	16
1906.....	1,084	346	31	377	269	99	368	1,093	18
1907 (11 months).....	1,093	294	41	335	131	122	253	1,175	9
1908.....	1,175	426	31	457	244	138	382	1,250	15
Total.....		1,868	177	2,045	1,065	675	1,740		

*Based on the aggregate number of prisoners confined during the year.

INDIANA STATE PRISON.

Movement of Population, 1899-1908.

YEAR	Number Present Beginning of Year.	RECEIVED			RELEASED			Number Present End of Year.	Percentage Paroled.*
		From Courts.	From Other Sources	Total.	On Parole by Board.	In Other Ways.	Total.		
1899.....	782	221	49	270	101	182	283	769	9
1900.....	769	222	65	287	110	124	234	822	11
1901.....	822	254	69	323	166	112	278	864	14
1902.....	864	261	32	293	232	129	361	796	20
1903.....	796	205	83	288	213	120	333	751	19
Total.....		1,163	298	1,461	822	667	1,489		
1904.....	751	217	132	349	173	94	267	833	15
1905.....	833	303	45	348	159	126	285	896	13
1906.....	896	274	50	324	164	106	270	950	13
1907 (11 months).....	950	229	48	277	86	79	165	1,062	7
1908.....	1,062	294	45	339	137	136	273	1,128	9
Total.....		1,317	320	1,637	719	541	1,260		

*Based on the aggregate number of prisoners confined during the year.

For the care of these fifteen institutions and their inmates nearly 1,700 persons are employed by the State. In the charitable and educational institutions under the supervision of the Board of State Charities, there is an average of 4.92 inmates to each person on salary; in the penal and correctional institutions, 12.24. During the past year the average number of employes in the charitable and correctional institutions was 1,390.54 and in the correctional 258.17.

The following figures show what it cost the State to maintain the institutions in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

	Per Capita.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$68 23	\$682,569 94
Subsistence	49 94	499,644 15
Clothing	7 87	78,713 54
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	44 19	442,143 75
Ordinary repairs	9 73	97,398 58
Total.....	\$179 96	\$1,800,469 96

In addition to the above, which constitute the regular operating expenses, the State spent \$591,751.49 for new buildings and permanent improvements. This brought the gross expenditure to a total of \$2,392,221.45. The institutions turned back into the State Treasury \$222,338.13 as receipts and earnings. This reduced the actual cost to \$2,169,883.32.

The more notable items included in the expenditures for new buildings are as follows: \$9,900 for electrical equipment at the Central Hospital for the Insane; \$60,000 for two cottages at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, with an additional \$4,095.84 from the Governor's contingent fund for their equipment; \$31,495.78 for new boilers and \$39,923 for two congregate dining rooms at the Southern Hospital for the Insane; \$48,910.26 for a new hospital and equipment, \$6,000 for an ice and cold storage plant, \$10,000 for an engine, boiler and dynamo and \$14,921.18 for remodeling and furnishing the old hospital at the Soldiers' Home; \$8,902.41 for new boilers at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; \$20,557.17 for an addition to the girls' cottage and \$13,325 for farm land at the School for Feeble-Minded Youth; \$60,745.88 for buildings and equipment at the Village for Epileptics; \$25,085.95 for the extension of walls at the State Prison; \$37,520 for a power plant and for remodeling the west wing of the Woman's Prison; \$25,000 for a new cottage, \$5,598 for a

store house and cold storage plant and \$5,750 for a boiler and equipment at the Indiana Girls' School; \$9,499.67 for boilers, dynamos and engines at the Indiana Boys' School.

For the most part the institutions were able to keep their maintenance expenses for the past year within the appropriations made them by the General Assembly. In three there was a small balance in the fund: the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the State School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind. In each of these there was a decrease in population. For three other institutions, however, the maintenance appropriations were wholly inadequate. These were the Woman's Prison, the Indiana Girls' School and the Indiana Boys' School. The Woman's Prison used all of its maintenance fund of \$14,000 and in addition \$2,019.21 of what became available on account of excess population, \$3,539.12 from the Governor's contingent fund and a specific appropriation of \$1,000 made by the special session of the legislature of 1908. The Indiana Girls' School used all its maintenance fund of \$38,000, as well as \$8,944.95 from the Governor's contingent fund and \$7,874.31 from a specific appropriation made by the special session. The Indiana Boys' School used all its maintenance fund of \$75,000, also \$2,112.90 from the fund which became available on account of excess population and \$6,999.96 from a specific appropriation made by the special session. It is earnestly hoped that the next General Assembly will deal more justly with these institutions.

The Board of State Charities is required by law to certify to the average daily attendance of certain of the State institutions, which are granted an additional sum for maintenance if their average attendance exceeds a certain fixed number per month. Under this provision of law the Board at the close of the fiscal year approved the payment of the following sums to the different institutions indicated:

Central Hospital for Insane.....	\$6,134.066
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	8,669.511
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	3,109.009
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	3,013.893
Village for Epileptics.....	11,810.325
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	6,586.790
Indiana State Prison.....	20,354.114
State Reformatory	35,825.647
Indiana Boys' School	2,112.93
Indiana Woman's Prison	2,019.211

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

(Prepared in conformity to resolution adopted by the National Conference
of Charities and Correction, Philadelphia, May, 1906.)

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates enrolled October 1, 1907	6,378	4,215	10,593
Temporarily absent	326	438	764
Number of inmates received during year ending September 30, 1908.....	2,163	1,140	3,303
Number of inmates discharged during year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,820	956	2,776
Number of inmates enrolled September 30, 1908	6,721	4,399	11,120
Temporarily absent	356	424	780
Daily average attendance of inmates for year ending September 30, 1908.....	6,183.20	3,821.38	10,004.58
Average number of officers and employes.....			1,648.71

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary expenses—	Per Capita.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	\$68 23	\$682,569 94
Subsistence	49 94	499,644 15
Clothing	7 87	78,713 54
Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	44 19	442,143 75
Ordinary repairs	9 73	97,398 58
 Total	 \$179 96	 \$1,800,469 96
 Extraordinary expenses—		
New buildings and furnishings of same.....		\$296,555 38
Permanent improvements		295,196 11
 Total		 \$591,751 49
 Grand total expenses.....		 \$2,392,221 45
Receipts and earnings.....		222,338 13
 Net total expenses.....		 \$2,169,883 32

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—INDIANAPOLIS.

Dr. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER, Superintendent.

Real estate, 160 acres. Capacity, \$1,631. At the beginning of the year the hospital had an enrollment of 2,035 patients. During the year 396 were received, and the withdrawals and deaths numbered 422, leaving 2,009 enrolled September 30, 1908. Of these, 1,850 were actually present. The daily average attendance increased from 1,838 in 1907 to 1,838.34 in 1908. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 350.14.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$310,000 00	\$310,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	6,134 06	3,385 48	\$2,748 58
Repairs	25,000 00	24,846 63	153 37
Clothing	15,000 00	14,968 61	31 39
Painting	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Total	\$366,134 06	\$363,200 72	\$2,933 34
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Cement work	\$2,500 00	\$1,983 83	\$516 17
Plumbing	5,000 00	4,999 87	13
Electric equipment	10,000 00	9,900 00	100 00
Fire protection	5,000 00	4,824 12	175 88
Total	\$22,500 00	\$21,707 82	\$792 18
Grand total	\$388,634 06	\$384,908 54	\$3,725 52

The per capita cost of maintenance, based on the regular operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year, amounted to \$197.57. The value of the farm products grown on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$5,895.44, or \$3.21 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$2,727.78.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—LOGANSPORT.

Dr. FRED W. TERFLINGER, Superintendent.

Real estate, 293 acres. Capacity, 1,000. On October 1, 1907, the hospital had 969 patients enrolled; 273 were added and 188 withdrawn during the year, leaving the enrollment 1,054 at the

close of the period. Of these, 938 were actually present. There was an increase in the daily average attendance of inmates from 859.05 in 1907, to 905.55 in 1908. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 187.04.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$135,000 00	\$135,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of ex-			
cess population	8,669 51	8,660 88	\$8 63
Repairs	8,000 00	7,999 97	03
Clothing	6,500 00	6,454 36	45 64
Total	\$158,169 51	\$158,115 21	\$54 30
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Water purification	\$4,500 00	\$4,492 11	\$7 89
Extension of refrigerating system	4,000 00	3,834 02	165 98
Root house	2,500 00	2,485 77	14 23
Alterations to fifth and E wards	2,000 00	1,999 96	04
Total	\$13,000 00	\$12,811 86	\$188 14
Grand total	\$171,169 51	\$170,927 07	\$242 44

The per capita cost of maintenance, based on the regular operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year amounted to \$174.61.

The value of the farm products grown on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$13,368.67, or \$14.76 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$10,637.45.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—RICHMOND.

DR. S. E. SMITH, Superintendent.

Real estate, 323.23 acres. Capacity, 831. Beginning the year with an enrollment of 752 patients, the hospital received 131 additional patients and dismissed 94, making the enrollment at the end of the year 789, and of this number all but 10 were actually present. The daily average attendance of patients increased from 730.17 in 1907 to 744.43 in 1908. The average attendance of officers and employes for the year was 153.6.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$121,000 00	\$121,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	3,109 00	2,301 93	\$807 07
Repairs	7,500 00	7,447 35	52 65
Clothing	5,000 00	4,656 14	343 86
Total	\$136,609 00	\$135,405 42	\$1,203 58
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Tile floors and plumbing.....	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	.....
Two cottages and appurtenances	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....
Steam heating system.....	5,000 00	4,999 31	\$0 69
Farm buildings	2,000 00	1,994 84	5 16
Workshop and lathe.....	2,000 00	1,916 72	83 28
Railway crossing (balance)...	1,220 08	1,220 08	.....
Attics in two buildings.....	1,800 00	1,799 76	24
Water supply	2,500 00	1,389 87	1,110 13
Governor's Contingent Fund (equipping two new cottages)	4,095 84	4,095 84	.....
Total	\$80,615 92	\$79,416 42	\$1,199 50
Grand total	\$217,224 92	\$214,821 84	\$2,403 08

The per capita cost of maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year, was \$181.89. The value of the produce grown on the institution farm and consumed during the year is estimated at \$11,943.58, or \$16.04 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$6,579.24..

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—EVANSVILLE.

DR. CHARLES E. LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Real estate, 160 acres. Capacity, 664. Number of patients enrolled September 30, 1907, 701; September 30, 1908, 721. The number of patients actually present on the last day of the fiscal year was 669. The average attendance for the year was 662.69, or 7.36 greater than for the preceding year. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 115.34.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$106,260 00	\$106,260 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	3,013 89	567 59	\$2,446 30
Refund on maintenance account	8 66	.....	8 66
Repairs	6,000 00	5,999 57	43
Clothing	4,500 00	4,499 79	21
Total	\$119,782 55	\$117,326 95	\$2,455 60
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Bakery equipment	\$1,000 00	\$961 00	\$39 00
Boilers and complete equipment	31,500 00	31,495 78	4 22
Two congregate dining rooms..	40,000 00	39,922 00	78 00
Sewage plant	13,500 00	11,539 91	1,960 09
Total	\$86,000 00	\$83,918 69	\$2,081 31
Grant total	\$205,782 55	\$201,245 64	\$4,536 91

The per capita cost of maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year, was \$177.05. The value of the produce grown on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$3,983.71, or \$6.01 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$1,003.37.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—LAFAYETTE.

Col. R. M. Smock, Commandant.

Real estate, 187 acres. Capacity, 915. At the beginning of the year the Home had 1,182 members enrolled. During the year 336 were added to the number enrolled and 279 withdrawn, leaving the enrollment on the last day of the 1908 fiscal year 1,239. Of these 828 were present September 30, 1908. The daily average attendance increased from 749 to 772. The attendance of officers and employes for the year averaged 160.25, but of this number 111.50 were members of the Home on salary.

Under the law creating this Home, all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and their wives and widows, residents of Indiana, are eligible to admission. Under a law enacted in 1905 army nurses may also be received. The State appropriates \$12.50 per month for each member, officer and employe for

current expenses, and is reimbursed to the extent of \$100 a year, allowed by the United States Government for every soldier maintained in a State home.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Cash on hand beginning of fiscal year	\$9,550 85	.....	.....
State per capita allowance..	124,270 88	\$142,093 89	\$1,639 58
Home fund	9,911 74	.....	.....
Salary of Commandant.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Salary of Adjutant.....	900 00	900 00	.....
Earnings	288 00	* 232 00	56 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$146,121 47	\$144,425 89	\$1,695 58
Less permanent improve- ments noted below.....	6,792 41	6,792 41	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$139,329 06	\$137,633 48	\$1,695 58
New building and extraordinary repairs—			
Permanent improve m e n t s (from State per capita allowance)	\$6,792 41	\$6,792 41	.....
New hospital and equipment.	50,000 00	48,910 26	\$1,089 74
Ice and cold storage plant...	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
Engine, boilers and dynamo.	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Governor's contingent fund (engine, boilers and dy- namo)	2,245 00	2,245 00	.....
Trunk line sewer and laterals	6,500 00	6,500 00	.....
Copper wire and poles for outside lighting	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Extension of steam pipes....	1,000 00	995 00	5 00
Painting and repairs.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Remodeling and furnishing old hospital	15,000 00	14,921 18	78 82
Steel water tank.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$105,537 41	\$104,363 85	\$1,173 56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total	\$244,866 47	\$241,997 33	\$2,869 14

*Turned over to the Auditor of State. By deducting this sum and the amount spent for permanent improvements from the State per capita allowance, the actual operating expenses will be found to be \$137,401.48.

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance was \$177.98. The value of the produce raised on the institution grounds and used during the year is estimated at \$590.50, or 76 cents per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$362.75.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME—KNIGHTSTOWN.

Dr. W. T. STOTT, Superintendent.

Real estate, 247 acres. Capacity, 600. At the beginning of the year the Home had an enrollment of 473 children. During the year 52 were added and 69 withdrawn, leaving the enrollment at the end of the year 456. All but 21 of these were present September 30, 1908. The daily average attendance decreased during the year from 444 to 413. The average number of officers and employes during the year was 90.25.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$95,000 00	\$94,864 72	\$135 28
Repairs	5,000 00	4,994 53	5 47
Salaries	3,900 00	3,716 74	183 26
Library	300 00	300 00	.....
Agent's fund	1,000 00	859 98	140 02
Insurance	700 00	700 00	.....
Total	\$105,900 00	\$105,435 97	\$464 03
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
New boilers	\$8,902 50	\$8,902 41	\$0 09
Coal house	3,100 00	2,618 34	481 66
Fencing	682 40	682 40	.....
Total	\$12,684 90	\$12,203 15	\$481 75
Grand total	\$118,584 90	\$117,639 12	\$945 78

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance, was \$255.29. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$5,251.75, or \$12.72 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$3,009.69.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH—FORT WAYNE.

A. E. CARROLL, Superintendent.

Real estate, 564.55 acres. Capacity, 1,207. At the beginning of the year the school had an enrollment of 1,033. To this number 123 were added during the year, and there were 50 withdrawals, leaving the enrollment on September 30, 1908, 1,106. On that date there were 1,096 children present in the school. The daily average attendance of inmates during 1908 increased from 1,019.28 to 1,054.03. The average number of officers and employes was 164.56.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$122,000 00	\$122,000 00	.....
*Maintenance on account of excess population	6,587 86	6,587 86	.....
Repairs and painting.....	7,500 00	7,499 96	\$0 04
Total	\$136,087 86	\$136,087 82	\$0 04
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Addition to custodial cottage for girls (balance)	\$20,557 25	\$20,557 17	\$0 08
Farm land (balance).....	13,325 00	13,325 00	.....
Farm drainage	1,000 00	999 33	67
Electric equipment	6,000 00	5,986 40	13 60
High pressure pump.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Extension of water mains.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Cement walks and floors.....	3,000 00	2,999 97	03
Plastering custodial cottage for boys	4,300 00	4,296 22	3 78
Total	\$53,382 25	\$53,364 09	\$18 16
Grand total	\$189,470 11	\$189,451 91	\$18 20

The cost of gross maintenance for the year was \$129.11 per capita, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$9,976.62, or \$9.47 per capita, and the cost of its production \$7,482.47.

*The amount due as certified by the Board of State Charities according to law, \$6,586.79.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS—NEWCASTLE.

Dr. W. C. VAN NUYS, Superintendent.

Real estate, 1,245 acres. Capacity, 130. This institution was declared open by proclamation of the Governor on August 19, 1907, and the first patients were received September 16, 1907. On September 30, 1908, it had 82 patients enrolled, all but one being present. The daily average attendance for the year was 39.37. The average number of officers and employes during the year was 23.36.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance, per capita	\$11,810 32	\$11,806 85	\$3 47
Maintenance, general appropria- tion	7,242 89	7,242 83	06
Total	\$19,053 21	\$19,049 68	\$3 53
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Buildings and equipment.....	\$75,000 00	\$60,745 88	\$14,254 12
Permanent improvements (gen- eral appropriation)	3,681 01	3,681 01	.....
Total	\$78,681 01	\$64,426 89	\$14,254 12
Grand total	\$97,734 22	\$83,476 57	\$14,257 65

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance, was \$483.86. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year, is estimated at \$2,307.01, or \$58.60 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$1,097.78.

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—INDIANAPOLIS.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Real estate, 89 acres. Capacity, 340. At the beginning of the year the School had an enrollment of 274 children. During the year 67 were added and 53 withdrawn, making the enrollment at the end of the year 288. All of these were present September 30, 1908. The daily average attendance decreased during the year from 315.78 to 291.47. The average number of officers and employes during the year was 93.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$70,000 00	\$69,999 99	\$0 01
Industries	4,500 00	4,139 05	360 95
Total	\$74,500 00	\$74,139 04	\$360 96

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance, was \$254.36. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$1,397.40, or \$4.79 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$838.44.

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—INDIANAPOLIS.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Superintendent.

Real estate, 8 acres. Capacity, 130. At the beginning of the year the school had an enrollment of 125 children. During the year 33 were added and 30 withdrawn, leaving the enrollment at the end of the year 128. All of these were present September 30, 1908. The daily average attendance decreased from 128.37 to 123.38. The average number of officers and employes during the year was 53.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$35,000 00	\$34,999 08	\$0 92
Repairs	2,500 00	2,498 82	1 18
Library	500 00	499 08	92
Industries	3,000 00	2,997 93	2 07
Total	\$41,000 00	\$40,994 91	\$5 09
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
One 125 horse power boiler.....	\$790 00	\$783 66	\$6 34
Setting boiler	200 00	200 00	.....
One stoker	750 00	750 00	.....
One 25 horse power engine.....	240 00	240 00	.....
Addition to laundry.....	1,200 00	1,172 95	27 05
Total	\$3,180 00	\$3,146 61	\$33 39
Grand total	\$44,180 00	\$44,141 52	\$38 48

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance was \$332.26.

STATE PRISON—MICHIGAN CITY.

JAMES D. REID, Warden.

Real estate, 101 acres. Capacity, 1,075. There were 1,128 convicts present September 30, 1908, the daily average attendance for the year having been 1,095.2, an increase over 1907 of 66 in the number present and 77.42 in the daily average attendance. Two hundred and ninety-four prisoners were received and 45 were returned for various reasons during the year. Two hundred and seventy-three were released by discharge or parole. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 59.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$105,570 00	\$105,570 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	20,354 11	20,342 95	\$11 16
Repairs	5,000 00	4,998 39	1 61
Library	500 00	499 55	45
Discharged prisoners	4,000 00	3,990 33	9 67
Paroled prisoners	6,500 00	6,484 29	15 71
Criminal insane	2,880 00	2,880 00	.....
Total	\$144,804 11	\$144,765 51	\$38 60
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Extension of walls (balance) ..	\$10,119 50	\$10,119 50	.....
Extension of walls.....	14,966 45	14,966 45	.....
Chapel (balance)	4,375 97	4,375 97	.....
Cell house (balance).....	5,456 38	5,456 29	\$0 09
Pulsometer or displacement pump (balance)	3,167 48	2,987 34	180 14
Generator, etc. (balance).....	1,891 33	1,890 36	97
Total	\$39,977 11	\$39,795 91	\$181 20
Grand total	\$184,781 22	\$184,561 42	\$219 80

The cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance, was \$132.19 per capita. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$2,284.24, or \$2.09 per capita, and the cost of its production at \$527.62.

INDIANA REFORMATORY—JEFFERSONVILLE.

W. H. WHITTAKER, Superintendent.

Real estate, 20 acres. Capacity, 1,000. There were 1,250 inmates present September 30, 1908, the daily average attendance for the year having been 1,211.55, an increase over 1907 of 75 in the number present and 66.7 in the daily average attendance. Four hundred and twenty-six inmates were received and 31 returned during the year and 382 released by discharge or parole. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 85.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$110,000 00	\$110,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	35,825 64	35,806 55	\$19 09
Repairs	5,000 00	4,744 96	255 04
Trade school	20,000 00	19,586 80	413 20
School of letters.....	7,000 00	6,695 47	304 53
Library and amusements	1,000 00	996 77	3 23
Library (Acts 1908)	1,853 79	1,853 79	.....
Paroled and discharged prisoners	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....
Supervision of paroled prisoners	5,000 00	4,995 50	4 50
Transfer of prisoners.....	177 55	177 55	.....
Total	\$197,856 98	\$196,857 39	\$999 59
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
New roofs and painting (balance)	\$225 89	\$225 88	\$0 01
Water pipe and fire hose (balance)	212 55	164 70	47 85
Repairs and furniture for hospital (balance)	877 90	858 72	19 18
Repairs on foundry building (balance)	4,959 96	4,886 46	73 50
Paving grounds (balance).....	337 54	337 54	.....
Total	\$6,613 84	\$6,473 30	\$140 54
Grand total	\$204,470 82	\$203,330 69	\$1,140 13

The cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance, was \$162.48 per capita. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$602.36, or 50 cents per capita, and the cost of its production at \$233.57.

INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON—INDIANAPOLIS.

MISS EMILY E. RHOADES, Superintendent.

Real estate, $17\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Capacity: prison, 50; correctional department, 100. There were 91 women present on September 30, 1908, the daily average attendance for the year having been 68.41. This shows an increase over 1907 of 43 in the number present and 19.99 in the daily average attendance, due to the opening of the correctional department. One hundred and fourteen women were received and 3 returned during the year, and 74 were released by discharge or parole. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 20.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance
Maintenance	\$14,000 00	\$14,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	2,019 21	2,019 21	.....
Maintenance (Acts 1908)	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Maintenance (Governor's Contingent Fund)	3,539 12	3,539 12	.....
Repairs	3,000 00	2,999 68	\$0 32
 Total	 \$23,558 33	 \$23,558 01	 \$0 32
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Remodeling west wing and power plant (balance)	 \$37,520 00	 \$37,520 00	.....
 Grand total	 \$61,078 33	 \$61,078 01	 \$0 32

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year, was \$344.36. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$600.63, or \$8.78 per capita.

INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL - CLERMONT.

MISS CHARLOTTE DYE, Superintendent.

Real estate, 127 acres. Capacity, 210. There were 235 girls present on September 30, 1908, the daily average attendance having been 218.38. This shows an increase of 22 in the number present and a decrease of 31.59 in the daily average attendance. One hundred and nineteen girls were received and 161 returned during the year, and 258 were placed in homes or otherwise released. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 41.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$38,000 00	\$38,000 00	.....
Maintenance (Acts 1908)	8,000 00	* 7,874 31	\$125 69
Maintenance (Governor Con- tingent Fund)	8,944 95	8,944 95	.....
Discharge, clothing and parole	700 00	699 88	12
Library	300 00	300 00	.....
Total	\$55,944 95	\$55,819 14	\$125 81
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Furnishings and equipment (balance)	\$5,420 29	\$5,419 78	\$0 51
One new cottage	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
Two employes' cottages	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Storehouse and cold storage...	6,500 00	5,598 00	902 00
Fence	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Hennery and piggery (balance)	315 24	315 24	.....
Stand pipe (balance)	132 00	50 70	81 30
Improving grounds, etc. (bal- ance)	3,162 36	3,162 36	.....
Installing boiler, etc.	5,750 00	5,750 00	.....
Live stock, vehicles, etc. (bal- ance)	496 10	496 10	.....
Total	\$52,775 99	\$51,792 18	\$983 81
Grand total	\$108,720 94	\$107,611 32	\$1,109 62

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the daily average attendance for the year, was \$255.61. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$1,310.23, or \$6.00 per capita.

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL—PLAINFIELD.

E. E. YORK, Superintendent.

Real estate, 5277 $\frac{7}{8}$ acres. Capacity, 640. There were 544 boys present September 30, 1908, the daily average attendance for the year having been 566.86, an increase over 1907 of 2.88 in the daily average attendance and a decrease of 1 in the number present. Two hundred and thirty-two boys were received and 222 returned

* \$40.00 of this amount was drawn after the close of the fiscal year.

during the year, and 456 were released by discharge or parole. The average number of officers and employes for the year was 53.17.

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses—	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance	\$75,000 00	\$75,000 00	.....
Maintenance on account of excess population	2,112 93	2,112 90	\$0 03
Maintenance (Acts 1908)	7,000 00	6,999 96	04
Repairs	7,000 00	6,999 85	15
Probation officer (State Agent) ..	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Total	\$92,312 93	\$92,312 71	\$0 22
New buildings and extraordinary repairs—			
Two 150 horse power boilers....	\$5,000 00	\$4,999 69	\$0 31
Two dynamos and engine.....	4,500 00	4,499 98	02
One electric pump.....	1,200 00	1,194 83	5 17
Radiation	3,600 00	3,599 85	15
Changing radiation	2,000 00	1,998 09	1 91
Two additions to power house...	1,500 00	1,499 30	70
New washer, etc. (laundry equip- ment)	500 00	499 71	29
New sidewalks	500 00	500 00	.....
Wagon sheds	300 00	300 00	.....
New band suits.....	300 00	300 00	.....
Repairs to chapel.....	500 00	219 58	280 42
Equipment of new cottage.....	700 00	699 79	21
Equipment of bakery.....	500 00	499 90	10
Total	\$21,100 00	\$20,810 72	\$289 28
Grand total	\$113,412 93	\$113,123 43	\$289 50

The per capita cost of gross maintenance, based on the operating expenses and the average daily attendance for the year, was \$162.85. The value of the produce raised on the institution farm and used during the year is estimated at \$15,985.62, or \$28.20 per capita, and the cost of producing it at \$1,430.00.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, INDIANAPOLIS.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Main- tenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Adminis- tration	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Sub- sistence.	Gross Main- tenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	1,541	1,394.4	\$6 16	\$8 91	\$62 84	\$46 49	\$77 83	\$202 23	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	1,504	1,418.2	6 16	10 53	62 82	42 32	74 34	196 17	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	1,512	1,430.6	6 67	17 29	61 45	39 66	75 40	200 47	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	1,498	1,442.4	6 35	10 21	63 92	53 62	64 59	198 69	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	1,543	1,448.04	6 39	10 36	61 75	58 22	61 47	198 19	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	1,581	1,493.9	4 97	6 69	57 92	49 07	55 39	174 04	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	1,613	1,495.8	5 36	6 69	57 97	45 82	57 99	173 83	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	1,680	1,503.9	3 09	6 65	57 61	33 99	59 57	160 91	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	1,784	1,583	4 99	6 32	53 89	35 62	53 95	154 77	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	1,816	1,619.46	6 21	17 29	55 26	35 55	60 88	175 19	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	1,845	1,668.71	4 69	14 98	53 52	34 10	60 87	168 46	\$2 15	\$177 34
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	1,904	1,720.97	5 74	15 00	53 54	41 87	64 70	180 85	2 03	182 88
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	1,946	1,774.77	5 64	14 72	55 13	34 18	62 78	172 45	2 75	175 20
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	1,982	1,787.64	6 33	14 93	56 34	43 98	62 41	183 99	2 90	186 89
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	2,070	1,832.98	6 15	16 09	55 29	42 93	61 10	181 56	2 96	184 52
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	1,976	1,858.89	6 39	15 29	56 69	41 94	60 59	183 88	1 92	185 80
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	2,035	1,838.00	5 95	14 03	57 17	35 82	57 27	170 24	2 46	172 70
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	2,009	1,838.34	6 92	19.55	68.95	39.77	62.38	197 57	3 21	200 78

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LOGANSPORT.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	414	377.3	\$4.44	\$19.41	\$83.87	\$50.35	\$65.61	\$223.68		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	433	393.9	5.73	14.79	82.54	47.04	65.69	215.79		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	440	413.49	5.38	10.43	81.25	46.61	61.89	205.56		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	507	446.97	5.92	12.61	78.06	48.80	55.71	201.10		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	558	505.25	5.97	21.04	72.81	42.57	45.63	188.02		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	618	553.75	5.17	14.31	68.93	33.03	41.09	162.53		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	632	585.03	3.50	11.29	66.87	29.37	42.90	153.84		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	636	604.45	4.48	10.96	65.94	31.42	43.54	156.34		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	640	606.52	1.97	8.35	68.37	33.40	43.72	155.81		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	731	620.83	2.90	8.05	67.78	39.59	45.70	164.02	\$11.18	\$175.20
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	821	730.39	3.46	8.85	70.99	39.04	52.94	175.28	10.77	186.05
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	824	774.08	4.00	5.03	63.11	38.43	52.60	163.17	10.55	173.72
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	929	791.38	3.41	5.38	68.17	39.87	49.13	165.96	13.21	179.17
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	946	834.89	5.75	3.59	69.19	42.20	50.92	171.65	9.76	181.41
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	952	852.41	5.61	3.76	68.46	39.25	45.85	162.93	16.97	179.90
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	935	848.6	4.20	3.97	73.16	40.52	46.64	168.49	15.59	184.08
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	969	859.05	4.97	4.46	66.12	39.48	45.92	160.95	11.64	172.59
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,084	905.55	4.64	5.33	72.81	40.27	51.56	174.61	14.76	189.37

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, RICHMOND.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.	410	341.9	\$3 07	\$15 70	\$97 98	\$58 46	\$68 16	\$243 37		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.	439	391.1	4 53	22 39	89 34	43 81	57 09	217 16		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.	451	422.38	4 14	6 90	83 10	41 42	65 43	200 99		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.	450	431.44	5 54	26 26	81 48	51 36	55 28	219 92		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.	456	436.4	4 99	35 74	78 85	49 09	48 96	217 63		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.	519	465.6	4 11	22 71	73 00	43 44	50 03	183 29		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.	542	508.9	3 69	19 92	67 15	37 62	46 36	174 65		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.	545	520.9	5 72	9 59	70 44	40 04	53 06	178 85		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.	549	531.6	2 79	9 40	72 05	38 18	56 26	178 68		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.	601	570.3	4 26	8 77	69 93	40 51	56 04	179 21	\$13 66	\$192 87
For the year ending October 31, 1901.	643	616.7	5 64	12 16	74 16	44 59	53 99	190 54	15 02	205 56
For the year ending October 31, 1902.	645	625.04	4 79	6 36	69 21	37 09	56 82	174 27	13 96	188 23
For the year ending October 31, 1903.	694	856.34	4 57	6 08	67 95	35 62	57 62	171 84	16 09	187 93
For the year ending October 31, 1904.	722	886.32	6 34	7 20	66 89	44 42	51 39	176 30	14 92	191 22
For the year ending October 31, 1905.	739	714.55	6 44	6 98	64 57	48 09	51 45	177 53	16 56	194 09
For the year ending October 31, 1906.	751	731.14	5 66	8 16	65 41	45 10	52 17	176 52	17 08	193 60
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.	752	730.17	4 38	7 53	61 03	42 46	46 51	161 91	16 89	178 89
For the year ending September 30, 1908.	789	744.43	6 26	10 00	67 47	42 81	55 35	181 89	16 04	197 93

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, EVANSVILLE.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Deps.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	381	235.5	\$9 72	\$66 85	\$111 52	\$103 81	\$69 03	\$360 93	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	382	359.45	7 02	40 66	78 82	36 37	54 44	217 31	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	402	380.83	6 24	38 53	74 51	39 68	59 36	218 32	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	424	387.49	5 42	27 16	73 90	41 63	57 84	205 95	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	436	401	7 96	30 35	71 05	46 69	55 88	211 93	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	435	402	5 98	25 47	70 37	37 50	51 93	191 25	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	432	400	6 54	14 19	74 43	34 89	60 24	190 29	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	534	459	6 06	8 71	73 62	41 58	56 49	187 36	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	547	494	6 27	8 10	68 99	40 20	59 98	183 44	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	643	546	4 64	9 16	64 23	46 09	60 18	184 30	\$7 48	\$191 78
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	662	582	3 49	8 45	62 96	41 45	53 67	170 02	7 34	177 36
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	666	619.52	4 07	6 46	63 59	33 91	58 94	166 97	8 37	175 34
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	671	617.29	4 11	7 19	62 08	32 27	63 74	169 39	8 45	177 84
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	682	636.98	6 07	6 62	60 19	43 21	55 32	171 41	15 01	186 42
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	684	611.33	6 43	6 25	60 33	47 96	56 65	177 62	8 58	186 20
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	697	642.88	6 04	10 49	62 33	40 31	61 18	180 35	6 52	187 87
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	701	655.33	5 58	9 79	54 63	38 61	57 57	166 18	6 66	172 84
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	721	662.69	6 79	9 06	59 95	36 90	64 35	177 05	6 01	183 06

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

SOLDIERS' HOME, LAFAYETTE.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	513	437.75	\$12 08	\$17 79	\$32 62	\$50 54	\$48 87	\$161 90	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	636	480.5	11 31	11 10	37 47	58 35	50 59	168 82	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	643	525.25	2 59	13 31	42 33	47 54	59 91	165 68	\$2 18	\$167 86
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	694	497	1 79	10 47	47 89	44 62	60 74	165 51	1 21	166 72
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	759	549.5	1 37	9 16	43 10	54 86	58 81	167 30	1 45	167 75
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	811	592	1 18	14 67	40 13	40 01	57 70	153 69	1 55	155 24
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	847	640	1 38	8 94	43 43	48 43	63 08	165 26	59	165 85
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	993	680.25	1 95	7 36	42 67	44 15	57 36	152 49	63	153 12
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	1,136	706	1 20	15 44	45 90	53 69	60 90	177 13	1 64	178 77
For the year ending October 31, 1907.....	1,182	749	1 12	9 42	43 98	43 90	56 94	155 36	1 70	157 06
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	1,182	749	1 12	9 42	43 98	43 90	56 94	155 36	1 70	157 06
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,239	772	1 27	8 77	48 36	50 71	68 87	177 98	.....	.....

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Dep'te.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	587	570	\$31 94	\$2 76	\$46 41	\$58 55	\$70 19	\$209 85		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	624	546.62	19 21	4 94	44 04	43 75	61 85	173 79		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	607	568.72	20 92	3 02	43 52	31 94	67 04	167 04		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	644	556	21 51	5 20	44 64	38 74	69 76	179 85		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	636	569	16 77	5 20	44 06	43 39	66 32	175 74		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	623	550.75	20 34	3 42	45 26	36 18	58 23	163 41		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	639	542.25	19 83	5 45	50 66	38 20	55 26	169 40		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	639	546.25	20 19	8 88	52 34	35 52	54 48	171 41		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	639	560.75	16 80	6 24	51 70	39 46	54 41	168 61		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	641	567	17 73	5 29	51 90	33 32	57 63	165 87	\$3 52	\$169 39
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	630	558.25	19 15	5 37	53 23	32 38	58 34	168 47	4 53	173 00
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	603	541.5	13 58	6 46	55 15	36 96	62 37	174 52	4 87	179 39
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	572	527.5	18 78	6 64	60 16	52 88	60 54	199 00	13 75	212 75
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	577	512.75	13 02	13 65	64 52	51 60	62 73	205 52	10 45	215 97
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	532	491.25	19 70	10 18	67 11	57 89	61 43	216 31	11 30	227 61
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	510	452.5	17 77	11 03	75 73	70 49	61 21	236 30	11 54	247 84
For the year ending October 31, 1907.....	473	444	16 33	10 32	71 01	65 86	56 86	220 48	6 18	226 66
For the seven months ending September 30, 1907.....	476		22 39	12 09	83 03	65 05	72 73	255 29	12 72	268 01
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	456	413								

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, FORT WAYNE.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	377	358.6	\$3 15	\$21 15	\$78 74	\$61 54	\$49 48	\$214 06	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	428	411.6	9 09	23 36	78 56	41 74	45 55	198 30	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	455	423.7	8 06	11 84	79 56	48 77	42 84	191 07	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	488	459.05	12 66	7 71	72 56	59 25	39 19	191 37	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	504	479	10 31	13 88	71 75	48 93	38 26	183 13	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	552	506.4	6 51	14 39	60 90	43 32	26 56	151 68	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	570	538.4	6 42	16 45	64 30	37 60	22 02	156 79	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	568	544.6	7 05	13 24	59 96	44 53	29 17	153 95	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	647	569.4	6 58	8 17	56 60	45 08	32 06	148 49	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	761	656.9	9 08	7 51	53 39	47 26	29 66	146 90	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	845	746.8	6 67	12 33	57 89	44 42	35 78	157 09	\$11 87	\$158 77
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	906	818.5	5 99	4 89	52 50	34 11	29 56	127 05	12 00	169 00
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	1,048	909.3	6 01	5 92	51 87	36 80	30 92	131 52	9 43	136 48
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	1,012	985.97	3 63	5 19	50 82	39 78	29 14	128 56	7 32	138 84
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	1,039	1,016	3 67	6 31	51 40	34 90	31 43	127 71	6 62	135 18
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	1,035	1,017.37	3 70	7 46	52 53	36 18	30 37	130 24	6 13	133 84
For the year ending September 30, 1907.....	1,033	1,019.28	5 28	5 40	47 69	31 30	27 85	117 52	6 72	136 96
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,106	1,054.03	6 12	7 12	52 21	31 11	32 55	129 11	7 31	124 83
									9 47	138 58

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF, INDIANAPOLIS.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Adminis- tration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Sub- sistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	268	281.1	\$4.47	\$10.67	\$105.02	\$40.91	\$51.84	\$212.91		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	264	290	3.84	10.43	104.61	50.29	45.15	214.32		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	261	261.5	5.40	11.81	130.30	51.23	52.30	251.04		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	286	273.25	7.04	17.99	133.01	37.97	42.01	238.02		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	302	283	6.96	17.05	124.70	39.11	38.98	226.80		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	312	300.5	5.65	15.08	118.09	35.39	37.89	212.10		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	317	302	5.25	14.80	111.32	37.16	36.96	205.49		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	327	308.4	5.78	8.50	111.99	39.73	42.56	208.56		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	336	321.8	4.94	9.54	102.07	52.07	37.86	206.48		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	316	321.72	6.19	12.41	116.18	37.56	44.34	216.68	\$5.27	\$221.95
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	318	309.33	6.73	9.79	108.96	40.03	49.62	215.13	4.92	220.05
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	318	313.03	6.45	12.78	118.34	46.15	47.94	231.66	7.81	239.47
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	328	307.30	4.90	10.93	127.98	45.66	46.52	235.99	5.62	241.61
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	343	314.95	3.25	3.17	126.79	55.41	44.58	233.20	5.74	238.94
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	325	323.41	2.83	3.07	123.67	49.56	43.96	223.09	5.09	228.18
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	325	314.02	3.07	5.65	128.74	46.12	41.17	224.75	3.51	228.26
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	274	315.78	2.86	2.90	125.37	50.85	36.08	218.06	3.25	221.31
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	288	291.47	2.78	.....	137.32	51.12	43.14	254.36	4	259.15

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	124	120	\$2 92	\$19 62	\$110 09	\$53 24	\$53 93	\$239 80	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	132	128.6	3 63	2 36	115 55	48 87	56 08	226 49	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	127	126.1	3 41	23 75	122 14	59 24	59 12	267 66	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	112	125.08	4 48	23 97	129 33	46 48	60 62	264 88	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	124	116.12	2 21	26 44	137 40	57 98	66 51	280 54	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	125	124.42	11	50	124 52	59 47	53 18	237 78	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	133	124.11	22	20 84	116 30	59 73	45 63	242 72	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	124	122.5	14	26 80	116 23	53 90	57 90	254 98	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	135	123.7	18	17 02	126 01	52 06	54 05	249 32	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	134	131.7	08	22 65	120 44	49 02	52 53	244 72	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	136	130.08	.....	21 45	126 69	53 63	46 09	247 86	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	127	126.6	52	20 60	133 77	72 72	48 79	276 40	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	126	120.37	09	20 24	145 34	74 69	50 35	290 71	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	137	117.81	.....	29 95	158 78	77 16	52 38	318 27	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	135	128.37	.....	23 90	149 39	65 15	53 65	292 09	.....	.....
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	128	129.01	.....	20 12	160 89	73 01	53 92	309 94	.....	.....
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	125	128.37	.....	17 82	148 98	66 64	52 11	285 55	.....	.....
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	128	123.38	.....	20 25	180 62	62 51	68 88	332 26	.....	.....

STATE PRISON, MICHIGAN CITY.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	800	778	\$6 31	\$5 56	\$48 55	\$27 24	\$45 65	\$133 31		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	764	793 25	6 87	3 64	46 92	26 77	41 86	126 06		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	841	780 49	5 96	3 09	49 30	27 21	42 56	128 12		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	908	927 45	4 19	1 60	41 79	24 72	35 52	107 82		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	854	888 08	5 07	2 57	43 47	27 39	34 10	112 60		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	842	855 25	6 88	7 55	45 49	25 36	31 44	116 92		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	884	899 35	6 37	3 23	42 90	34 31	30 12	116 93		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	782	829	4 22	4 22	45 87	41 80	32 32	128 43		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	769	768 8	6 72	4 55	44 04	48 81	39 69	144 41		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	822	800 68	5 93	4 37	43 12	39 71	38 33	129 46	\$5 55	\$135 01
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	864	851 26	3 36	4 05	43 49	55 06	33 24	139 20	4 55	143 75
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	795	840 61	3 29	5 92	45 93	40 62	37 56	133 32	4 54	137 86
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	751	774 6	4 57	6 39	54 12	44 39	37 33	146 70	3 99	150 69
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	833	795 35	4 47	6 29	57 75	45 26	35 38	149 15	3 81	152 96
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	896	886	6 14	5 64	52 20	42 39	32 25	138 62	3 78	142 40
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	950	918 9	5 26	5 44	51 24	38 71	30 61	131 26	4 24	135 50
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	1,062	1,017 7	5 65	4 50	42 12	36 68	31 59	120 54	3 31	123 85
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,128	1,095 12	5 48	4 56	53 03	33 32	35 80	132 19	2 09	134 28

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

INDIANA REFORMATORY, JEFFERSONVILLE.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.....	610	592.9	\$7.00	\$10.04	\$42.64	\$29.40	\$37.02	\$126.10		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.....	619	592.75	7.72	4.18	43.01	26.18	36.02	117.11		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.....	639	634.74	5.91	2.75	38.33	24.60	37.27	108.86		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.....	770	708	7.69	11.14	33.22	21.04	32.84	105.93		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.....	843	812	8.08	10.57	36.16	21.33	36.99	113.13		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.....	817	826.66	7.01	7.06	35.80	20.17	32.78	102.82		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.....	819	810.83	10.56	2.78	37.43	21.99	40.57	113.33		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.....	941	908.89	7.10	6.98	34.49	25.71	40.48	114.76		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.....	918	940.01	6.65	6.01	39.25	29.18	35.02	116.11		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.....	877	877	5.52	6.71	43.87	39.44	40.03	135.57	\$2.38	\$137.95
For the year ending October 31, 1901.....	897	895	9.65	8.23	41.86	46.02	51.75	157.51	1.72	159.23
For the year ending October 31, 1902.....	923	912.29	5.98	3.59	42.28	37.86	40.97	130.68	2.25	132.93
For the year ending October 31, 1903.....	945	932.37	8.38	5.51	45.63	38.64	39.13	137.29	1.75	139.04
For the year ending October 31, 1904.....	998	975.64	10.31	5.12	52.01	42.59	37.96	147.99	1.00	148.99
For the year ending October 31, 1905.....	1,084	1,044.36	11.29	4.79	59.27	40.73	33.21	149.29	68	149.97
For the year ending October 31, 1906.....	1,093	1,094.84	10.10	4.56	61.12	39.91	32.69	148.38	58	148.96
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....	1,175	1,144.85	7.97	4.00	56.00	43.97	30.12	142.06	58	142.64
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	1,250	1,211.55	9.34	3.92	64.35	44.74	40.13	162.48	50	162.98

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMAN'S PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Deps.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending October 31, 1891.	241	199.2	\$18.25	\$36.78	\$50.72	\$53.81	\$41.14	\$200.70		
For the year ending October 31, 1892.	191	185.98	17.53	31.16	61.96	68.66	36.91	216.22		
For the year ending October 31, 1893.	202	192.98	13.12	2.51	65.72	53.86	36.27	171.48		
For the year ending October 31, 1894.	260	204	21.39	27.12	65.97	58.89	47.22	220.59		
For the year ending October 31, 1895.	305	206.5	20.80	35.50	64.32	55.04	42.25	217.91		
For the year ending October 31, 1896.	332	230.5	14.66	3.94	62.25	54.46	40.39	175.70		
For the year ending October 31, 1897.	312	251.5	18.52	17.81	53.25	36.79	34.66	161.03		
For the year ending October 31, 1898.	319	250.92	15.74	9.76	49.75	45.97	36.32	157.54		
For the year ending October 31, 1899.	309	236.3	17.92	10.40	53.84	51.21	38.02	171.30		
For the year ending October 31, 1900.	304	224.67	14.38	13.85	59.53	44.30	39.90	171.96	\$2.90	\$174.86
For the year ending October 31, 1901.	190	212.75	12.44	18.30	64.90	50.36	41.21	177.21	2.44	179.65
For the year ending October 31, 1902.	227	210.44	9.73	15.26	65.09	63.30	38.17	191.55	3.62	195.17
For the year ending October 31, 1903.	253	239.23	12.54	12.83	60.13	48.70	32.18	166.38	1.67	168.05
For the year ending October 31, 1904.	255	256.09	9.81	9.24	55.07	52.49	30.30	156.91	1.63	158.54
For the year ending October 31, 1905.	292	266.01	12.09	15.22	56.36	47.21	29.06	159.94	1.46	161.40
For the year ending October 31, 1906.	312	309.10	12.11	8.41	54.52	46.75	34.19	155.98	1.88	157.86
For the eleven months ending September 30, 1907.	261	298.39	14.93	9.45	71.36	58.83	37.05	191.62	2.62	194.24

NOTE.—Above institutions were separated July, 1907

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS, NEW CASTLE.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Maintenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Administration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Subsistence.	Gross Maintenance.		
For the year ending September 30, 1908.	82	39.37	\$4 08	\$13 81	\$232 57	\$165 59	\$67 81	\$483 86	\$58 60	\$542 46

INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS.

	POPULATION.		PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.						Farm Products.	Main- tenance, Including Farm Products.
	Enrolled.	Daily Average.	Clothing.	Repairs.	Adminis- tration.	Office, Domestic and Outdoor Depts.	Sub- sistence.	Gross Main- tenance.		
For the year ending September 30, 1908.....	91	68.41	\$16 08	\$48 76	\$140 66	\$95 00	\$43 86	\$344 36	\$8 78	\$353 14

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

Indiana's method of dealing with lawbreakers has by no means reached the ideal. Nevertheless, the past decade has witnessed notable advance in that direction. The legislature of 1897 passed the indeterminate sentence and parole laws. They became operative April 1st of that year. The Prison South at Jeffersonville became the Indiana Reformatory; and the prison at Michigan City, the Indiana State Prison. The new laws provided that men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, who would receive a prison sentence, should be sent to the Reformatory and those over thirty years of age, and all sentenced for treason or murder in the first or second degree, to the State Prison.

The old system of measuring out a definite amount of imprisonment for so much crime was replaced by the new laws. Under them men are committed to the State Prison or to the control of the Reformatory Board of Trustees, to be confined until such time within the maximum term fixed by law for the punishment of the various crimes, as they show satisfactory evidence of reformation. Provision was made for industrial training, and for giving the illiterate the rudiments of an education. The institutions were given authority to appoint agents to visit paroled men and in every possible way encourage them in their efforts to re-establish themselves. In a word, the State, instead of merely imprisoning those who broke her laws, sought by this new system to make better citizens of them. While apparently revolutionary in character, these laws are but an evolution of the principle embodied in the State's constitution of 1816 and again that of 1851, that the treatment of criminals in Indiana should be reformatory and not vindictive.

With each succeeding session of the General Assembly the State's penal system has been modified by laws scarcely less important than those of 1897. The indeterminate sentence has been extended to apply to the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis. Contract labor at the Reformatory has been superseded by trade schools and the manufacture of goods on State account. The juvenile court, contributory delinquency and adult probation laws, as well as notable enactments for the protection of deserted, neglected and dependent children, have been added to the statutes. Laws have been passed authorizing life imprisonment for

habitual criminals and sterilization of confirmed criminals, rapists, imbeciles and idiots. It would seem that provision has been made to meet practically every phase of delinquency, from that of the little child, whose offense might become serious if not met by the juvenile court and the probation officer, to that of the most hardened criminal, whose repeated violations of law make it necessary to deprive him for all time of his liberty.

The majority of these enactments have been in force too short a time to enable us to speak of results. Back of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws, however, is a record of eleven years' operation. Their constitutionality has stood the test of trial in the Supreme Court. They are constantly winning new friends as the people of the State come to understand them and to realize their possibilities. The last meeting of the State Bar Association received a very favorable report from its committee on this subject, which is printed in its proceedings. The results achieved under these laws indicate that their operation is a decided advantage to the State.

In the past eleven years 3,983 men have been paroled from the Reformatory and the State Prison. All of these had received much training and they were released under conditions that imposed honest, law-abiding lives for a period of at least one year each. During the term of their parole they were visited from time to time by agents of the institution from which they had been sent, and they were required to make regular written reports. As shown by the following tabulation, a decided majority of these 3,983 men lived up to the conditions of their parole. Generally unemployed when their offenses were committed, they went from prison to regular employment and during the time they were tested on parole earned for themselves \$1,079,375.40, an average of \$270.99 each.

Operations of Parole Law—April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1908.

	Reformatory.	State Prison.	Total.
Received final discharge.....	1,310	911	2,221
Sentence expired while on parole.....	229	104	333
Returned for violation of parole.....	326	250	576
Delinquent and at large.....	319	106	425
Died	49	30	79
Reporting	227	122	349
<hr/>			
Total paroled	2,460	1,523	3,983
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases.....	26.2	23.3	25.1

Earnings	\$664,996 44	\$414,378 96	\$1,079,375 40
Expenses	580,672 01	302,019 86	882,691 87
<hr/>			
Savings	\$84,324 43	\$112,359 10	\$196,683 53

The parole system has not always proved successful. As shown above, 1,001 or 25.1 per cent. of the total number paroled during the eleven years, violated their paroles. Of these 576 have been returned to prison and 425 are still at large. No one ever claimed or expected that the plan would succeed in all cases. The old system of imprisonment at hard labor, often accompanied as it was by humiliating punishment, was not a success. Many prison wardens who are still working under it testify that a majority of their discharged prisoners return to criminal ways. The new system, however, has had remarkably good results. The records of the Prison and Reformatory show that under the old form of commitment ex-convicts were received at the rate of fifty-eight a year; under the new form, thirty-six a year. In the ten years preceding the passage of the indeterminate sentence law and the establishment of the Indiana Reformatory, there were received at the two State Prisons 8,004 prisoners; in the next ten years, 6,794 prisoners. There is an actual decrease of 1,210, or fifteen per cent., in favor of the latter decade, and this in the face of an increase of approximately fifteen per cent. in the population of the State. No agency but the indeterminate sentence and parole laws and their wise administration can be given the credit for this.

Another striking fact has been brought out by a study of the prison records. The average length of time men remain in confinement is longer under the new form than under the old form of commitment; at the Reformatory seven months, fourteen days longer; at the State Prison one year, four months and twenty-eight days longer. Note that while there has been an increase in both institutions, it is greater at the State Prison than at the Reformatory. It is the State Prison which receives the older and more hardened criminals. A further study of the figures discloses the fact that the increase is due largely to the longer time served by men convicted of such crimes as incest and rape.

These facts prove that the indeterminate sentence and parole laws of 1897 are a far more effective means of dealing with crime than any yet tried in Indiana. With the help of the preventive measures more recently enacted and of more loyal public support, which will come as these laws become better known, it is safe to predict for them even greater success in the next decade.

EPILEPTICS.

Indiana is to be congratulated upon the advanced ground she has taken in establishing a village for epileptics. A commission from Illinois and official representatives of Wisconsin, charged with the duty of making recommendations to the governors of their respective states, have recently visited Indianapolis and the new institution at New Castle. Three buildings for patients have been completed there. These accommodate eighty persons and can care for perhaps fifty more. The eighty patients present on the last day of the fiscal year may be classified as follows:

	Insane.	Feeble-Minded.	No Marked Mental Deficiency.	Aggregate.
Under 16 years.....	—	4	2	6
Between 16 and 45.....	9	29	32	70
Forty-five years and over.....	2	1	1	4
	—	—	—	—
Total	11	34	35	80

So far provision has been made for men only. The natural lay of the land is such as to provide readily for the complete separation of the sexes and the division of those of each sex into three groups. The theory upon which this institution exists is the greatest good to the greatest number of this class of defectives. That theory should be the dominating idea in the evolution of the Village, for its growth should be a development and not a rapid creation. Those for whom the most can be done, who can derive the greatest good from simple village life, who can be taught to lead lives of usefulness and happiness, should be the class sought out and helped. These include men, women and children. The buildings should be plain, inexpensive structures and the life should be simple and wholesome.

In the public institutions of this State there are now 916 epileptics supported at public expense. Of these 341 are in the State hospitals for the insane; 272 in the School for Feeble-Minded Youth; 223 in the county poor asylums, and 80 in the Village for Epileptics. Of these 916 epileptics, 484 are males and 432 females. Classified by ages, there are 63 under 16 years; 612 are between the ages of 16 and 45 years; 241 are 45 years and over. Therefore, by far the greatest number are in the period, under natural conditions, of greatest activity and accomplishment—the age of young adult life.

TABLE NO. 1—EPILEPTICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	INSANE.			FEEBLE-MINDED.			WITH NO MARKED MENTAL DEFICIENCY.			AGGREGATE.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
State Hospitals for Insane.....	194	147	341							194	147	341
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....				104	168	272				104	168	272
County Poor Asylums.....	23	22	45	40	62	102	43	32	76	106	117	223
Village for Epileptics.....	11		11	34		34	35		35	80		80
Total.....	228	169	397	178	230	408	78	33	111	484	432	916

TABLE NO. 2—EPILEPTICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED BY AGES.

	STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.												AGGREGATE.			
	Central.			Northern.			Eastern.			Southern.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Under 16 years.....	52	43	95	34	25	59	9	7	16	27	19	46	1	33	30	63
Sixteen and under 45.....	45	21	66	12	15	27	6	9	15	8	8	16	1	48	63	111
Forty-five and over.....														57	53	110
Total.....	97	64	161	46	40	86	15	16	31	36	27	63	106	117	223	916

	SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.						VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.						COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS.						AGGREGATE.
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 16 years.....	25	29	54	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	33	30	63
Sixteen and under 45.....	79	136	215	70	.....	70	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	48	63	111	319	293	612
Forty-five and over.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	57	53	110	132	109	241
Total.....	104	168	272	80	.....	80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	106	117	223	484	432	916

THE INSANE.

The total number of insane persons reported in Indiana on September 30, 1908, is 5,276. Of these there are 4,236 in the four State Hospitals for the Insane, as follows: Central Hospital, 1,850; Northern Hospital, 938; Eastern Hospital, 779, and Southern Hospital, 669. There are 1,033 who are not in such institutions. Five hundred and forty-two of these are in county poor asylums, 43 are in county jails, 337 are on furlough from the State hospitals, and 118 are at home or with friends as reported by county clerks. All of the four existing State hospitals are full to their capacity and the Central at Indianapolis, which has a capacity of 1,631 and 1,850 patients present, is greatly overcrowded. Besides, there are reported 588 insane persons in the Central district now outside the hospital. Add to this the 219 in the Central Hospital above its capacity and we have 807 patients needing hospital facilities in that district. In the Northern district there are 179 such persons, in the Eastern district 156, and in the Southern district 117. The confinement of these unfortunate insane people in the county poor asylums is greatly to be regretted. While in many they fare as well as could be expected under the circumstances; in most of such institutions there is almost an entire lack of facilities for ordinary care. In some the conditions are indescribably bad, and from time to time reports come to us of harsh or inhuman treatment. It is greatly to be regretted that any insane person should be confined in a jail. The conditions in the county jails in which these mental defectives are sometimes quartered are regrettable beyond description. The lack of care, the solitary imprisonment in a cell or the miscellaneous congregating with all kinds of prisoners where the insane are made the objects of ridicule and torment, are conditions that should bring upon us reproach. Some of these insane have committed suicide in jail, others have beaten their poor bodies against the bars or fallen and bruised themselves upon the floor, others have assaulted their fellow prisoners and even murdered them. All this has happened because we have not made proper provision for these unfortunate brothers of ours. Why should

we not look at this subject aright? Why should not proper provision be made for them?

Within the past twelve months 684 insane persons have been confined within the walls of Indiana jails. The majority of these remained but a short time pending their transfer to the State Hospital for the Insane. A number, however, remain many weeks and even months and years.

A man died recently in the Carroll County jail who had been confined there since 1897. In the Clark County jail at the present time is a man forty-five years of age who has been confined there for two years. On the occasion of a recent visit four insane persons were present. The jail is an old, worn-out building, which should be replaced by a new structure. An insane man was kept in the Fayette County jail more than a year. He killed a fellow prisoner soon after being confined. An insane, epileptic woman has spent several months in the Grant County jail, which has no special provision for this class. The Harrison County jail has had five insane persons within its walls during the past twelve months, yet this building has no proper facilities for the separation of inmates. In the Hamilton County jail is an insane man who has been there since April 7, 1907. An insane, epileptic woman has been an inmate of the Lawrence County jail for two and one-half years. Madison County, which has an old, ill-arranged and entirely inadequate jail, has an insane man imprisoned there and there have been 22 other inmates of this class during the year. A young man 22 years of age has been held in the Posey County jail for the past three months and four others were inmates of the same building during the year. A recent visitor to this institution said of it: "The ventilation is very poor. The windows are very small and are located near the top of the cell house. The cells are quite dark and gloomy." Warrick County jail, which has a special cell for the insane, has had an insane man present since December 27, 1905. There are four insane men in the Wayne County jail. One has spent two and one-half years there; another nearly two years; another one and one-half years, and the fourth ten months. In the Home for Friendless, where the women prisoners of Wayne County are kept, there are four insane inmates.

We are building a new hospital at Madison to be called the Southeastern, but it will not nearly accommodate the 1,150 insane persons now in sight who need proper State care. The State has

done well in making provision for its insane citizens. It has, however, not done all it should do. We should provide and keep available a bed for each 500 of our population if we would treat the problem of insanity in the proper way.

THE INSANE.

DISTRICTS.	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				NOT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			AGGREGATE.
	State Hospitals.	County Poor Asylums.	County Jails.	Total.	On Furlough from State Hospitals.	At Home or with Friends Reported by County Clerks.	Total.	
Central.....	1,850	358	14	2,222	159	57	216	2,438
Northern.....	938	45	6	989	116	12	128	1,117
Eastern.....	779	88	19	886	10	39	49	935
Southern.....	669	51	4	724	52	10	62	786
Total.....	4,236	542	43	4,821	337	118	455	5,276

OFFICIAL OUTDOOR RELIEF IN 1907.

Under a law enacted by the legislature of 1895, the Board of State Charities receives once every three months from each township in the State a report of the quarter's work in helping the poor, sick and needy not in public institutions. This aid is called outdoor relief in distinction from that rendered by institutions, which is known as indoor relief. The reports are made by the township trustees (who are, ex officio, overseers of the poor), on blanks designed to show the full name, age, sex, color, civil condition and nationality of every person aided, the length of his residence in the township, and the date and amount of relief in each instance. If the help given is for a family, the blanks show in addition the sex and age of every person sharing the relief. During the year 1907 a report was received each quarter from every township in the State.

With the close of this year the Board is able to present a summary of the facts gleaned from these reports covering a period of twelve years. The most striking thing about this summary is the decline in the number of persons aided and the amount spent for their relief. There were 71,414 recipients of help from the public funds reported in 1896; 82,235 in 1897, when the reports were more complete than the first set received. The burden upon the taxpayers of helping this small army was \$355,255.29 in 1896 and \$388,343.67 in 1897. Laws subsequently enacted have required the overseers of the poor to investigate the actual needs before aiding those who apply for help; to assist those able to work in finding employment; to refuse help to able-bodied non-residents except by some form of labor; to co-operate with local charitable societies; to tax their own constituents for the money spent, and to report fully to the Board of County Commissioners and to the Board of State Charities their use of the public funds.

Under these laws there has been a notable weeding out of unworthy pensioners on the public treasury, more adequate relief of those in real need, and a decided reduction in the amount collected for this purpose by taxation. In 1906 there were 38,612 persons aided by the township overseers of the poor, as compared with 71,414 in 1896; in 1907, 37,724, as compared with 82,235 in 1897. The money cost of relieving these persons was \$233,612.70

in 1906, as against \$355,255.29 in 1896, and \$227,304.71 in 1907, as against \$388,343.67 in 1897.

This reduction has naturally had its effect on taxation. Prior to 1897 all bills for the relief of the poor were paid by the counties, from a general poor fund, and the expense was equitably distributed among the different townships. For the past ten years, however, each township has been required to care for its own poor, the trustee levying a tax against all the property in his township for that purpose. The following table will indicate the changes which have taken place in the levy for poor relief under the operation of this law. It will be noted that in 1898 the levy in 435 townships was five cents and over. In some of these the rate was occasionally as high as thirty cents on \$100. There were 64 townships in which no levy was required. In 1907 these figures were practically reversed. There were but 78 townships which had a levy of five cents and over, the highest of which was ten cents, and in 335 townships no levy was required. A ten-cent levy was made in the following townships in 1907: Harrison, in Bartholomew County; Brown, in Crawford County; Polk, in Monroe County; Union, in Perry County. The figures for the ten years are as follows:

Year.	No Levy.	Under Five Cents.	Five Cents and Over.	Number o Townships
1898.....	64	515	435	1,014
1899.....	50	607	357	1,014
1900.....	146	644	226	1,016
1901.....	154	620	240	1,014
1902.....	181	611	223	1,015
1903.....	233	617	165	1,015
1904.....	224	649	144	1,017
1905.....	289	581	146	1,016
1906.....	317	593	106	1,016
1907.....	335	603	78	1,016

Taking up more in detail the report for 1907, we find a decrease from the expenses of poor relief in 1906 amounting to \$6,307.99. It is evident that the lack of employment which caused so much distress during the winter of 1907-8, had not begun to be felt at the close of the year 1907.

It is interesting to note how the present trustees, who have now been in office three years, are reducing the expenditures for outdoor poor relief. Their predecessors, during their four years in office, spent an average of \$257,613.16 annually in helping the poor, while the average annual expenditures of the present trustees has been \$236,934.03. The reports for 1907 show that in a

total of 1,016 townships no aid was given in 65; under \$100 was given in 432; between \$100 and \$500 in 430; between \$500 and \$1,000 in 55; between \$1,000 and \$1,500 in 13; and over \$1,500 (reaching in Center Township, Marion County, which contains the city of Indianapolis, to \$6,196.75) in 21.

Attention has frequently been called to the large sums spent for poor relief in certain townships. It will be interesting to note the records of these townships for 1907. One of these was Vincennes Township, in Knox County, containing the city of Vincennes. In 1902 the trustee of that township spent \$7,858.25; in 1904, \$5,498.72. The past three years have seen a steady decrease in the amount given the poor of Vincennes; the expense in 1907 amounted to \$2,111.88. Another township whose record has undergone a noteworthy change is Union in Montgomery County, containing the city of Crawfordsville. In 1905 the trustee of that township spent \$6,825.53 in aiding the poor; in 1907, \$2,985.47. Many similar examples could be cited. No township in the State, however, has made such a reduction in its poor relief as Portage, in St. Joseph County, containing the city of South Bend. In 1897, 1898 and 1899 the trustee spent an average of \$13,805.18 annually. Then a new trustee took charge of the office, who proceeded at once to weed out a long list of unworthy pensioners on the public treasury. The result was a reduction in 1900 to \$2,066.74, and even that sum, low as it was in comparison with former expenditures, has never since been reached. In 1907 Portage Township's outdoor poor cost the public \$1,281.86.

The trustees report 37,724 persons as having shared in the relief given in 1907. The United States Census estimates Indiana's population in 1906 to have been 2,710,898. Using this as a basis, the number of persons aided last year is found to equal one in every 72 inhabitants of the State. As it was calculated that the number aided in 1897 was equal to one in every 31 of the State's inhabitants, this is another index to the remarkable change which the past decade has witnessed in the relief of the poor.

Classified by sexes, 17,877 males and 19,847 females were recipients of public aid. Practically half of these (to be exact, 17,842) were children—8,751 boys and 9,091 girls. Of the remaining 19,882 there were 15,100 between the ages of 17 and 60, of whom 6,570 were men and 8,530 were women; there were 2,354 men and 2,177 women over sixty years of age, and 202 men and 49 women whose ages were not given. Another classification of the males indicates 9,256 under twenty-one years of age, 8,419

known to be over twenty-one years (the voters) and 202 of unknown age.

Aid was given during the year 56,594 times. The white persons helped number 35,385, or 93.8 per cent. of the whole number, and the colored 2,339, or 6.2 per cent. According to the United States Census of 1900, Indiana has 2,458,502 white and 57,960 colored inhabitants. The above figures indicate, therefore, that 1.4 per cent. of the State's white population, and 4 per cent. of the colored population received help in 1907.

There will be found in the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for March, 1908, a compilation of the reports received by the Board of State Charities during the year 1907, arranged by counties and townships. So far as possible all the facts given have been properly classified. The reports are less satisfactory than could be desired in the matter of the nativity and occupation of those aided and the reasons for giving help. In some instances these questions are unanswered. So far as the facts have been reported, however, it will be found that by far the greater number of persons aided were of American birth, that the majority were without a skilled trade or profession and that sickness more frequently than any other reason was given as the cause for asking help.

With the close of the current calendar year the present trustees will have concluded the four-year term of office to which they were elected. The following is the record of their first three years in office:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total number of persons receiving aid	37,724	38,612	45,331
Total number of males receiving aid	17,877	18,237	21,587
Total number of females receiving aid	19,847	20,375	23,744
Total number of times aid was given	56,594	62,859	86,870
Total number of children 16 years and under	17,842	18,185	19,978
Total number of males 17 to 20 years, inclusive	505	485	585
Total number of males 21 to 60, inclusive	6,065	6,045	6,636
Total number of females 17 to 60, inclusive	8,530	8,425	9,324
Number of persons 61 and over.....	4,531	4,757	5,072
Number of males 21 and over.....	8,419	8,885	9,311
Number of families aided	7,984	8,060	9,820
Number of white persons aided.....	35,385	36,260	42,156
Number of colored persons aided....	2,339	2,352	3,175

Nationality.

American	29,591	29,706	31,905
Irish	688	845	867
German	1,736	1,818	2,060

Principal Reasons for Giving Relief.

Lack of employment	390	488	622
Sickness and burials.....	8,066	8,350	9,802
Old age	1,393	1,573	2,188
Widowhood and nonsupport.....	1,229	1,221	2,032
Insanity or idiocy.....	87	180	287
Blind, deaf or crippled.....	789	846	1,167
Number given transportation.....	1,037	1,758	2,235

Occupation of Those Aided.

Farmers	31	70	350
Housekeepers	926	1,077	1,258
Skilled trades	730	791	809
Clerks, agents, office employes.....	55	37	57
Professions	61	84	88
Laborers	7,989	8,025	7,991

Cost of Relief.

Total value of aid given.....	\$227,304 71	\$233,612 70	\$249,884 68
Average value of aid to each person aided	6 03	6 05	5 51

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Ladies and Gentlemen—The theory upon which our Board was created is that it shall be an unpaid, bi-partisan board, having a paid secretary and such assistants as are necessary to carry on the work.

This board is given the fullest authority that the legislature can bestow, to visit and inspect the institutions, to investigate the conditions that exist and to report, suggest, advise and recommend what it deems is for the best interest of all concerned. It is the duty of such a board to inform itself of the best that is being advocated and practiced in all lines of charitable effort; to inform the public of those things that should be done or left undone in order to secure better conditions or to achieve more satisfactory results. In its work it is wise to adopt as a guide the principle that it is better to prevent undesirable conditions by helpful suggestions than to have them grow until they become a public scandal. Let it be definitely understood that a Board of State Charities, as generally recognized, is not an administrative body. Its duties are purely supervisory, and it is not clothed with authority to compel the execution of its recommendations. We would not have it so. As a last resort, it has the right to appeal to that powerful weapon against wrong, publicity through the press, and wrong can not exist when fully exposed to the public view. It is the duty of such a board to represent the public; to see that every inmate of every public institution, local or state, receives proper care; that every institution is properly conducted; that the public funds are wisely administered. On the other hand, it is a source of strength to the management in protecting it against unjust criticism.

As a matter of fact, the work of our Board proper is (a) that contemplated in the original law passed by the legislature of 1889: the supervision of the whole system of public charities; (b) the administration of the dependent children law of 1897 and its subsequent amendments and supplementary acts; (c) co-operation of the secretary in the direction of the compulsory education or truancy law of 1897 and the amendments thereto.

The demands under the first two are great and continually

growing. We simply cannot meet them all. We do the best we can with that which seems most important or most urgent. We are in great need of one or two more persons on our office force, one of whom should be competent for the inspection of institutions when needed. Our agents are faithful workers, but they cannot do all the work that devolves upon them. It is wholly impossible to do all that should be done. The children that have been placed in family homes need more frequent visiting. It is for the good of the children; it is for the best interest of the State. While the law requires the various child-saving agencies to find homes for their wards, most of them have relaxed their efforts in that particular and seek to have the agents of this Board do that work. Our agents are always glad to render any service they can, but there is work enough for every institution and organization in the State. There is work for all, so let none of us shirk our duties.

The work under the compulsory education law remains about the same. It does not require any great amount of time each year. This duty is one that came unsought into this office. It would be perfectly agreeable could we be relieved of it. The law is a good one. While in its administration much good is being done, it would be more effective if put upon a plane somewhat akin to that of the original law of 1897.

So far as possible, the institutions have been visited the past year. The number visited is not as large as usual on account of the illness of the Secretary. However, by the kindness of the members of the Board in making visits and investigations and with the aid of Prof. A. R. Charman, of Terre Haute, for several years a member of the Vigo County Board of Charities and Correction, who by your authority I employed as a visitor to county institutions during a part of the past summer, a large amount of outside work has been done. With the fine help given by Miss Laura Greely, chief clerk, and the other clerks, the office work has been well kept up. The State Agency has been most of the year under the direction of Miss Mary Carmichael, as Acting State Agent. She and the other agents have rendered good service. Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, of Plainfield, who was employed on January 28th as an agent, was given charge of the work of the State Agency August 15, 1908.

Addresses have been delivered and meetings attended in various places by members of the Board and the Secretary. Many

invitations, however, had to be declined. The Secretary by invitation attended and delivered addresses at the Ohio State Conference of Charities and Correction, the Virginia State Conference of Charities and Correction, the National Conference of Charities and Correction and the Monday Club of Cincinnati, Ohio. Within our own State he has spoken at different places to charity workers, churches, teachers and clubs. The value of meetings of local workers cannot be overestimated. They should be encouraged at every opportunity.

On April 20th and 22nd I accompanied the Governor and the Tuberculosis Commission on a visit to the proposed sites for the Tuberculosis Hospital. The Commission had previously investigated upwards of thirty sites and had eliminated all but five. We visited one site at Laurel, two at Spencer, one at Greencastle and one at Rockville. A very careful examination of each site and an estimate of its availability were made. The Commission finally selected the last named site.

The question of new buildings was taken up with officers from several counties. Plans have been submitted as required by law for new jails in Lake and Laporte counties. These after consultation with the boards of county commissioners and the architects were redrawn and passed upon favorably by the Board. We have also examined plans for new buildings at the Indiana Girls' School and for a new cottage at the Indiana Village for Epileptics. Our Board, through its Committee on Hospitals for Insane, believing that the location of the new dining rooms at the Southern Hospital was objectionable, strongly advised against it. The new jail in Warren County has been finished. The Floyd County jail has been remodeled. This has been a disgrace for the past half-century. It can never be a satisfactory building, but the improvements made are so helpful that we take pleasure in commending them. The Vigo County jail is also being remodeled. The new poor asylums in Clark, Parke and White counties have been completed and that in Dekalb County is under construction.

We are accustomed to hear favorable expressions regarding the progress of the public charities and the charities laws of our State. That there have been great changes for the better in the past fifteen years and that our legislature has enacted a number of wise and progressive laws we know. Yet there are conditions existing of which we cannot be proud and others that are a disgrace to the locality, a reproach to the State. When in some of

our county jails there is really no separation of the sexes so far as results are concerned; when the quarters are crowded far beyond their capacity and prisoners are "stacked up," to use the words of one sheriff—what excuse can we give for such shocking conditions? When in some of our poor asylums the insane are shackled, or whipped, or locked up in unsanitary rooms that are overrun with vermin—this is to our shame. When in some orphans' homes normal children are kept for years, to eat the bread of dependence and lack the influence of proper family homes to fit them for independent lives, it is an injustice to the children and to the State. When in some counties men and women decline to accept appointment upon boards of county charities and other local boards and are willing to see these things continue, they are putting aside a form of personal service that would result in much good to their fellow men and to the public.

These things should not be. Our jail system is a reproach to our people. The poor asylum conditions in many places are indescribably bad. We are not doing as efficient work in finding homes for children as some of our neighboring States. In many counties the great possibilities of local boards for good, and the chance afforded for real, helpful, personal service have not been recognized. We need to work to better conditions. To do this the creation of a proper public sentiment is necessary. Our people should be aroused. If they knew things as they are and their consequences, they would not stand for them. Their voices and their energies would be exerted in behalf of better conditions.

There are now Boards of County Charities in 75 counties. There are 17 counties that have none. Of the 75 boards that have been appointed, 57 reported last year, 7 reported just before the year began and 11 are inactive. Those counties with inactive boards are as follows: Blackford, Brown, Fayette, Huntington, Kosciusko, Perry, Porter, Posey, Scott, Shelby, Tipton. In the following counties there are no boards: Boone, Dekalb, Fountain, Jennings, Lake, Marshall, Martin, Montgomery, Noble, Ohio, Pulaski, Ripley, Starke, Steuben, Switzerland, Union, Whitley.

There are boards of children's guardians in 56 counties, according to the reports received at our office. Twenty-nine of these boards make reports as the law provides. New boards have been appointed in Clinton and Greene counties recently. The boards in Miami, Parke, Vermillion, Benton, Delaware, Sullivan,

Morgan, Clark, Floyd and Franklin deserve special mention for their activity.

Under the laws of 1907, no child can be made a public ward except by the juvenile court. Therefore it practically means that the judge of every circuit court in the State outside of Marion County is required to establish a juvenile court in his county. So far as we can learn, many of the judges have done so. We desire again to call attention to the uniform blanks, prepared by this Board with the assistance of the Attorney-General and published in the bulletin for June, 1907, for the proper administration of the laws relating to dependent, neglected and delinquent children and for the use of the juvenile court. We have also prepared a set of record books for the juvenile court. These should be helpful in securing the best results under the administration of these laws. Fifty-six counties have probation officers.

The work of the orphans' homes has been very much as usual. On the last day of the fiscal year there were 1,633 public wards in the various institutions which receive this class of children. In the matter of co-operation there has been some improvement. The associations are not doing all they can to find homes and few are visiting their children as the law provides. In some counties the orphans' home has been an item of considerable expense and in others the number of children has run down to a very low figure. In these counties the sentiment is in favor of closing such homes, but in several other counties there is a sentiment in favor of establishing orphans' homes. Among these may be mentioned Wayne, Elkhart, Adams and Howard. This we feel is due in some measure to a lack of activity among the existing institutions in placing children in families. There is no need for additional orphans' homes. In fact, the capacity of institutions at present receiving public wards is far greater than the demand made upon them. There are approximately 1,200 beds now in children's institutions of the State which are unoccupied and are available.

There are frequent requests for the agents of this Board to find homes for children that are in institutions. Sometimes complaints are made on account of their not doing so or at least not finding them as promptly as some persons think they should. Inasmuch as the law under which the agents act requires them to distribute their services equitably among the several counties, it will occur to any persons of thoughtful mind that if this is done not many children can be placed for any one county during the

year. However, there are some counties that do not require the services of the agents and this from time to time gives them an opportunity to render additional service in counties where it is needed.

The usual work connected with the administration of the compulsory education law has been carried on during the year. Mr. C. N. Kendall, Superintendent of the Indianapolis City Schools, has served as secretary of the State Truancy Board and your secretary as president. The third member of the Board is the county superintendent of schools in each county. All appointments of officers are made by the local Board of Education. The work carried on in this office includes considerable correspondence and the collection and publication of the annual reports of the various truant officers. On subsequent pages of this report will be found an article on this subject, with statistics of the work done in each county.

The usual pamphlet was prepared this year for Prison Sunday and sent out to the ministers in different parts of the State. There is an increasing interest in the observance of the last Sunday in October as Prison Sunday. Those who have observed it once generally desire to continue the practice. The pamphlet which is distributed by the Board of State Charities contains valuable information for the congregations and is helpful to every citizen.

We have been honored in the past year by visits from prominent and well-known workers in the field of charities. It is a pleasure to have these persons with us. Among our visitors during the past year was a committee from the new Virginia Board of State Charities, which inquired into our methods of work; a representative of the Illinois Board of State Charities, who spent some time studying our records; Miss Mary K. Connyngton, a special agent of the Bureau of the Census; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, special agent of the United States Department of Justice; Mr. G. Halfred Von Koch, of Sweden, who was studying the work of Boards of State Charities and the administration of outdoor poor relief; and Dr. Thomas J. Riley, of the University of Missouri, a representative of the Russell Sage Foundation, who was studying official poor relief. In addition to these, we have received a request from Dr. H. H. Hart, of Chicago, another representative of the Russell Sage Foundation, who is studying the work of placing children in family homes in the United States. While Dr. Hart intends to study the work of the whole country, he will

specialize on six states, Indiana being one of the six. I have offered him the facilities of the office for the work in Indiana. A commission appointed by the legislature of Maine to inquire into the work of Boards of State Charities also interviewed some of our members regarding the value of such a board. From many other states inquiries regarding our laws and our work have been received.

There is a continual, spreading interest in the work of local charities, both in the counties and in the smaller cities and towns. This is evidenced by greater activity on the part of some of the existing organizations and by the establishment of new charity organization societies in Bedford, Greensburg, Franklin and Brazil. Much interest has been aroused along this line in Marion and the probability is that a charity organization society will be established there soon. There are now twenty cities and towns in Indiana which support organizations of this character. These are: Anderson, Bloomington, Columbus, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Knightstown, Kokomo, Lafayette, Muncie, New Albany, Peru, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute, Greensburg, Bedford, Princeton, Franklin, Brazil. It will be noted that such cities as Logansport, Hammond, Michigan City, Huntington, Elkhart, Connersville and Shelbyville have no local organization of this kind.

New interest in general hospital building has been manifested during the year just closed. The Good Samaritan Hospital was opened in Vincennes on February 11th. This is the latest hospital to be erected under the county hospital act of 1903. It was built and equipped at a cost of more than \$50,000. The public hospital at Bloomington has been found inadequate and is to be enlarged. The Putnam County Hospital Association filed articles of association with the Secretary of State on February 26. The association proposes to establish a hospital at Greencastle. At the City Hospital in Indianapolis an addition has been built. The new Methodist Hospital, located at Sixteenth Street and Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, was dedicated April 29. A private institution for the treatment of tuberculosis has recently been established on a tract of twenty-two acres of land, about twelve miles west of Indianapolis. It is called the Rockwood Tuberculosis Sanitarium and is owned by some Indianapolis medical men.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to the public press for its uniform courtesy and for its great help in our work.

The office force is composed as follows: Miss Laura Greely, chief clerk, and Misses Moffett Richards, Mabel Whisner, Anna L. Vesey and Grace P. Hargitt, clerks. The work of the Board for dependent children is carried on by W. S. Reynolds, State Agent, and Mark A. Smith, Miss Mary Carmichael and Miss Leila M. Thomas, agents. I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful work of these assistants.

In closing permit me to thank you for your advice and assistance and for the confidence you have shown in me in many ways.

Respectfully,

AMOS W. BUTLER,
Secretary.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The following facts have been gathered from quite full reports received from 108 of the 110 truant officers in the State for the school year 1907-8. The two delinquents are the officers of Clinton and Fayette counties. Nor was a report received from Ohio County. The officer appointed failed to qualify and no work was done.

The 108 officers who have been engaged the past school year in enforcing the truancy law report a total of 26,181 children brought into school through their efforts. These figures indicate simply those who were brought into school by the officers, and not those who attended because the law required them to do so. Of the number reported, 24,673 were placed in public schools and 1,508 in private schools. The salaries of the truant officers amounted to \$32,502.50. Aid was given to 7,506 of the children who came under the care of the truant officers, in order that they might go to school, the reported cost of such aid being \$21,968.01. The aggregate expense of officers' salaries and of aid given the children was but \$54,470.51, making the entire cost \$2.08 for each child brought into school by the officer. The average amount of assistance given to children was \$2.92.

Taking into consideration the large number of children affected, the number of prosecutions under the truancy law was surprisingly small. There were but 289 during the year. Of these 266 were successful and 22 unsuccessful, while one was still pending at the close of the year.

The above figures are summarized in the following tabulated statement:

Number of truant officers	110
Number of days spent in service.....	16,196 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of visits made.....	66,072
Number of pupils brought into school—	
To public schools	24,673
To private schools	1,508
	<hr/>
Total	26,181
Number of children aided—	
To attend public schools.....	7,294
To attend private schools	212
	<hr/>
Total	7,506

Number of prosecutions—

Successful	266
Unsuccessful	22
Pending	1

Total	289
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Cost of administering the law—

Salaries to truant officers.....	\$32,502 50
Assistance to children.....	21,968 01

Cost per capita for children brought into school.....	\$2 08
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Cost per capita of assistance given.....	2 92
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COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES—FOR 1907-8.

COUNTIES.	No. of Officers.	No. Pupils Brought Into School.	Attend- ing Private Schools.	Attend- ing Public Schools.	No. of Visits.	No. Given Assist- ance.	No. Assisted Attend- ing Private Schools.	No. Assisted Attend- ing Public Schools.	Cost of Assistance.	No. Days Spent by Truant Officers.	Allow- ance Made by Truant Officers.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	No. of Prosecu- tions Successful.	No. of Prosecu- tions Unsuc- cessful.	No. of Prosecu- tions Still Pending.
Adams.	1	179		179	245	31		31	\$54 51	116	\$232 00	5	4		
Allen.	2	724		643	1 705	46	2	44	112 80	486	972 00	14	14		1
Bartholomew.	1	528	4	524	574	12		12	22 00	160	320 00				
Benton.	1	58	3	55	80	13		10	65 00	49	98 00				
Blackford.	1	70		70	150	60		60	180 00	150	800 00				
Boone.	1	25		25	361	43		43	130 16	127	234 00				
Brown.	1	20		20	1	5		5	12 00	3	6 00				
Carroll.	1	85		85	91	47		47	63 75	77	154 00	1	1		
Cass.	1	75		75	150	62		62	167 41	123	246 00				
Clark.	2	547	122	425	792	87		87	207 13	346	692 00	8	8		
Clay.	1	370	12	358	686	24		24	204 75	180	360 00	4	4		
Clinton.	1														
Crawford.	1	95		95	175	14		14	12 45	54	100 00	3		3	
Davess.	1	239	9	230	112	113		113	194 00	176	352 00				
Dearborn.	1	235	5	230	517	87		87	249 75	360 00		3	3		
Deratur.	1	330		330	522	160		160	816 64	154	308 00	4	4		
Dekab.	1	242	25	217	1 231	71	4	67	276 49	203	406 00	2	2		1
Delaware.	1	215	20	195	715	238	40	198	302 00	179	358 00	2	2		
Dubois.	1	94		94	504	10		10	34 25	120	240 00	1	1		
Elkhart.	2	137	2	135	1 066	102		103	193 05	345	688 00	3	2	1	
Fayette.	1														
Floyd.	2	591	31	560	2 521	247		247	390 08	368	736 00	35	35		
Fountain.	1	292	2	290	345	72		72	278 21	190	360 00	17	17		
Franklin.	1	62		62	50	4		4	16 50	41	82 00				

Fulton.....	1	84	84	212	38	.....	38	61 59	180	360 00	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	1	52	51	569	149	.....	149	365 00	175	350 00	.....	1	.....
Grant.....	1	281	284	780	566	.....	566	822 55	325	650 00	.....	2	.....
Greene.....	2	91	91	123	57	.....	57	95 65	148½	297 00	.....	1	.....
Hamilton.....	1	201	201	354	49	.....	49	176 20	121	242 00	.....	3	.....
Hancock.....	1	25	25	308	24	.....	24	*	115	226 00	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	1	107	87	147	34	.....	34	*	133	266 00	.....	.....	.....
Hendricks.....	1	15	15	250	20	.....	20	304 43	102	204 00	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	1	67	67	191	87	.....	87	270 89	71	142 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	1	**	.....	670	167	.....	167	302 26	126	252 00	.....	6	.....
Huntington.....	1	18	16	354	16	.....	16	29 50	120	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1	164	164	220	**	.....	.....	468 66	136	272 00	.....	.....	.....
Jasper.....	1	78	75	56	6	.....	1	15 00	56	112 00	.....	1	.....
Jay.....	1	178	171	412	63	.....	63	18 75	159	256 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	1	1	1	200	108	.....	108	480 00	190	380 00	.....	.....	.....
Jennings.....	1	81	80	102	45	.....	45	257 32	75	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	1	450	450	560	35	.....	35	205 00	169	338 00	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	1	49	41	892	73	.....	57	124 35	148	296 00	.....	2	.....
Kosciusko.....	1	167	167	194	4	.....	4	3 00	111	222 00	.....	.....	.....
Lagrange.....	1	172	164	151	11	.....	11	*	54½	109 00	.....	1	.....
Lake.....	2	499	464	692	38	.....	38	117 84	315	630 00	.....	31	.....
Laporte.....	2	209	186	1,321	30	.....	25	22 50	340	680 00	.....	16	.....
Lawrence.....	1	562	562	636	1	.....	1	1 99	155	310 00	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	3	1,794	4,283	4,718	789	.....	745	2,018 40	581	1,162 00	.....	6	.....
Marion.....	6	3,312	3,103	9,251	287	.....	280	487 56	1,399	2,798 00	.....	33	.....
Marshall.....	1	131	131	497	18	.....	18	35 00	159	318 00	.....	4	.....
Marlin.....	1	121	109	97	47	.....	47	150 00	121	242 00	.....	.....	.....
Miami.....	1	189	189	579	136	.....	136	324 62	158	316 00	.....	3	.....
Monroe.....	1	24	24	880	70	.....	70	118 10	150	300 00	.....	5	.....
Montgomery.....	1	76	73	396	106	.....	103	483 88	138	276 00	.....	.....	.....
Morgan.....	1	125	125	623	91	.....	91	239 38	121	242 00	.....	1	.....
Newton.....	1	48	48	.....	6	.....	6	15 00	72	144 00	.....	.....	.....
Noble.....	1	125	124	323	23	.....	23	170 00	123½	247 00	.....	8	.....
Ohio.....	***	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Orange.....	1	411	411	299	28	.....	28	69 33	125	250 00	.....	4	.....
Owen.....	1	30	30	664	15	.....	15	40 00	130	260 00	.....	.....	.....

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Officers.	No. Pupils Brought Into School.	Attend- ing Private Schools.	Attend- ing Public Schools.	No. of Visits.	No. Given Assist- ance.	No. Assisted Attend- ing Private Schools.	No. Assisted Attend- ing Public Schools.	Cost of Assistance.	No. Days Spent by Truant Officers.	Allow- ance Made by Truant Officers.	No. of Prosecu- tions Suc- cessful.	No. of Prosecu- tions Unsuc- cessful.	No. of Prosecu- tions Still Pending.
Facke.....	1	183	.....	183	226	50	.....	50	333.72	100	200 00	1	.....	.....
Perry.....	1	164	17	147	289	78	17	61	284 00	190	380 00	9	6	3
Pike.....	1	300	.....	300	100	100	.....	100	5 50	120	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....	1	55	6	49	889	35	.....	35	108 39	176	352 00	2	.....	.....
Posey.....	1	43	.....	43	1,260	46	.....	46	282 48	190	380 00	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	1	196	7	189	219	17	.....	17	46 58	180	360 00	.....	1	.....
Putnam.....	1	63	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	28 80	128	256 00	6	.....	.....
Randolph.....	1	375	.....	375	685	69	.....	69	185 00	70	140 00	.....	.....	.....
Ripley.....	1	125	5	120	75	5	.....	5	15 00	120	240 00	.....	.....	.....
Rush.....	1	106	6	100	1,997	24	.....	24	88 51	150	301 00	4	4	.....
Scott.....	1	1,233	.....	1,253	98	60	.....	60	120 00	93	186 50	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	1	48	2	46	430	100	.....	100	8 00	150	300 00	.....	.....	.....
Spencer.....	1	50	.....	50	25	3	.....	3	375 00	70	140 00	4	1	3
Starke.....	1	133	.....	133	105	1	.....	1	1 75	140	280 00	1	1	.....
Steuben.....	1	105	2	103	53	4	.....	4	4 75	90	181 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	3	1,309	237	1,072	5,411	116	12	104	411 35	590	1,180 00	10	10	.....
Sullivan.....	1	286	.....	286	653	102	.....	102	408 52	112	344 00	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	178	2	.....	2	50	140	280 00	4	4	.....
Tippecanoe.....	2	282	36	216	589	169	37	132	306 95	313	607 00	.....	.....	.....
Tipton.....	1	85	.....	85	345	61	.....	61	282 51	135	270 00	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	37	.....	37	143	15	.....	15	47 00	29	58 00	.....	.....	.....
Vanderburgh.....	3	419	8	411	4,350	409	9	400	1,214 47	565	1,130 00	9	9	.....
Vermillion.....	1	197	.....	197	528	21	.....	21	56 00	132	264 00	.....	.....	.....
Vigo.....	1	1,352	17	1,335	3,380	675	10	665	4,193 81	400	800 00	2	2	.....

Wabash.....	1	104	.....	104	300	142	.....	142	495 00	180	.....	.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....
Warren.....	1	68	.....	68	380	38	.....	38	83 00	177	.....	.....	.....	354 00	.....	.....
Warrick.....	1	8	.....	8	380	27	.....	27	87 50	120	.....	.....	.....	340 00	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	140	.....	140	280	20	.....	20	40 00	44	.....	.....	.....	88 00	.....	.....
Wayne.....	1	41	3	38	1,177	235	2	233	323 44	171	3	3	342 00	.....	.....	.....
Wells.....	1	440	.....	440	720	58	.....	58	98 56	113	1	1	226 00	.....	.....	.....
White.....	1	43	2	41	409	17	.....	17	27 45	220	.....	.....	440 00	.....	.....	.....
Whitley.....	1	48	.....	48	143	9	.....	9	28 00	160	.....	.....	320 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	110	26,181	1,508	24,673	66,072	7,506	212	7,294	\$21,968 01	16,196½	289	266	22	\$32,502 50	22	1

†No report received. *Amount of assistance not reported. **Number of children not reported. ***No officer appointed and no work done.

THE COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS.

Why are there practically twice as many men as women in the county poor asylums? In a total population of 3,278 on August 31, 1908, the men numbered 2,167 and the women 1,111. In some counties nearly all the inmates are men. In Carroll County there are 17 men and 2 women; in Cass, 41 men and 4 women; in Jasper, 13 men and 3 women; in Newton, 7 men and 1 woman; in Porter, 15 men and 3 women; in Tipton, 14 men and 3 women. There are but eleven counties in the State where these conditions do not exist, and even in these the number of women is but slightly in excess of that of men. The Adams County Asylum has 18 women and 16 men; the Bartholomew County, 13 women and 11 men; in Fayette, 13 women and 7 men; in Hamilton, 20 women and 19 men; Hancock, 9 women and 6 men; Lagrange, 6 women and 5 men; Madison, 25 women and 22 men; Morgan, 17 women and 16 men; Ohio, 2 women and 1 man; Pike, 12 women and 9 men; Scott, 7 women and 4 men.

These facts have been culled from the records of the Board of State Charities, to which every poor asylum in the State sends each quarter a report containing the name and something of the history of each inmate received. A striking thing in connection with these institutions is the slight change from year to year in the number of inmates. A glance through the records of the past fifteen years will disclose the fact that the population has remained practically stationary. This becomes surprising when we realize that in the same period the population of the State has increased from 15 to 20 per cent.

The number of inmates on August 31st of this year is an increase of 113 over the population on the same day of the preceding year and is in fact the highest number reported for that day for the past twelve years. Classified by age, 1,621, or nearly one-half the population, are sixty years of age and over. There are 40 under seventeen years. Those between the ages of seventeen and sixty, which is usually the productive period, are practically all incapacitated in some way. Of the entire number of inmates, 1,588, or almost one-half, are insane, feeble-minded or epileptic. In the remaining 1,690 there are 1,606 who are paralyzed or crip-

pled, deaf, blind, sick or feeble through old age, while only 84 are reported as being able-bodied. These figures show plainly that shiftless, able-bodied paupers are not being housed at the expense of the public, but that the asylums are being legitimately used for the care of those needing their protection. It is indeed unfortunate that so many insane and epileptic must be cared for in these institutions, but until the State makes increased provision for them in State institutions there is no other place for them.

We lack hospital facilities for the care of the sick and invalids in most of the poor asylums. In the larger counties, at least, there is need of trained nurses to care for hospital cases.

With but few exceptions, all the poor asylums in the State have been visited during the past year by a representative of the Board of State Charities or by the various Boards of County Charities, and reports of these visits have been or will be published by the Board. The Board has been gratified to learn of the better conditions found in a majority of the counties; yet in many there are serious defects to be remedied and in others radical changes to be made before it can be said that Indiana is doing her full duty toward those who must seek the shelter of the county poor asylum.

Among the worst poor asylums in the State are those in Spencer, Harrison, Daviess, Shelby, Clay, Carroll and Lake counties. As an example of especially bad conditions, Warren County may be cited. Last winter this institution was not heated. It is provided with a heating plant, but this for the sake of economy was not used. Water stood a foot deep in the furnace room, and the rooms above could not be used because of dampness. The only light at night came from one oil lamp in the dining room. The three bath tubs in the building had no attachments and the inmates did not bathe. The food was very poor and only two meals a day were served. Rats infested the place and various things had to be weighted down to prevent their being carried off.

Many of these wretched old asylums are in the hands of superintendents who want to do the right thing, but find it impossible because of the lack of facilities and of interest and support on the part of higher authorities in the county.

In happy contrast to the asylums just mentioned are those in St. Joseph, Porter, Marshall, Adams, Madison, Parke, Henry, Kosciusko, Benton, Orange, Clark, Dubois, Posey and some other counties. These institutions are intelligently administered and

well kept. They are clean and home-like. The care of the inmates is the first consideration.

On the whole, the tendency throughout the State is toward a higher standard of management. Under a wise provision of law, all plans for new buildings must be submitted to the Board of State Charities and this is resulting gradually in buildings planned according to the best ideas of modern asylum construction. The law of 1899, providing for more business-like methods of management and for a two-year term of office for the superintendent, is also proving most salutary. Too much credit can not be given the various Boards of County Charities, whose duty it is to visit and inspect these institutions and to keep the public informed, through the press, of their actual condition.

REPORTS OF VISITS TO POOR ASYLUMS.

Franklin County Poor Asylum, Brookville. Visited October 4, 1907. A. J. Shriner, superintendent. The superintendent's family consists of his wife and two children. The population at this time is 33,—20 males and 13 females, five of whom are insane. There is a garden of seven or eight acres, which is fairly good, also an orchard, a few grapes and plenty of blackberries. The sexes are separated, there being a separate building for the men. They also have separate dining rooms. The main building was clean, but in the men's building the floors and some of the beds were dirty. Both departments were infested with bugs. The inmates varied in cleanliness. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates bathe every Saturday in wash tubs. There is ample clothing for the summer, but the winter supply has not yet been purchased. The bedding consists of straw ticks, sheets, blankets and some comforts. In the women's department feather beds are used. The beds are mostly of iron. Kerosene lamps are used for lighting and steam for heating. The ventilation is from the windows and doors. The food served consists of pork, beef, (or chicken on Sunday), home-made bread, and mush in cold weather. There are not enough vegetables furnished the inmates. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed for the poor asylum and the orphans' home. Some reading matter is furnished. Religious services are not held. There is a new record, which is well kept.

The main building of the poor asylum is a one and two-story brick, metal-roofed structure and the men's building is also two

stories with a metal roof. The buildings are old, but were repaired this year. A new ceiling and new floors were put in the men's building. It is our understanding that an appropriation has been made for new bath tubs in both the department for men and for women. The condition of the farm buildings is fair, although some painting is needed. The fences are in poor condition. New cement walks are needed.

Greene County Poor Asylum, Bloomfield. Visited November 16, 1907. William Harrington, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$600 per year. The commissioners furnish everything but one team and a wagon. The farm consists of 200 acres of bottom land one and one-half miles away, and 24 acres at the institution. One hundred and fifty acres are tillable and ten acres are in timber. There is a garden of five or six acres which supplies sufficient vegetables for immediate needs. There is a small orchard but no fruit this year. On the farm are 7 head of cattle, 4 horses (two of which belong to the superintendent) and 60 head of swine. The population at this time is 21,—11 men and 10 women. One man and one woman are reported insane. They are kept in a screened room. The insane man and one man who is an epileptic are locked up at night. There is poor provision for sex separation. The house and inmates were generally clean. There are no bath tubs. The inmates bathe when they are received and once a week in summer and every two weeks in the winter. Their clothing is ample and clean. Standard bedding is used. Iron beds of an old pattern are in use. Most of them are double. Kerosene lamps are used for lighting and a furnace for heating the institution. The ventilation comes from the windows and doors. One of the inmates does the cooking for the institution. The food served consists of pork, frequently chicken, home-made bread, vegetables and fruit and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. One inmate is sick at this time. A physician is employed at \$100 per year. Reading matter is furnished the inmates and occasionally religious services are held. One of the inmates is a Methodist preacher and sometimes he holds services. The record is an old one but is well kept. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The poor asylum is a two-story brick, metal-roofed structure, with a one-story frame building in the rear. The buildings are old, the walls cracked, the woodwork opened, the window shutters

off and the floors worn out. The farm buildings are in fair condition, as are also the fences. The door yards are neat and attractive. A new institution is needed. Until then, the roof should be repaired. Some easy chairs, electric lights, water and bathing facilities should be provided.

Hamilton County Poor Asylum, Noblesville. Visited July 8, 1908. J. T. Hubbard, the superintendent, receives \$800 per year for his services. The county commissioners furnish the help of one man and two women. There are 210 acres in the farm, all tillable. The land is good and there is a garden sufficient for the inmates. There are also a few small fruits.

The population of the poor asylum at this time was 22. The capacity is 30. Four of the men and two of the women are insane, it being necessary to keep one man and one woman locked up at night. The sexes are well separated and the house and inmates are both clean. There are bath tubs for the women but the men bathe in wash tubs. Bathing occurs once a week. The bedding is changed once a week. In most cases the straw ticks used were clean. Coal oil lamps are used to light the institution and steam to heat the building. It is satisfactory. In the new building the ventilation is good, but it is poor in the old structure. An inmate does the cooking. The food served consists of fresh and salt meat, wheat and corn bread, vegetables and fruit in season. In the winter mush is often served for supper. The supplies are bought by competitive bids.

There have been three deaths at the poor asylum recently and at this time there are three of the inmates sick. Reading matter is supplied and religious services are held every Sunday afternoon. Complete records are kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

The new addition to the poor asylum is in fair condition but the old part is poor. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in fair condition. The institution needs a bath room for the men and better care of the sick and helpless. One man who is paralyzed and insane, is kept in an outside building cared for by two feeble, old men inmates. He was in a filthy condition, completely covered with fleas. Another very sick man was in a dark hallway, without light or ventilation. Two other sick men were in one little room, poorly ventilated.

The house and inmates are as well cared for as one woman with only one helper can do.

Marion County Insane Asylum, Julietta. Visited December 11, 1907. Mr. B. M. Morgan, superintendent. The commissioners furnish everything. The farm consists of 147 acres and there are 15 cows on the place. At this time the population was 204,—142 men and 62 women. The sexes are separated. The house and inmates were fairly clean. In the women's dining room, white cloths over torn and dirty oil-cloths were used, under which were many roaches. The seclusion cells on the first floor were soiled, but the superintendent said they had not had time that morning to scrub them. Several beds were sodden from human waste. The floors are not oiled and are frequently scrubbed, those in the rooms of the more untidy patients every day. Consequently they are warped and unsanitary. They should be dried and oiled. The inmates bathe frequently, some daily and some weekly. They have ample clothing. The bedding consists of mattresses and is standard. Straw ticks are needed. The furniture consists of iron beds and some chairs. Electric lights are used for lighting purposes and steam for heating. The latter is good. The ventilation is from galvanized iron ducts to the attic, and from some broken registers. The food served for dinner on the day of this visit was kraut, pork, turnips, corn and wheat bread, and milk. It was good and ample and well prepared. The health of the inmates is generally good. Few were in bed. A physician is employed and he resides at the institution.

A record of the inmates is kept and a watch clock is used. The building is a two-story brick, slate roof structure, well planned, but the workmanship is poor, especially the brick and woodwork. There are two day attendants for the men, also two day attendants for the women, making four attendants for 204 persons, an average of more than fifty persons to an attendant. Under such conditions, it is impossible for the inmates to receive the care they need.

The building should be cleaned, the woodwork refinished and the floors filled. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in fair condition.

Putnam County Poor Asylum, Greencastle. Visited June 5, 1908. The superintendent, H. W. Stewart, receives a salary of \$600 per year, and there are three in his family. The county commissioners furnish the help of one woman and two men. There are 210 acres in the farm, 160 of which are tillable. The land is poor. There is also a garden of three-fourths of an acre and an orchard.

which this year is poor, but there are some cherries and peaches. The estimated net annual expenses, besides products, are \$3,000. The stock consists of 22 cattle, 10 cows, 5 horses and 86 swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 60, with a population of 44. Two of the inmates, one man and one woman, are insane and it is necessary to lock them up at night. The separation of the sexes is not as good as it might be. The house and inmates were fairly clean. The inmates use wash tubs for bathing, but they do not bathe regularly or often. They change their underclothing once a week. The bedding is fairly clean. Oil lamps are used to light the poor asylum and steam to heat the building. The ventilation is not very good. One of the male inmates does the cooking. The food served consists of salt meat and eggs mostly, with vegetables and fruit in season. Mush is occasionally served. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good.

The institution needs repairing and fire protection is needed. The closets should be removed from the building and a bath room provided.

A woman eighty-nine years old was kept in the jail department with the lower type of men because she did not keep her room suitable to present to visitors. The sick and aged inmates who are helpless do not have the care they should have. This is due to insufficient help and a lack of modern conveniences.

Tippecanoe County Poor Asylum, Lafayette. Visited September 15, 1908. The institution is located five miles north of Lafayette. It is in good condition and the inmates are well cared for by the superintendent and the matron, his wife. The farm consists of 220 acres of which 183 are tillable and 37 are in timber. The quality of the land is poor. There are 14 cows, 10 horses and 150 head of swine on the farm. There is a good garden, also a good fourteen-acre orchard. The capacity of the institution is 150, with a population at this time of 75, thirteen of the men and thirteen of the women being insane. It is necessary to keep all of the insane locked up at night. They are kindly treated. One woman is a very low grade idiot and one or two of the men are helpless. The sexes are separated by brick walls. The house and inmates were found very clean. There are three bath tubs, two in the department for men and one in the women's department. The inmates bathe once a week or oftener if need be. They are supplied with clean, warm clothing and their bedding is also very

good. Good furniture was found in the women's ward but that in the department for men is old and poor. Lamps are used in the dining-room and candles in the other rooms for lighting purposes. There are no lights in the halls and corridors. A lighting plant is needed. The steam heating apparatus is in satisfactory condition. The institution depends upon the windows for ventilation. Meat is served once a day to all the inmates, those who work having it three times a day. The dinner on the day of our visit consisted of boiled corned beef, potatoes and bread. The superintendent, with the assistance of an inmate, bakes the bread. A physician calls when needed and he receives a salary of \$300 per year. No religious services are held. Magazines are furnished the inmates who can read. Thorough records are kept.

The buildings are constructed of brick. The water supply is good. It comes from a driven well, 120 feet deep. The superintendent's residence is an old frame building away from the asylum proper, but he and his wife sleep in the department for women. He should have a better residence. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in good condition.

There are too many insane persons in this institution. The provision made for them is ample but they cannot receive medical care or proper attention. An inmate has charge of the men. The matron looks after the women.

REPORT OF VISITS BY A. R. CHARMAN.

Adams County Poor Asylum, located two miles southeast of Decatur. Visited July 15, 1908. J. R. Graber, the superintendent, receives \$1,000 annually for his services. The commissioners hire one man and two women. The superintendent's family consists of himself, wife and five children. There are 270 acres of land in the farm, valued at \$100 per acre. Of this, 250 acres are tillable and 20 acres are in timber. The garden is good and there is an orchard and some small fruits. The estimated annual expenses, besides products, is \$1,400. The stock consists of 40 head of cattle, 12 cows, 11 horses and 27 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 150, with a population of 37 at this time. One insane woman it is necessary to keep locked up at night. There are separate quarters for the insane, which are light, airy and clean. The sexes are well separated, being in different parts of the building. The house is remarkably well kept and the inmates are very clean. There are five bath tubs and the

inmates bathe weekly. There is plenty of good, clean clothing for the inmates, made by the matron. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, blankets, comforts and white spreads, is in excellent condition. Wooden chairs and rockers in the women's sitting room, compose the furniture. The poor asylum is lighted by kerosene lamps, heated by steam and the ventilation comes from the windows. Plenty of good, wholesome food, well prepared, is served and the health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at a salary of \$150 per year. Religious services are held regularly every two weeks and an effort is made to furnish such reading matter as the inmates desire. The records are in good shape.

The building is constructed of brick, iron and wood, with a slate roof. The walls are of brick throughout but unplastered. The main buildings are in excellent condition. The farm buildings have recently been repaired and are in good condition, also the fences and door yards.

The institution is a splendid example of its kind. It is well planned and well built to meet in an efficient way the needs of such an institution. To improve conditions a baking oven and laundry machinery are needed. The superintendent and his wife and daughter are much interested in the work and the people are contented and show high regard for those in charge.

Brown County Poor Asylum, located one quarter of a mile east of Nashville. Visited September 12, 1908. The superintendent, George Kritzer, receives \$365 per year for his services. His family consists of one child. He furnishes his own living rooms. The farm contains 260 acres, valued at \$15 per acre, of which 185 acres are tillable and 75 in timber. The stock consists of 13 head of cattle, 14 cows, 4 horses and 15 head of swine. The garden of about an acre is fairly good, and there is a small orchard, but no small fruit.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 30, with a population of 11. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building. The house is moderately clean and the inmates fairly so. There is one bath tub but it is dismantled and cannot be used. The inmates bathe weekly. They have enough clothing and it is in fairly good condition. Straw mattresses, comforts and blankets constitute the bedding. It is in fair condition but they have a hard fight with bugs. There is not much furniture, but what they have is good. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and a furnace supplies

the heat. The pipes in the basement should be covered. There is good ventilation from the windows. The matron does the cooking. Meat is served three times a day, wheat and corn bread, vegetables and fruits in season, butter, milk and tea or coffee all the time and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is very good. A physician is employed at a salary of \$28 per year. Religious services are not held but reading matter is furnished the inmates. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The poor asylum is constructed of frame, with slate roof. It is poorly arranged, most of the rooms for the inmates being on the second floor. The women are on the first floor. The buildings are in fairly good condition, as are also the farm buildings, fences and door yards. The institution needs a new bath tub and hot and cold water for its use restored. The pipes are already there. The house should be painted. While the building is a comparatively new one, it is all of frame and illy arranged for its purpose. It is in the hands of well-meaning people, but they do not know much about institutional work. They are industrious and are trying hard to do the right thing. The institution is in keeping with everything in the community.

Cass County Poor Asylum, located near Logansport. Visited June 26, 1908. Frederick Homberg, superintendent. The farm consists of 200 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre, of which 125 acres are tillable. There is an orchard and some small fruits.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population of 44. The sexes are separated, being kept in different parts of the building. The house was in good condition, although at the hour of visitation it had not been swept and the floors were not very clean. The inmates were as clean as could be expected, considering that many of them had been out in the garden at work or on the farm. There are four bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week and oftener if they so desire. The clothing for the inmates was sufficient in quantity and in good condition. Straw mattresses, cotton blankets, sheets and white spreads constitute the bedding. It, too, was reasonably clean. The poor asylum is lighted by kerosene and heated by steam. The ventilation comes from the windows. The food served is plenty, of good quality and well prepared, and the health of the inmates is good. No religious services are held.

The building is old but is in fairly good condition and is being gradually put in good shape. There is a new commodious barn for the horses and cattle. The other farm buildings are old and about worn out. The fences and door yards are in excellent condition. The institution needs a new oven for baking, as the old-fashioned brick oven is about worn out. The poor asylum is in the hands of an excellent superintendent and matron. The inmates are well housed and cared for and the premises are well looked after.

Clark County Poor Asylum, located two miles south of Charlestown. Visited August 11, 1908. Joseph L. Carr, the superintendent, receives \$500 for his services and the commissioners pay for the help of one man. The superintendent's family consists of three children. The farm contains 110 acres of moderately good land, valued at \$80 per acre, all of which is tillable. The garden covers five acres and there is an orchard and some small fruits. Last year the estimated net annual expenses, besides products, was about \$2,800. There are 9 head of cattle, 7 cows, 3 horses and 33 head of swine on the farm.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population of 27, of whom one woman and four men are insane. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building and the house and inmates were both clean. There are five bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week or oftener if they so desire. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding, also, is in good condition and there is a sufficient quantity. The furniture is all new. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and hot water furnishes the heat. The ventilation comes from the windows. The cooking is done by the matron with the help of one woman. The food consists of meat, bread, fruits, vegetables and mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed. No religious services are held but some reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The building is new and constructed of brick. The walls are unplastered, the floors are of wood and the roof of slate. It is in good condition, also the farm buildings, fences and door yards.

A building containing cells for the insane and quarters for the incorrigible is badly needed. It has been proposed to use a part of the old building, but it is not in the right place and is not suitable. The drainage should be changed and a cistern pro-

vided. The heating plant never can render good service until the pipes in the basement are covered with asbestos and the joints are made tight. The water tanks are bad and should be improved. The drain from the building is an open ditch. This should be improved with tile or some other good arrangement. The institution is well cared for.

Crawford County Poor Asylum, located eight miles southeast of English. Visited September 15, 1908. H. H. Grant, the superintendent, receives \$456 per year and he furnishes his own living rooms. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and one woman. The superintendent's family consists of one child. The farm contains 272 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre, 190 acres of which are tillable and 82 acres are broken and timber land, very hilly and unsuitable for cultivation. The two-acre garden is poor on account of the continued dry weather. The orchard covers several acres and is fairly good. There are also some cherries and plums. On the farm are 24 head of cattle, 9 cows, 7 horses and 41 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 15, with a population of 10. The sexes are separated only in the sense that they occupy different rooms. The house was not very clean, due partly to the scarcity of water. The inmates were fairly clean. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of good clothing in good condition. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets, sheets and comforts, all in fair condition. There are bugs in the institution, but effort is made to keep them out. There is little furniture that is good. The institution is lighted by oil lamps, heated by stoves and has fairly good ventilation from the windows. A woman is hired to do the cooking. Meat is served always once and sometimes twice a day. The other food is wheat and corn bread, all kinds of fruits and vegetables in season and frequently mush in winter. Supplies are not bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is quite good. No physician is employed. Religious services are seldom held. Some reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received, except in extreme cases, only on the order of the township trustee.

The part of the building used as the superintendent's residence is an old frame dwelling house, with a worn-out shingle roof. The inmates' part is a one-story frame building with tin roof. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in fairly good condi-

tion. There should be a new roof on the superintendent's house and on the barn: also various repairs should be made, such as painting, white-washing, etc. The superintendent is an excellent young man who does all he can under the circumstances. The institution has none of the modern conveniences and is not arranged well for the care of the people there.

Dekalb County Poor Asylum, located two miles northwest of Auburn. Visited September 3, 1908. S. M. Brown, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$365 and of the matron \$300 per year. The commissioners furnish everything and also pay for the services of two men and three women. The farm covers 320 acres of moderately good land, 260 acres of which are tillable and 60 acres in timber. It is valued at \$100 per acre. There is a very good garden of about seven acres and an orchard of eight acres which is declining. There is very little small fruit. The stock consists of 30 head of cattle, 14 cows, 8 horses and 70 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 40 and the population 36. One man and three women are insane, three of whom it is necessary to keep locked up at night. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building. The house and inmates were very clean. There are no bath tubs but the inmates bathe every two weeks. Their clothing is sufficient and in good condition. Straw mattresses, sheets and quilts or comforts comprise the bedding, all of which was in excellent condition. The furniture consists of wooden chairs and a number of rockers, most of which are well worn. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and four rooms are heated by a furnace. Stoves are used in other parts of the building. The ventilation is fairly good. The cooking is done by women who are paid for their services, under the direction of the matron. Meat is served once a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter every meal, milk, coffee and vegetables and fruit in season. Mush is frequently used. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. A physician is employed. Religious services are occasionally held. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received only on the trustee's order, although one may occasionally be taken in in an extreme case.

The building is an old, worn-out structure. The sanitary condition is as good as is possible under the circumstances. A new brick building will be ready for occupation in a few weeks and

the institution will be in excellent condition in the new plant if it is finished and equipped as it should be. The furniture is to be new. If the laundry and kitchen is equipped with modern appliances it will be in good shape for many years. The poor asylum is at present in charge of an efficient superintendent and matron.

Delaware County Poor Asylum, located four and one-half miles east of Muncie. Visited September 21, 1908. A. W. Clark, the superintendent, receives \$800 per year for his services. His family consists of one daughter. He furnishes his living rooms, the horses, harness and wagons. An appropriation of \$365 is made for hired help. There are 197 acres of land in the farm, of which 157 acres are tillable and 40 acres in timber. The land is moderately good, valued at \$100 per acre. The garden, covering about six acres, is good and there is an orchard of three or four acres and a good variety of small fruits. There are 13 cows on the farm.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 75, with a population at this time of 50. The sexes are completely separated in different parts of the building. The house and inmates are very clean. There are six bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week. They have a sufficient quantity of clothing and it is in good condition. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, sheets, blankets, comforts and spreads, all in good condition. The furniture is all good, consisting of rockers and wooden chairs in the sitting rooms and some rockers in the women's sleeping rooms. The institution is well lighted and ventilated by windows. Electricity is used for lighting and steam for heat. A woman is hired to do the cooking for the inmates. Meat is served once a day. The other food served is wheat and occasionally corn bread, vegetables and fruits in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are not bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is very good. A physician is employed. Religious services are occasionally held and plenty of reading matter is furnished the inmates. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The asylum is a brick structure, well arranged. The roof is of slate. There is a separate cell house for the insane. The buildings are all in good condition, the woodwork and walls having been recently painted. The farm buildings, fences and dooryards are also in good condition.

This is one of the better institutions in the State and the superintendent and the matron deserve high commendation for the splendid manner in which they care for the inmates.

Fayette County Poor Asylum, located just outside the limits of Connersville. Visited September 19, 1908. The superintendent, G. A. Ostheimer, receives \$700 per year and his wife, the matron, receives \$200 per year. They have four children. The commissioners allow \$300 for help. The land, consisting of 140 acres, is good, valued at \$100. It is all tillable. The garden covers about five acres and is good. There is a fair orchard of about one acre and not much variety of small fruits. The stock consists of 12 head of cattle, 8 cows, 4 horses and 74 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 30, with a population of 21. Two of the women inmates are insane, one of whom is able to do some work. The separation of the sexes is not complete, although they occupy different parts of the building. The house is fairly clean under the conditions and the inmates are clean. There is one bath tub in the wash house for all inmates and one for the superintendent's family. The inmates bathe weekly. They have sufficient clothing, all in good condition. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and comforts, all in fair condition. In spite of desperate efforts to keep free from bugs, some are to be found. The furniture is fairly good, although part of it is very poor and badly worn out. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and stoves for heating purposes. The windows furnish the ventilation, but it is not very good in a part of the building. The cooking is done by the inmates under the direction of the matron. Meat is served at least once a day, wheat and corn bread, butter twice a day and all kinds of vegetables in season. Mush is not used much. The supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is very good. A physician is employed at \$60 per year. Religious services are held about once a month and some reading matter is furnished. A new record book has just been purchased. Tramps are not received except on the order of the township trustee.

The main building is constructed of brick, with a metal roof. The wash house is of brick, but the other small buildings are frame. The buildings are in bad condition all through. The walls are bad. The floors worn out. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are all in good condition. A new building is really needed. If the old one is remodeled it needs closets, bath tubs, sewer with water plant or connection with the city plant, a lighting plant and general repairs. The superintendent and his wife are doing as well as can be expected under the conditions. They

seem anxious to do the work well. The sex separation cannot be what it should be in this building.

Floyd County Poor Asylum, located two and one-half miles north of New Albany. Visited September 17, 1908. The superintendent, J. P. Bence, receives \$500 per year for his services, and he furnishes his living rooms. He has one child. The commissioners pay for the help of three men and one woman. The farm, consisting of 160 acres of land, is valued at \$100 per acre. One hundred and thirty acres are tillable and thirty acres are broken hills and in timber. The garden is good, covering about ten acres. There is also a five-acre orchard, which is good, and a good variety of small fruits. On the farm are 9 head of cattle, 8 cows, 5 horses and 40 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 100 and the population at this time was 58. Eight men and six women are insane. Six of these it is necessary to keep locked up at night and two are able to do work about the institution. The sexes are kept in different parts of the institution, the women on the first floor and the men on the second floor. The house is very clean although the building is old and water is very scarce this summer. All the inmates that it is possible to keep clean, were reasonably so. There are three bath tubs for the use of the inmates and they bathe once a week or oftener if they so desire. Their clothing is sufficient in quantity and in fairly good condition. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and spreads, is all in fairly good condition. There are no bugs. Most of the furniture is fairly good. It consists of wooden chairs and some rockers. The poor asylum is lighted by oil lamps and heated by steam. The steam plant is in good condition. There is good ventilation from the windows and the cell house has three roof ventilators. The cooking is done by a former inmate who is hired for the purpose. He is quite efficient. Meat is served twice a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter from once to four times a week, all kinds of vegetables and fruit in season. Mush is not served, as the inmates do not wish it. Supplies are purchased by the superintendent without competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$300 per year. Religious services are held every two weeks and some reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are not received unless on the order of the township trustee.

There are four separate buildings at this institution: the superintendent's residence of frame, a two-story frame building for the negroes, the cell house of brick with stone floor and tin roof and the main building of brick with tin roof. The building for negroes is an old, worn out place and an eye-sore. The cell house is in excellent condition. The main building needs to have the walls patched and painted. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are all in good condition.

The plastering needs repairing and the walls should be painted; a laundry equipment is needed and the building for colored people should be torn down and replaced by a new one. The poor asylum is well cared for and well managed. While the sex separation is very far from what it should be, I see no way to make it better with the present building. The superintendent assured me that he watches the matter closely.

Fountain County Poor Asylum, located three and one-half miles north of Covington. Visited August 28, 1908. The superintendent, George A. Law, receives \$720 per year for his services. A new superintendent is soon to take charge. The commissioners pay for the services of two men and two women. The farm consists of 275 acres of land, valued at \$100 per acre, of which 270 acres are tillable and 5 acres in timber. The garden of 3½ acres is not very good on account of the drought. The orchard covers about two acres and there is an abundance of small fruits. The stock consists of 35 head of cattle, 12 cows, 8 horses and 80 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 70, with a population at this time of 35. Two men and two women are insane, one of whom it is necessary to keep locked up. The sexes are kept in different buildings. The house is fairly clean. It is kept about as well as conditions will permit. The inmates, too, are clean. There are five bath tubs, four of which are for the inmates and they bathe weekly. They have enough clothing and it is fairly good. There are all kinds of bedsteads, on which are straw mattresses, sheets, and blankets, all in good condition. There are wooden chairs and some rockers, many of which are worn out. Oil lamps light the institution and steam from a good plant furnishes the heat. The ventilation comes from the windows. A woman is hired to do the cooking under the direction of the matron. Meat is served three times a day. Wheat bread is used mostly, corn bread occasionally, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is

not often used as it is difficult to get meal. The supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good and a physician is employed at \$150 per year. No religious services are held, but reading matter is supplied for those who can read. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received only on the trustee's order.

The institution has two parts,—the old part of brick, with plastered walls and tin roof, and the new part, also of brick, covered with slate, with no plastering except on the ceilings. The old building needs repairing very much, such as new floors, plastering and painting. The farm buildings are very poor. They are old and out of repair. The fences are fairly good and the front yard is nicely kept. A laundry equipment is badly needed, also electric lights. There are bugs, although the management has tried hard to exterminate them. A heroic effort is made to keep the institution in good shape, but this is very difficult on account of poor facilities and the condition of the building. The County Council is slow to make the necessary appropriations.

Harrison County Poor Asylum, located three miles south of Corydon. Visited September 16, 1908. The superintendent, Andrew Stonecipher, receives \$365 per year and furnishes his own living rooms. He has one child. The farm consists of 90 acres of moderately good land, valued at \$50 per acre. Sixty acres are tillable and 30 acres in timber and broken land. The garden of about two acres is good and there is an old orchard, about gone, and a new one started. There is very little small fruit. There are 6 head of cattle, 6 cows, 2 horses and 20 head of swine on the farm.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 20, with a population of 17. The sexes are separated by occupying different stories of the same building. The house is fairly clean under the poor conditions existing. The superintendent is hauling water in order to do some cleaning. The inmates, also, are fairly clean. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates bathe once a week. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, blankets, sheets and comforts, is in fair condition. There is a scant supply of furniture, not in very good condition. Oil lamps are used to light the poor asylum and a furnace supplies the heat. The furnace is good but is not large enough. The ventilation comes from the windows. The cooking is done by the inmates. The food consists of meat once a day, wheat and corn bread.

butter when it is on hand, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is quite good. A physician is employed. Religious services are not held but some reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

The buildings are all constructed of frame, covered with tin. The residence is a separate building. The kitchen and dining room for inmates is separate, perhaps 100 feet from the two-story building in which they sleep. There is another old building in which one or two inmates sleep. The residence is a fairly good building but the kitchen and dining room for the inmates is a disgrace. The building in which the inmates sleep is in fairly good condition except that it needs varnish, paint, etc. The farm buildings are fair, as are also the fences. The door yards are in bad condition. New walks are needed, a new dining room and kitchen should be built and properly screened and there should be a good well with water connection in the buildings. The main building needs painting.

This is a very poorly arranged plant. It is neither suited to its purpose, nor properly equipped. The superintendent and his wife seem to be doing all they can to care properly for the people in the institution.

Howard County Poor Asylum, Kokomo. Visited September 9, 1908. The salary of the superintendent, P. H. W. Haynes, is \$800 and he furnishes all help. His family consists of one child. The farm contains 155 acres, of which 143 are tillable and 12 in timber. The land is worth \$200 per acre. There are about 5 acres in garden and 7 acres in potatoes and the orchard covers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are practically no small fruits. The stock consists of 15 head of cattle, 7 cows, 3 horses and 122 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 43 and the population was 36, one man and two women being insane. The sexes are completely separated, being in different parts of the building. They are separated by an iron screen partition. The building is kept in excellent condition and the inmates appeared clean. There are six bath tubs for the use of the inmates and one bath tub in the superintendent's residence. The inmates bathe every two weeks. There is plenty of clothing in good condition. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, sheets, comforts, blankets and spreads, is in good condition except in one or two instances where it is

impossible. The furniture is fairly good. There are wooden chairs and rockers in most of the rooms. The poor asylum is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The ventilation, by means of windows, is good. One of the inmates does the cooking. The food consists of meat twice a day, wheat bread and occasionally corn bread, butter every morning when on hand, vegetables and fruit of all kinds in season. Mush is used frequently, especially in cold weather. The health of the inmates is good. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. A physician is employed at a salary of \$145 a year. Religious services are held every two weeks from May until December. The W. C. T. U. furnishes plenty of reading matter. The records are carefully kept. No tramps are received unless on the order of the trustee.

The building is an old brick one, covered with slate. The walls are plastered except in the cell house, which is comparatively new. In most respects the buildings are in excellent condition; also the farm buildings and fences. The door yards are being put in excellent condition. The institution should have new dining room and kitchen, laundry equipment, better means of pumping water and better fire protection, and help should be furnished the superintendent.

The poor asylum is in excellent hands. The superintendent and his wife are both interested in improving and in keeping it in good sanitary condition. They are succeeding gradually with the help of the County Board, in making it a credit to the county.

Huntington County Poor Asylum, located two and one-half miles south of Huntington. Visited September 8, 1908. W. H. Eckman, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$500 per year. His family consists of three children. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and one woman. The farm consists of 203 acres, all of which is tillable. The land is medium in quality and is valued at \$70 per acre. The garden of about two acres is not very good on account of the dry weather. The orchard is large and fine looking and there is a variety of small fruits. There are 8 cows, 4 horses and 30 head of swine on the farm. The capacity of the poor asylum is 50 and the population at this time was 33. The sexes are completely separated. The house and inmates are fairly clean. The superintendent is new and just moving in and there was some confusion in consequence. There are no bath tubs in the building and no regular days for bathing. There is plenty of clothing but it is well worn. There

are no rooms to keep the clothing in. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, comforts, sheets and spreads, is in fair condition. The rooms are not all free from bugs. The chairs in the rooms are old and about worn out. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and a furnace and stoves for heating purposes. The furnace is old. Windows furnish the ventilation. The cooking is done by the men, under the direction and oversight of the matron. Meat is served once a day. The other food consists of wheat bread, (seldom corn bread), butter twice a week, coffee, milk, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season. Supplies are purchased by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed. Some reading matter is furnished, but no religious services are held. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on a trustee's order.

The building is an old brick structure with slate roof, plastered walls and wood floors. It is not very conveniently arranged for its purpose. A general overhauling and repairing is needed. The wash-house is a disgrace. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are fairly good. Bath tubs and closets, a new heating plant and better power for pumping water into the tank should be installed.

Jay County Poor Asylum, located three miles northeast of Portland. Visited July 18, 1908. E. S. Jones, the superintendent, receives \$800 for his services and he furnishes all the horses and wagons and equipment for the living rooms. The commissioners hire two men and one woman to assist. There are 360 acres of good land on the farm, of which 310 acres are tillable and 50 acres are in timber. The land is valued at \$100 per acre. The garden and orchard are good and there are cherries and grapes on the farm also. The stock consists of 21 cows and 73 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population of 40. One man is insane. There is a separate building for the insane. The sexes are separated, being in different parts of the building. Both the house and inmates are clean. There are three bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week. Plenty of good clothing is furnished and the bedding is clean and in good condition. Straw mattresses, blankets and spreads are used. There are wooden chairs, also some rockers for the women. The institution is lighted by kerosene lamps, heated by steam and stoves and ventilated from the windows. Plenty of good food, well prepared, is served. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is em-

ployed at \$125 per year. No religious services are held, but some reading matter is furnished.

The walls throughout the asylum are of brick, unplastered. The floors are wooden except that in the basement, which is concrete. The roof is of slate. The main building, the farm buildings, the fences and door yards are all in good condition. A large baking oven is needed, also some laundry machinery.

This is an excellent plant in many ways but has a great disadvantage in having the kitchen, laundry, dining rooms and heating plant in the basement of the main building. The management of the institution is good and the inmates seem to be well cared for.

Jennings County Poor Asylum, located six miles south of Vernon. Visited August 15, 1908. M. W. Palmer, the superintendent receives \$400 per year. He has two children. The commissioners pay for the help of two men and one woman. The farm consists of 380 acres of fair land, valued at \$35 per acre, of which 295 acres are tillable and 85 acres are in timber. The garden covers three acres and is good. The orchard is composed of peach and apple trees and there are some small fruits. The net annual expenses, besides products, are estimated at \$1,900 per year. The stock consists of 23 head of cattle, 10 cows, 5 horses and 37 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 70, with a population at this time of 23. One woman is insane and epileptic and it is necessary to keep her locked up at night. There is a building apart from the other inmates for the insane. One of the inmates, a girl fourteen years old, is an epileptic and has to be confined all the time. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building and the house and inmates are clean. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates bathe once a week. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding is fairly good. It consists of feather beds, straw mattresses, quilts, sheets, etc. The beds were not free from bugs. Besides the double iron bedsteads there are wooden chairs in the rooms. Oil lamps and wood stoves are used. The ventilation comes from the windows.

Meat is served twice a day with vegetables, corn and wheat bread, milk and butter most of the time and coffee. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$150 per year. Religious services are occasionally held and reading matter is supplied the inmates. The records are in good shape.

The main building is constructed of brick with corrugated iron roof and wooden floors. It is not very conveniently arranged. The building is in fairly good condition although some of the floors need repairing. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in excellent shape. The greatest need is a bath room with a water plant to supply it. The wood stoves are dangerous and a good heating system would be of advantage. There is plenty of good wood. The superintendent is a good farmer and his wife an excellent woman for the house. With a well equipped bath room and a better heating system the institution would be in good shape.

Johnson County Poor Asylum, located one mile south of Franklin. Visited September 11, 1908. The superintendent, Jacob LeVan, receives \$700 per year for his services and his family consists of two children. He furnishes his living rooms and such help as he needs. The farm contains 102 acres of tillable land, valued at \$150 per acre. The garden of about three acres is poor on account of the dry weather. The orchard, also, is poor, but there are some grapes and peaches.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 64, but the population at the time was but 17. One man is insane, but he is able to work about the institution. The sex separation is not complete, but the sexes are kept in different parts of the building. The inmates appear clean. There are two bath tubs in the inmates' part and one in the superintendent's residence. The inmates bathe "when they need it." Their clothing is in good condition and there is plenty of it. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and spreads, all in good condition. The furniture consists of straight chairs and some rockers. Oil lamps are used and the asylum is heated by a furnace, stoves and grates. The windows furnish good ventilation.

Two women inmates do the cooking under the direction of the matron. Meat is served twice a day, with wheat and corn bread, butter twice a day, coffee once a day, all kinds of vegetables and fruit in season and frequently mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. The physician employed receives \$200 per year for his services and visits the orphans' home and jail also. No religious services are held, but reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

This building is constructed of brick, with plastered walls and

a slate roof. It is not well arranged, especially for the separation of the sexes. The building is very good, as are also the farm buildings, fences and door yards. The asylum seems to be in excellent hands and is well cared for. A new cooking range is needed, but I understand this has been promised. The hall might be changed so as to separate the sexes more completely.

Kosciusko County Poor Asylum, located one and one-half miles south of Warsaw. Visited September 5, 1908. A. T. Rockhill, superintendent. His salary is \$1,000 per year. Two children constitute his family. He furnishes the horses, harness and wagons and the commissioners pay for the services of three men and three women. The farm, consisting of 243 acres, is of fair quality, valued at \$70 per acre. Two hundred acres are tillable, 8 acres in timber and 33 acres marsh. There are about 18 acres in vegetables and seven acres of good orchard. There is a variety of small fruits. The estimated net annual expenses, besides the products, are \$6,500. The stock consists of 27 head of cattle, 9 cows and 85 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 70 and the population 43. The sexes are completely separated and the house and inmates are clean. There are one or two inmates whom it is impossible to keep clean. There are 6 bath tubs and the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of clothing, which is in good condition. This is true also of the bedding, which consists of straw mattresses, cotton blankets, comforts and spreads. A few wooden chairs and cane-seated rockers compose the furniture. The institution is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The steam plant, however, is about worn out. The ventilation, by windows and doors, is excellent. The cooking is done by paid help. Meat is served once a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter all the time when on hand, milk, coffee, vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is frequently served, especially in winter. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. A physician is employed at \$336 per year. Religious services are occasionally held and reading matter is furnished those who can read. Careful and complete records are kept by an inmate. No tramps are received except on the trustee's order.

The poor asylum is a brick structure throughout, with slate roof. The walls are not plastered. A hall separates the departments for men and women. They are counterparts of each other.

The heating plant is in a separate building and there is also a cell house apart from the other building. Except that it needs paint, the building is in good condition, as are also the farm buildings, fences and door yards.

New bedsteads are needed, also rocking chairs; a new heating plant and a new water plant should be installed. This is about the best planned building I have yet seen and it is well kept. The superintendent and his wife seem greatly interested in the inmates and the inmates seem contented. Having been built about twelve years, the institution is in the stage where it needs certain repairs.

Lake County Poor Asylum, located three and one-half miles east of Crown Point. Visited August 21, 1908. August Neunfeldt, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$450 per year and the commissioners furnish all the help. His family consists of two children. There are 310 acres of land, 240 acres of which are tillable and 70 acres in timber. It is valued at \$80 per acre. The garden covers about two acres. On account of the dry weather it is not very good. There is also a three-acre orchard and plenty of small fruits.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 70 and the population 62. Four men are insane and it is necessary to lock one of them up at night. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building. The house is not kept very clean in some places, but on the whole it is fairly good. There is no gross negligence. The inmates are reasonably clean. There are two bath tubs and the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of good clothing and plenty of good bedding. Excelsior mattresses are used on most of the beds. Religious services are held once a month and reading matter is furnished the inmates. Tramps are received on the township trustee's order.

The building is a good brick structure with a shingled roof. The floors are wooden and the walls are plastered. The sexes are fairly well separated. There are large dormitories for men and for women, and a few separate rooms. The buildings are in fairly good condition. The roof is getting old and leaks some. The farm buildings and fences are good. The institution should have a lighting plant. Oil lamps are used mostly, which are both expensive and dangerous. More adequate water facilities should be supplied. Nothing could be done in case of fire.

The poor asylum is fairly well cared for. There is an excellent cell house for the insane, entirely apart from the main building.

The large dormitories seem, for sanitary reasons, a bad plan of construction.

Madison County Poor Asylum, Anderson, located three and one-half miles east of Anderson. Visited July 25, 1908. A. Heagy, the superintendent, receives \$1,020 per year and he furnishes his residence and one horse and buggy. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and two women helpers. The farm covers 212 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre. One hundred and ninety-two acres are tillable and 20 acres are in timber. There is a good garden of eight acres, a seven-acre orchard and some small fruit. The stock consists of 35 head of cattle, 12 cows, 5 horses and 100 head of swine. The asylum has a capacity of 100 inmates, but the population at this time is only 45. One man is insane and it is necessary to keep him locked up at night. There is a separate building for the insane. Several of the inmates are partially insane. The sexes are well separated. The house and inmates are very clean considering the condition of the latter. There are four bath tubs and the inmates bathe weekly, or oftener if necessary. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding is good. It consists of straw mattresses, cotton blankets and white spreads. Religious services are occasionally held and reading matter is given the inmates. The records are well kept.

The asylum is a brick building, plastered inside, with a slate roof and wood floors. The buildings for the inmates are separate from the superintendent's residence. The farm buildings are old but in good condition. The fences and door yards are also well kept. The institution needs better facilities for baking and for laundry work, and another dining room. It is managed and cared for in a very efficient manner and is a good example of the wisdom of retaining competent people in charge of such institutions.

Marshall County Poor Asylum, located two miles east of Plymouth. Visited June 27, 1908. Peter J. Kruyer, superintendent. He furnishes five horses and the harness. The farm consists of 198 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre. Of this, 190 acres are tillable and 8 acres in timber. There is an excellent garden, well cultivated, also an orchard and some small fruits. Besides products, the estimated net annual expenses are about \$7,000. The stock consists of 14 head of cattle and 14 cows.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 70, with a population at this time of 49. Three men and one woman are insane but they are all able to work about the institution. The sexes are separated,

being kept in different parts of the building. The house and inmates are clean. There are three bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week or oftener if necessary. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding also is good, consisting of straw mattresses, cotton blankets and comforts. The bedsteads are iron. The other furniture consists of wooden chairs and some rockers. The poor asylum is lighted by a Matthews gas machine, heated by steam and ventilated by the windows. Plenty of good, well prepared food is served and the health of the inmates is good. The physician employed receives \$200 per year for his services. Religious services are occasionally held. The records are in good condition.

The building is constructed throughout of brick, covered with slate and the floors are hardwood. It is in excellent condition, as are also the farm buildings, fences and door yards. The laundry should be supplied with modern machinery. This is a well appointed institution and is well managed and cared for by those in charge.

Martin County Poor Asylum, located four and one-half miles northwest of Shoals. S. C. Johnson, superintendent. Visited August 19, 1908. The superintendent receives \$400 per year for his services. His family consists of eight sons. The commissioners pay for the services of two men and one woman. There are 400 acres of poor land, rough and broken. The garden of three or four acres is fairly good and the orchard covering two acres is part old and part new. There is very little small fruit.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 40, with a population of 16. The sexes occupy separate buildings. The house is an old frame building with no conveniences, and it is difficult to keep clean. The inmates are fairly clean. There are no bath tubs and the inmates have no regular time for bathing, although they bathe frequently. There is plenty of fairly good clothing. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets and some quilts. The beds are all double. There is very little furniture and it is not very good. Oil lamps are used to light the building and stoves and open fire places are used for heating purposes. Windows furnish the ventilation. Most of the cooking is done by the inmates under the direction of the matron. Meat is served once a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, milk and butter every day, fruits and vegetables of all kinds in season, oatmeal and rice often and mush in the winter time. Supplies

are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$1.50 per trip. Religious services are held frequently and some reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

This poor asylum is constructed of frame, with a tin roof. There are two buildings,—one in which the superintendent has his residence and in which the women have their apartments. The building for men is one hundred feet or more away from the main building. It is an illy arranged institution and not in very good condition. Apparently, effort is made to keep it properly. At the time of this visit, the beds were being overhauled and scrubbed. The farm buildings and fences are not in good condition. Some improvement in water supply is needed. There is only a large cistern. The house needs repairing but it is not worth spending money on. There is some talk of a new building. While this institution is very poor, I suppose it is better than most of the houses in the county outside of the towns. The woman in charge is excellent for the place. I did not see the superintendent. The inmates seemed to be contented.

Miami County Poor Asylum, located two miles south of Peru. Visited August 1, 1908. The superintendent, Harvey Ellers, receives \$550 for his services and the commissioners furnish the help of two men and two women. There are two children in his family. The farm covers 160 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre, of which 155 acres are tillable and 5 acres are in timber. There is an excellent garden, an orchard and some small fruits. The stock consists of 28 head of cattle, 8 cows, 5 horses and 35 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population of 35. The sexes are well separated, being kept in different parts of both building and premises. The house is throughout a model of cleanliness and the inmates are very clean. There are two bath tubs and the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of good clothing in good condition. Straw mattresses, sheets, cotton blankets and white spreads, all in excellent condition, constitute the bedding. Plain wooden furniture is used and rocking chairs are in most of the rooms in the department for women. The poor asylum is lighted by electricity, heated by steam and ventilated by means of the windows. Plenty of good food, well prepared, is served. The health of the inmates generally is good. A physi-

cian is employed. Religious services are held occasionally and some reading matter is furnished.

The poor asylum is an old building of brick and wood, covered with slate. It is in good condition and is fairly well arranged in the main, but has the fault of most of the old buildings,—it has the kitchen and heating plant in the basement. The farm buildings, fences and door yards look well.

This institution is well kept and is the most homelike poor asylum I have yet seen. This shows the wisdom of keeping efficient people, when found, for such places.

Montgomery County Poor Asylum, located one and one-half miles north of Crawfordsville. Matt. B. Davidson, superintendent. Visited August 29, 1908. The salary of the superintendent is \$800 per year and he furnishes his living rooms, teams, wagons and harness. His family consists of himself and wife. The commissioners pay for the services of two men and two women. The farm contains 200 acres of good land, 180 acres of which are tillable and 20 acres broken and untillable. There is a garden of three acres and a good orchard of about four acres. There is an abundance of small fruits. The stock consists of 7 head of cattle, 5 cows and 60 swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 75 and the population at this time 58, of whom two men and two women are insane, it being necessary to lock up one man and one woman at night. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building. Everywhere the house is in good condition and the cleanliness excellent. The inmates are also clean. The inmates have 7 bath tubs and they bathe weekly or oftener. Plenty of good clothing is furnished. The bedding consists of straw mattresses throughout, blankets, quilts, spreads and sheets, all in good condition. There are wooden chairs throughout the institution and rockers in all of the women's rooms. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and steam to heat it. The steam plant is in good condition. Good ventilation comes from the windows. The cooking is done by hired help under the direction of the matron. Meat is served twice a day, with fresh beef once a week. Other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter twice a day, milk all the time, all kinds of vegetables and fruit in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good and a physician is employed at \$400 per year. No religious services are held. The records are carefully kept. No tramps are received except on the trustee's order.

The asylum is constructed of brick with slate roof, plastered walls and wooden floors. There are separate dining rooms for the sexes and a separate building for the insane. This latter building is of brick, with unplastered walls and slate roof. The buildings are in good condition, but some of the walls need repainting and the floor in the cell house is a little out of repair. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are good. A well equipped laundry is needed, also a lighting plant of some kind. This is one of the best kept institutions I have visited and is in excellent hands. Everybody seems contented and nearly all co-operate in keeping the place in good order. Both the superintendent and his wife seem much interested in their work and well adapted to give the inmates proper care.

Noble County Poor Asylum, located two miles northwest of Albion. Visited September 4, 1908. Henry W. Kirkpatrick, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$600 per year and the commissioners furnish everything. His family consists of himself and wife. There are 280 acres of good land in the farm, 266 of which are tillable and 14 acres in timber. It is valued at \$100 per acre. There is a good garden of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, an orchard covering about six acres, and an abundance of small fruits. On the farm are 25 head of cattle, 14 cows, 6 horses and 40 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50 and the population 18. One man is insane and it is necessary to keep him locked up at night. The sexes are not separated as they should be. They have separate dormitories and do not eat in the same room, but otherwise they are not kept in separate parts of the building. The house and inmates are reasonably clean. There are two bath tubs, one for each sex, and the inmates bathe once in two weeks. Those who work bathe oftener. The clothing is sufficient and in fairly good order. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, cotton blankets, sheets and spreads, all of which was in fairly good condition and free from bugs so far as could be detected. Wooden chairs, some of which are well worn, and some rockers, comprise the furniture. The institution is lighted by oil lamps and heated by a hot air furnace. The ventilation is good. The cooking is done by a woman who is paid for her services. The inmates have meat twice a day, wheat and corn bread, butter all the time, milk, coffee, vegetables and fruits of all kinds in season, and mush for breakfast every day. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. Both the superintendent and

his wife were absent and I was unable to find out about the records. Tramps are received only on the order of the trustee.

The building is constructed of brick, with a slate roof and plastered walls, but is poorly arranged. It is in good condition. The barn is new and the fences and door yards are excellent. The institution seems to be well cared for. The main criticism is that the men and women are not completely separated.

Ohio County Poor Asylum, located three and one-half miles west of Rising Sun. Visited August 13, 1908. J. L. Edrington, the superintendent, receives a salary of \$240 per year and furnishes his own living rooms. He has one son. The farm is very hilly and broken. It consists of 102 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. Fifty acres are tillable and the remainder is in timber and pasture. There is a very good garden and a small orchard but no small fruits. The stock consists of 6 head of cattle, 3 cows, 2 horses and 20 head of swine.

The poor asylum has a capacity of 20, but there are only three inmates at this time. The sexes are not well separated. The house and inmates are fairly clean. There are no bath tubs but the inmates are required to bathe once a week. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, cotton blankets, sheets and spreads, is in good condition. The other furniture consists of plain wooden chairs. Oil lamps are used to light the poor asylum and stoves furnish the heat. The ventilation comes from the windows. The matron does the cooking. Meat is given the inmates three times a day, with wheat and corn bread, vegetables and fruits and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good and a physician is employed at \$20 per year. Religious services are occasionally held and some reading matter furnished. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The building is of frame with a tin roof. The roof leaks under all the valleys and has caused much of the plastering to fall off. The farm buildings and fences are fairly good. The first need is to have the roof and plastering repaired. A heating plant is also needed. This institution is situated on a high hill, with a very rough road leading to it. The building is fairly good and if properly repaired would answer the purpose in caring for so small a number of inmates. The superintendent and his wife are keeping the place as well as they can under the conditions.

Pike County Poor Asylum, located four and one-half miles southeast of Petersburg. Visited September 14, 1908. George W. Ward, the superintendent, receives \$500 per year for his services and he furnishes his living rooms and the horses. He has one son. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and one woman, and part of the year furnish an additional man and woman to help. The farm covers 130 acres of poor land, valued at \$30 per acre, of which 95 acres are tillable and 35 acres are in timber. The garden is good, covering about an acre, and there is an old orchard, small and unfruitful. A new orchard is beginning to yield. It covers about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The stock consists of 6 head of cattle, 6 cows and 15 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population of 21. The sexes are completely separated. Both the house and inmates are clean. There are two bath tubs for the inmates and one for the superintendent's family. The inmates bathe once a week, and they have plenty of good clothing. The bedding is good, consisting of straw mattresses, blankets, comforts and spreads. The furniture is in fairly good condition. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and steam for heating purposes. The building is new. It has ventilating flues in every room and is well ventilated. The matron oversees the cooking. Meat is served once a day, wheat and corn bread, butter three times a day, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The inmates' health is good. Religious services are not held. Reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received when sent by township trustee.

This building has only been in use about a year. Its walls are of unplastered brick throughout and the roof of slate. It is in excellent condition. The farm buildings and fences are fairly good. The door yards are not improved, but an appropriation has been made for that purpose. With an engine for pumping water, a lighting plant and better laundry equipment, this would be a modern, well-equipped asylum. It is well managed and cared for.

Porter County Poor Asylum, located one and one-half miles southwest of Valparaiso. Visited August 24, 1908. The superintendent, Eugene T. Funk, receives \$600 per year. He has one son in his family. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and one woman. The farm consists of 190 acres of poor land. One hundred and seventy-five acres are tillable; the remainder

is swamp and pasture land. The garden covers about one acre and is very poor on account of the dry weather. The orchard, also, is very poor and there is little small fruit. There are 25 head of cattle, 12 cows, 4 horses and 65 head of swine on the farm.

The capacity of the poor asylum is about 100, with a population of 23. Two men are insane, but help about the work. The sexes are kept in the two wings of the building. The house and inmates are clean. There are three bath tubs in the inmates' quarters and weekly baths are the rule. There is plenty of good clothing in first class condition. The bedding, also, is good and there is a sufficient quantity for the different seasons. Single iron bedsteads are used and there are good wooden chairs and rockers in the sitting rooms and in the women's rooms. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and the building is heated by steam. The ventilation comes from the windows. The cooking is done by a hired woman. Meat is served once a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is not cooked, as the inmates will not eat it. The supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$90 per year. Reading matter is furnished the inmates and religious services are held once a week. The records are well kept. Tramps are not received except on the order of the township trustee.

The asylum is a modern brick structure with shingled roof. It is a very well arranged building and in excellent condition. The farm buildings are old and poor, but the premises are well cared for and the fences and door yards are in good condition. The institution needs better equipment in some parts. It should have a complete steam laundry outfit and electricity for lighting. This institution is well suited to the purpose and is to considerable extent fire proof. It is too good a plant to be lighted with oil lamps. It is in good hands and is well cared for.

Posey County Poor Asylum, located one-half mile west of Mt. Vernon. Visited August 17, 1908. J. C. Calvert, superintendent. The superintendent receives \$600 per year and the matron \$240, and the commissioners furnish everything. Ninety acres of good land, all tillable and valued at \$150 per acre, constitute the farm. It is broken some by the creek. There is an excellent garden, a small orchard and some small fruits.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 90 and the population at this time 35, one man and one woman being insane. The sexes

are kept in separate parts of the building. The house is clean, is in excellent hands and well managed. The inmates also appear clean. The two bath tubs in the inmates' part are used weekly. There is plenty of good clothing. The bedding is in good condition. Straw mattresses, some cotton mattresses and a few feather beds are in use. In the sitting and sleeping rooms is plain wooden furniture. The building is well lighted and ventilated from the windows. Electric lights are used at night. The building is heated by steam. A woman who is hired for the purpose, does the cooking for the inmates, under the direction of the matron. Meat is served every day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is also served. The dinner served the day of this visit was good. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed. Religious services are occasionally held. No reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The institution is constructed of brick, plastered inside, with wooden floors. It is well arranged and has a good dining room and kitchen. The walls and woodwork have been badly stained by a leaking roof and need refinishing. The farm buildings and fences are in good condition. I was well pleased with this institution. There is less attention given to farming and more to caring for the inmates.

Pulaski County Poor Asylum, located one mile west of Winamac. Visited August 26, 1908. H. G. Alberding, the superintendent, receives an annual salary of \$500. A new superintendent, will take charge September 1st. The commissioners pay for the services of one man and one woman. The farm consists of 160 acres of moderately good land, valued at \$50 per acre. It is all tillable. A garden, which is not very good on account of the dry weather, covers about half an acre. There are about 100 trees in the orchard and some small fruits. The stock consists of 4 head of cattle, 4 cows, 3 horses and 12 head of swine.

The capacity of the asylum is 50, with a population of 16 at this time. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building and the house and inmates are clean. There are three bath tubs, with hot and cold water, and the inmates bathe once a week. They have plenty of clothing, which is in fairly good condition. Many of the beds are double. They are of iron, with straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and some quilts, all in fair condition.

There are some bugs, which the matron say she tries hard to exterminate. The furniture consists of some cheap wooden chairs. Oil lamps are used. Electricity could easily be installed as they have an engine for pumping. The institution is heated by hot water. This plant could be run more effectively and economically if covered with asbestos in the basement. The windows furnish the ventilation.

The superintendent's wife does the cooking. Meat is served twice a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, milk and butter part of the time, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$200 per year. Religious services are not held. Some reading matter is furnished the inmates. Careful records are preserved. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The poor asylum is an old remodeled building. The walls are brick and plastered inside. It is well arranged for the separation of the sexes and for all essential purposes. The walls need re-decorating and the wood work needs painting. The farm buildings and fences are fairly good, but the door yards are not well kept. New walks are needed about the building and better facilities in the kitchen and laundry.

The institution is one that will be difficult to care for unless it is put in good repair and equipped with some better facilities in the kitchen and laundry. A good Board of County Charities and Correction is needed in the county.

Ripley County Poor Asylum, located seven miles southwest of Versailles. Visited August 14, 1908. James Murdock, the superintendent, receives \$400 per year and his wife \$80. They have seven children in their family. They furnish their own living rooms. The commissioners pay for the help of three men and one woman. The farm is valued at \$35 per acre. Of its 519 acres, 359 are tillable and 160 in timber. There is a two-acre garden and an orchard, but very little small fruit.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 40, with a population of 23. Two men are insane. There is no suitable place for them, hence it is necessary to keep constant watch over them. They are locked up at night. There are two buildings but the sexes are not well separated. The floors are in bad shape and the house is not clean. The inmates are not clean, but perhaps are as clean as conditions

permit. There are no bath tubs, but they bathe weekly. Their clothing is sufficient in quantity and fairly good. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets and sheets. It is in poor condition due in part to lack of facilities for caring for the place. The bedsteads are all of wood and many of them well worn. Oil lamps are used for light and wood stoves for heat. The ventilation comes from the windows. Meat is served twice a day, fresh meat occasionally, butter, milk, potatoes and other vegetables and bread. The health of the inmates is generally good. The physician employed receives \$175 per year for his services. Religious services are not held. Some reading matter is furnished the inmates. The records are fairly well kept.

The institution is composed of three frame, tin-roofed buildings—one for the superintendent and two for the inmates. All are about worn out, as well as everything about them. They are not worth repairing. A new asylum with modern equipment is needed. The farm buildings are fairly good. The superintendent and his wife keep the institution as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Scott County Poor Asylum, located one half mile south of Scottsburg. Visited August 10, 1908. John C. Robbins, the superintendent, receives \$450 per year and furnishes his own living rooms. He has two sons in his family. The farm consists of 90 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre, of which 85 acres are tillable and 5 in timber. There is an ample garden. The old orchard is about gone, but a new one is just started. There is also some small fruit. On the farm are 7 head of cattle, 5 cows, 3 horses and 16 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 50, with a population at this time of 11. One woman is insane. The sexes are not well separated, though they are kept in different parts of the building. The house and inmates are very clean. There is one bath tub in the institution and the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding is well kept. There is not enough furniture, and what there is, is not very good. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and wood stoves for heating purposes. The windows furnish the ventilation. The superintendent's wife does the cooking and the same food is served inmates and the family of the superintendent. It is good and sufficient in quantity. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$40 per year.

No religious services are held. Some reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

The asylum is constructed of brick, with wood floors, slate roof and plastered walls. It is in good condition, as are also the farm buildings, but the fences are poor.

A heating plant is badly needed and more help should be employed. This is a small institution and is generally well kept. There are a number of double beds, among which is one wooden bedstead. The rooms are heated by little stoves in each room, which is not only very inconvenient but very dangerous and should by all means be remedied.

Spencer County Poor Asylum, located four miles west of Rockport. Clyde C. Brown, superintendent. Visited August 18, 1908. The salary of the superintendent is \$650 per year. His family consists of his wife and two children. The county commissioners furnish all the help. There are 240 acres on the farm, 220 of which are tillable and 20 in timber. The land is good and is valued at \$75 per acre. The garden of five acres is good, but the five-acre orchard is poor. There is very little small fruit. On the farm are 6 head of cattle, 5 cows, 7 horses and 40 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 30, with a population of 13. There are no insane present and the superintendent says he refuses to receive such. The sexes are separated in a way, being in separate buildings. The house was very filthy and foul but I think the superintendent is not to blame. It is impossible to make it sanitary. The inmates were not clean and they cannot be kept clean under the conditions. There are no bath tubs, but they bathe once a week. The clothing of the inmates is not very clean. This, also, it is impossible to keep clean. The bedding is fairly well cared for, but still is in poor condition. There is very little furniture and it is very poor. Oil lamps are used to light the poor asylum and stoves and grates are used for heating purposes. There is plenty of ventilation. The matron does the cooking for the inmates. Meat is served twice a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter twice a day, vegetables and fruit in season and mush in the fall and winter. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$90 per year for both the jail and poor asylum. Some reading matter is furnished but no religious services are held. The records are in fairly good shape. Tramps are not received except on the order of the trustee.

The residence and one of the buildings for the inmates is constructed of wood and a smaller building which has been used for the confinement of the insane, is built of brick with iron bars in the windows. The buildings for the inmates are one-story. They are a disgrace to a civilized community. No good thing can be said about them. The farm buildings are dilapidated and the fences poor. The door yards are in good condition. There is only one need and that is a new institution. The superintendent does his part well apparently, but he has resigned and a new man will take charge September 1st. The superintendent said to me that the commissioners had asked for an appropriation to build a new institution, but the council refused.

Starke County Poor Asylum, located one mile south of Knox. Sylvester Grindle, superintendent. Visited August 25, 1908. The superintendent receives \$500 per year for his services and the commissioners furnish one man and one woman as help. His family consists of his wife, one daughter and a crippled brother-in-law. There are 200 acres of land in the farm, some good and some poor, valued at \$50 per acre. Of this, 190 acres are tillable and 10 acres are in timber. There is a fairly good garden of one and a half acres, also an old orchard about gone and a new one which will soon begin to bear. There is an abundance of small fruits. On the farm are 10 head of cattle, 9 cows, 4 horses and 26 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 25, with a population of 4. The sexes are in different parts of the building. For an old house, this institution is kept quite clean and the inmates are in excellent condition. There are two portable bath tubs in use and the inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of clothing, which is in good condition. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, is very satisfactory. The furniture consists of wooden chairs and rockers. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and wood stoves for heating purposes. The ventilation comes from the windows. The matron does the cooking. The superintendent's family eats at the same table with the inmates and has the same food. It consists of pork, beef and chicken, wheat and corn bread. All kinds of vegetables and fruits are served in season and mush is sometimes used. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. A physician is employed on a salary of \$50 per year. Plenty of reading matter is supplied and religious services are held occasionally. The records are well kept.

Tramps are not received unless on the order of the township trustee.

The asylum is constructed entirely of wood. It is a square frame building with separate rooms for the inmates and a sitting room for men and one for women. The building is old and the walls are cracked in places and rough. The roof is old and in need of repair. The building is well kept. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in fairly good condition.

The needs of the institution are a new roof, a new floor, some repairing in the washhouse and re-kalsomining of the walls. While the institution is old, it is adequate for its purpose. There are no troublesome cases to care for, so the problem is not a difficult one. If the building is kept in repair, it will serve the purpose for some years to come.

Steuben County Poor Asylum, located three and one-half miles northwest of Angola. Visited September 2, 1908. John L. Anspaugh, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$600 per year and the commissioners furnish all the help. The superintendent's family consists of one child. The farm contains 310 acres of tillable land and 10 acres in timber. The land is fair in quality, being valued at \$85 per acre. There are about three acres in good garden and an orchard covering five acres. There is plenty of small fruit. The stock consists of 30 head of cattle, 12 cows, 6 horses and 60 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 40 and the population 27, of whom one man and one woman are insane. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building, but use one dining room. The house and inmates are fairly clean. At this time the women were engaged in canning fruit. There are two bath tubs in the inmates' part and one in the superintendent's residence. The inmates bathe weekly. They have plenty of clothing, which is in good condition. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, sheets, comforts and spreads, all reasonably clean and free from bugs except in one room. Wooden chairs and a number of well worn rockers compose the furniture. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and steam to heat it. The steam plant would give better service if the pipes in the basement were covered. The ventilation comes from the windows. Two hired women do the cooking. Meat is served twice a day. Sometimes eggs are used instead of meat. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, milk and butter most of the time, vegetables and fruits in season.

Mush is frequently used in winter. With the exception of drugs and hardware, supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at a salary of \$50 per year. Religious services are occasionally held. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received occasionally on the trustee's order.

The asylum is constructed of brick, with plastered walls and shingled roof. It is fairly well arranged for an old building. There is a separate building with cells for insane and for some of the men. The buildings are not in very good repair, and the interior needs painting. The large barn is in good condition but the other buildings are very poor. The fences and door yards are good. A laundry equipment is badly needed, also a lighting plant. Some repairs are needed, also an oven in the kitchen. The institution is in the hands of an efficient superintendent and matron who are doing all they can for the comfort and care of those in their charge.

Switzerland County Poor Asylum, located five miles west of Vevay. Visited August 12, 1908. The superintendent, Frank Rosenberger, receives \$500 per year and his wife, as matron, receives \$200. There is one son in the family. The superintendent furnishes his own living rooms and has one team. There are 160 acres of poor land in the farm, valued at \$12 per acre. The land is on the "knobs," is broken and is very poor, only about 35 acres being tillable. The garden is not good, although it covers about five acres. There is an orchard and plenty of berries. The estimated net annual expenses, besides products, are \$2,200. The stock consists of 17 head of cattle, 6 cows, 2 horses and 23 head of swine.

The capacity of the asylum is 40, with a population at this time of 21. Two men and one woman are insane, it being necessary to keep the woman and one of the men locked up. The sexes are well separated. Under the conditions the house is fairly clean, as are also the inmates. There are no bath tubs, but the inmates bathe once a week. Their clothing is fairly good. The bedding is in fair condition also. The furniture is dilapidated. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and a hot air furnace furnishes the heat. There is plenty of ventilation from the windows and some from the roof as there is no ceiling of any kind. The matron does the cooking for the inmates. Meat is served once a day, with wheat and corn bread, potatoes, onions, etc. Mush is served once

a day. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$65 per year. Religious services are not held. Some reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

This is a very old building. The residence portion is of stone and the rest of wood. It is dilapidated, worn out and unsuited to its purpose. The superintendent and his wife keep it in about as good condition as is possible under the circumstances. The farm buildings and door yards are fair, but the fences are poor. There is only one need at this asylum and that is a new building. The present one is not worth repairing. The people cannot be properly cared for in it. The insane are kept throughout the year in a kind of shed with stoves in separate parts, which certainly could not keep them warm in winter. The rooms are enclosed but must be cold. Where the men sleep must be very cold and disagreeable in winter.

Tipton County Poor Asylum, located one mile southwest of Tipton. Visited September 9, 1908. C. W. Middleton, superintendent. He receives \$500 per year and furnishes nothing. His family consists of two children. The farm contains 279 acres, of which 229 are tillable and 50 in timber. The land is good and is valued at \$100 per acre. There is one acre in garden, two and one-half acres in potatoes and an orchard of about four acres. There is a good variety of small fruits. The stock consists of 27 cattle, 10 cows, 9 horses and 30 head of swine. The capacity of the poor asylum is 40. At the time of this visit there were 18 inmates, one woman and two men being insane. The arrangement of the building does not provide for sex separation. Under the conditions the house is fairly clean, as are also the inmates. There are no bath tubs but the inmates bathe every two weeks. Their clothing is in good condition and is sufficient in quantity. There are all kinds of bedsteads. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets, sheets and comforts. With a few exceptions, all are in good condition. The bedding is mostly free from bugs. There are rocking chairs and other wooden chairs in the rooms, which are well worn. Electricity from the city plant is used to light the asylum and stoves are used for heating purposes. The ventilation is by means of the windows. Although it was quite warm, some rooms were closed and not well ventilated. The cook-

ing is done by hired help. Meat is served twice a day, wheat and corn bread, all kinds of vegetables and fruit in season, and mush is occasionally served. Supplies are purchased by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. A physician is employed. Religious services are held weekly. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received only on the trustee's order.

The main building is an old frame structure in which most of the men are quartered. It also contains the kitchen and dining room. The superintendent's residence, in which some of the inmates live, is of brick, covered with slate. It also is old. In fact the whole institution is old and ill adapted to its use. A new building with modern equipment is needed. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are good. The institution is kept about as well as can be expected under the conditions, and what there is, is fairly sanitary.

Union County Poor Asylum, located three miles northeast of Liberty. Visited September 18, 1908. The superintendent, James Norris, receives \$800 per year for his services and he furnishes all the help about the institution. The farm contains 160 acres of good land, valued at \$100 per acre, of which 140 acres are tillable. The remainder is in timber. There is a good garden of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, not very productive this season on account of the drought. The one-acre orchard is good and there is a good variety of small fruit. The stock consists of 13 head of cattle, 6 cows, 4 horses and 100 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 25, with a population at this time of 15, of whom one man and one woman are insane. It is necessary to keep one man locked up at night. The sexes are completely separated. House and inmates are clean. The inmates have two bath tubs and they bathe once a week. Their clothing is plentiful and in fairly good condition. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, comforts, blankets, sheets, some spreads,—all in good condition. Some bugs were found in some of the rooms, but strong effort is made to exterminate them. There is very little good furniture. The chairs are rickety and worn out. The bedsteads are of iron without springs, which with straw mattresses, make hard beds. Acetylene gas is used to light the institution and steam furnishes the heat. The windows furnish good means of ventilation. The cooking is done by the inmates under direction of the matron. Meat is served twice a day, with wheat

and corn bread, butter and milk all the time, coffee and all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is occasionally served. Supplies are not bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is good. A physician is employed. Religious services are seldom held. Some reading matter is furnished. The records are carefully kept. Only in extreme cases are tramps received and then they are not quartered in rooms used by the inmates. A trustee's order is required.

This is a very well constructed brick building, with plastered walls and slate roof. The cell house is separate from the main building. The buildings are not in very good condition. Much plastering is off and the varnish is all gone from the woodwork. There are no shades to the windows. The farm buildings, fences and door yards are in good condition.

The tank should be repaired and new chairs and springs for the iron bedsteads should be provided. If the necessary improvements are made, the institution will be very good. The superintendent and his wife are anxious to keep it in excellent condition. They keep the women's room especially homelike and comfortable. There is a babe in the institution, the child of a feeble-minded woman, and it should soon have the attention of the proper authorities. It is about a year old. A Board of County Charities would be helpful in this county.

Wabash County Poor Asylum, located two miles north of Wabash. Visited September 7, 1908. Erwin Thompson, superintendent. The salary of the superintendent is \$500 per year. The commissioners employ one woman to help. The superintendent's family consists of one child. The farm, consisting of 157 acres, all tillable, is of medium quality, valued at \$65 per acre. There is a garden of four acres, but it is not very good on account of the dry season. The orchard, which covers three acres, is good and there is a good variety of small fruits. There are 30 head of cattle, 10 cows, 3 horses and 30 head of swine on the farm.

The capacity of the asylum is 45 and the population is 30, 4 of whom are insane. The sexes are in different parts of the building and have separate dining rooms and sitting rooms. The cleanliness of the house is excellent and the different parts of the institution are in good condition. The inmates are also clean. There are two bath tubs, one in each part, and the inmates bathe weekly. Some bathe oftener. There is plenty of good clothing.

The bedding generally is in good condition. Single spring beds are used mostly, with straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and spreads. There are some bugs, but proper care is taken to keep them out. The furniture consists of wooden chairs and some rockers and there are some benches outside. Oil lamps are used to light the institution and a furnace and stoves to heat it. A new plant is to be installed. The ventilation is good. The cooking is done by the men under the direction of the superintendent's wife. Meat is served at least once a day and the inmates have wheat and corn bread, butter every day, milk and coffee, all kinds of vegetables and fruits in season and mush is generally served for breakfast. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is very good. A physician is employed. Religious services are occasionally held. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are not received except on the trustee's order.

There are three buildings—one for the superintendent's residence, one for the insane and one for men and women, divided into two parts. The buildings are of brick with plastered walls and slate roofs. With the exception of an addition built last year, all the buildings are old, but are in fairly good condition, as are also the farm buildings and fences. The door yards are excellent. A new heating plant and a new pump are needed, and both of these have been passed upon favorably by the commissioners. A lighting plant is also needed and there should be laundry equipment. The institution is well managed. The superintendent and his wife deserve commendation for its excellent care and management. The institution has an operating room, with sufficient equipment for ordinary cases. It has proven to be helpful and has been used several times.

Warren County Poor Asylum, located seven miles north of Williamsport. Visited August 27, 1908. J. R. Albright, the superintendent, receives \$1,000 per year for his services, and he furnishes his own living rooms. He also employs one man and one woman to help about the institution. The farm consists of 340 acres of moderately good land, valued at \$75 per acre, of which 240 acres are tillable and 100 acres in timber. The garden covers $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres, but it is not very good on account of the drought. The orchard is very small and there is very little small fruit. The estimated net annual expenses, besides products, is \$1,413.50.

The stock consists of 20 head of cattle, 3 cows, 4 horses and 110 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 40, with a population at this time of 8. Two of the men are insane. They are not dangerous and are able to do some work about the institution. The sexes occupy different parts of the building. The house is reasonably clean so far as the superintendent's efforts are concerned. The inmates appear clean also. There is one portable tub and the inmates bathe once a week. They have plenty of good clothing and the bedding is sufficient and reasonably clean. There are bugs and the walls are in such condition that it is very difficult to exterminate them. The furniture is old, but there is enough of it for the number present. Oil lamps are used to light the asylum and wood stoves were used last winter to heat the building. They have a steam heating plant, but it is out of order and dangerous, consequently was not used. The ventilation is by means of the windows. The matron, with the help of the inmates and one woman hired for the purpose, does the cooking. Meat is served three times a day, with wheat and corn bread, milk and butter all the time, fruits and vegetables in season and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates generally is good. A physician is employed at \$50 per year. No religious services are held. Newspapers are furnished as reading matter. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

This building is brick, covered with shingles. The walls are plastered and the floors are of wood. Most of the basement is dark and illy ventilated. The building is in bad condition. It is old and needs to be repaired in many places and the heating plant put in order. I was told that \$800 had been appropriated for repairs. The farm buildings are fairly good, as are also the fences and door yards. A general overhauling is needed, painting done, new locks put on the doors, the roofs repaired, the walls replastered in many places and some papering done. The heating plant should be made safe and the entire basement should have sufficient openings to admit air and light. Water should be provided and two bath tubs should be installed.

This has been a fairly good plant. The superintendent and his wife try to keep it in good shape and have tried to get rid of the bugs, but they are in the nail holes and cracks and it is al-

most impossible to get rid of them. This institution should be visited in the winter. The superintendent has made \$300 for the county above all expenses.

Warrick County Poor Asylum, located two miles east of Boonville. Visited August 18, 1908. The superintendent, L. M. Barnett, receives \$500 for his services. He has one son. He furnishes his own living rooms, teams and tools. The farm consists of 80 acres of good land, valued at \$85 per acre, all of which is tillable. There is a garden covering one acre and a small orchard, but very little small fruit. The stock consists of 3 head of cattle, 2 cows and 13 head of swine.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 30, with a population of 12. The sexes are kept in separate parts of the building and both the house and inmates were fairly clean. There are two bath tubs and the inmates bathe once a week. They have sufficient clothing, in good condition. Straw mattresses, quilts and cotton blankets are used, all in fairly good condition. There is very little furniture and practically no chairs in the building. Oil lamps are used for light and a hot air furnace for heating purposes. The ventilation is by means of the windows. The matron does the cooking. Meat is served three times a day, with wheat bread, all kinds of vegetables and fruit in season and occasionally mush in the winter. The health of the inmates is generally good. The physician employed receives \$80 per year for his services. Religious services are occasionally held, but no reading matter is furnished the inmates. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received only on the order of the township trustee.

This is a frame building throughout. It is fairly well arranged. The superintendent's residence is in front and the building for the inmates back, but it is all under one roof. The department for women is entirely separate from that for men. The plastering is partly off in almost every room in the house, but it is to be replastered this fall. The farm buildings are fairly good, as are the fences and door yards.

More furniture is needed and a better water supply. The plant is comparatively new, but it has reached the stage where it needs cleaning, plastering and painting. The woman in charge is very sympathetic and kind, anxious to take good care of the inmates. The county commissioners are disposed to make the needed repairs.

Wells County Poor Asylum, located four miles southeast of Bluffton. John R. Ditzler, superintendent. Visited September 1, 1908. The salary of the superintendent is \$800 per year. His family consists of himself and wife. He furnishes a horse and buggy and the commissioners supply everything else. The farm covers 270 acres of moderately good land, valued at \$90 per acre. The stock consists of 36 head of cattle, 20 cows, 5 horses and 80 head of swine. There is a good garden of about three acres and a four-acre orchard. Half an acre is grown in small fruits.

The capacity of the poor asylum is 75 and the population is 35. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building, having also separate dining rooms. The cleanliness of the house and inmates is excellent. There are two bath tubs and some of the inmates bathe weekly, others every two weeks. They have plenty of good clothing. The bedding, consisting of straw mattresses, sheets, comforts and spreads, is all in excellent condition. New single iron bedsteads with springs have been supplied and there are wooden chairs and rockers in all the women's rooms. Oil lamps are used to light the institution. The heating is by steam. The pipes in the basement should be covered with asbestos. The building is well ventilated from the windows. The cooking is done by a hired woman, under the direction of the superintendent's wife. Meat is served once a day, occasionally twice a day. The other food consists of wheat and corn bread, butter and milk all the time, fruits and vegetables in season, and occasionally mush. Supplies are bought by competitive bids. The health of the inmates is generally good. A physician is employed at \$90 per year. Religious services are occasionally held. The records are carefully kept. Tramps are received on the order of the township trustee.

The poor asylum is a well-built, slate-roof structure, erected in 1876. It is well arranged for the separation of the sexes. All the buildings are in excellent condition. A lighting plant and good laundry equipment are needed. Cleanliness and neatness abound everywhere and it is a pleasure to inspect such an institution. The women's rooms are neat, clean and homelike. There is none of the common institutional odor about the place, except perhaps in one of the rooms. The superintendent and his wife deserve great credit for the care and management of the institution.

CENSUS OF POOR ASYLUM INMATES, AUGUST 31, 1908.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 years.....	6	12	18
3 and under 17.....	14	8	22
17 and under 30.....	108	84	192
30 and under 45.....	325	215	540
45 and under 60.....	624	261	885
60 and under 75.....	695	289	984
75 and over.....	395	242	637
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2,167	1,111	3,278

POOR ASYLUM INMATES, CLASSIFIED, AUGUST 31, 1908.

COUNTIES.	MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.														TOTAL POPULATION.							
	Feeble-Minded.		Insane.		Lepre- tic.		Para- lytic.		Crippled.		Deaf.		Blind.				Feeble- Sensit.		Sickly.		Able- Bodied.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams.....	7	8	23	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	16	18	34
Allen.....	8	13	15	15	1	9	2	1	10	1	5	2	2	3	23	8	16	2	1	89	43	132
Bartholomew.....	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	13	24	
Benton.....	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	10	
Blackford ¹	2	7	1	1	4	2	1	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	19	6	25	
Bloomington.....	3	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	19	14	33	
Brown.....	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	10	
Carroll.....	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	17	2	19	
Cass.....	1	2	7	1	2	2	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	4	1	41	4	45	
Clark.....	2	4	7	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	18	9	27	
Clay.....	5	6	7	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	7	6	1	1	30	17	47	
Clinton.....	4	2	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	24	16	40	
Crawford.....	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	4	10	
Davies.....	4	4	7	3	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	16	6	22	
Dearborn.....	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	29	8	37	
Deatur.....	8	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	9	25	
Dekalb.....	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	23	13	36	
Delaware.....	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	4	1	43	10	53	
Dubois.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	3	9	
Elkhart.....	5	13	1	1	1	4	3	1	9	4	3	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	29	23	52	
Fayette.....	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	7	13	20	
Floyd.....	3	8	6	6	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	33	21	54	
Fountain.....	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	20	13	33	
Franklin.....	12	8	2	3	1	2	1	4	4	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	24	12	36	

[illegible]

Vigo...	1	4	24	3	1	1	5	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	11	4	28	2	3	78	16	94
Watash...	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	20	8	28	
Warren	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	
Warwick	3	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	9	4	13
Washington	14	4	2	...	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7	6	...	...	29	14	43
Wayne	14	2	2	2	1	...	6	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	15	3	6	1	48	10	58	
Wells	8	8	1	...	2	2	2	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	21	13	34
White	3	0	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	...	4	2	...	...	13	10	23
Whitley	4	8	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	17	13	30
Total	499	436	365	177	106	117	173	52	307	87	52	32	127	42	419	184	218	59	2,467	1,111	3,278	

THE COUNTY JAILS.

For several years past the Board of State Charities has received from every sheriff in the State, each month, a report of the movement of population in the county jails. A similar report is received from the superintendent of the one county workhouse, that in Marion County. From these reports the following facts have been gathered. They refer to but 91 of the 92 counties in the State, as Pulaski County has no jail. Its prisoners are sent to the jail in Starke County.

On the last day of the fiscal year there were 1,275 persons in jail—1,177 men, 72 women, 21 boys under 18 years of age and 5 girls under 18 years of age. More than half of this number were serving sentence—683 men and 35 women. There were 495 awaiting trial—461 men and 34 women. In the remaining 62 are included 43 insane persons, 3 tramps and 16 who were held temporarily, such as runaways, witnesses, etc.

The number of jail inmates on September 30, 1908, was less by 51 than on the same day in 1907. The following statement of the census taken on the last day of the past five years may be found interesting for comparison:

	Males.	Females.	Total
1908.....	1,198	77	1,275
1907.....	1,202	124	1,326
1906.....	979	83	1,062
1905.....	814	75	889
1904.....	870	79	949

Reference to the table by counties, which appears on subsequent pages, will disclose the fact that at the time of this census many of the jails had few prisoners and that fourteen were without prisoners on that day. The fourteen empty jails were in the following counties: Boone, Brown, Harrison, Jasper, Jay, Newton, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Ripley, Spencer, Steuben, Switzerland and Washington. The highest number of prisoners was to be expected in Marion County, which contains the city of Indianapolis. In the jail there were 112 men and 16 women and in the workhouse 235 men. No women were in the latter institution. All such were sent to the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison. Of the sixteen women in the jail, seven were serv-

ing sentence. They also might properly have been sent to the same department of the Woman's Prison.

Next to Marion County the greatest number of prisoners was reported from Vigo County, where there were 95. Vanderburg County had 59; Lake, 51; St. Joseph, 51; Delaware, 45; Allen, 37; Wayne, 35.

Indiana's jails have for years been noted for the number of intoxicated persons and vagrants confined therein. The effect is bad upon the persons themselves, upon the jail and upon the community: The expense entailed is by no means light, even in boarding prisoners. When there is added the dirty, unsanitary conditions produced, the spread of disease and vermin and the destruction of jail property caused thereby, the burden becomes many times greater. The following figures show the total number of persons confined in our county jails and one workhouse in the past seven years on account of intoxication and vagrancy:

	<i>Vagrancy.</i>		<i>Intoxication.</i>	
	Total Number.	Cost of Board.	Total Number.	Cost of Board.
1902	4,101	\$4,389 17	11,364	\$27,302 67
1903	3,059	3,760 82	12,394	32,053 42
1904	4,115	5,025 21	12,774	31,702 87
1905	3,948	4,848 14	11,687	33,193 06
1906	3,379	4,109 61	13,210	36,609 68
1907 (11 months)	2,007	3,517 15	14,361	42,946 03
1908	4,503	6,103 06	13,596	39,117 95

The number of intoxicated persons reported, 13,596, of whom 452 were women, is less than that of last year, but with that exception greater than that shown in any of the past seven years. Vigo County shows the greatest number of prisoners for 1908 for this cause—1,649, including 92 women. The cost of their board was \$4,904.09. The next greatest number was reported from Marion County. There were 539 in the jail and in the workhouse 1,092; total, 1,631 persons, for intoxication. One hundred and twenty-two of these were women. The total cost of board in the county jail alone was \$1,782.26. Other counties report as follows: Grant 605, board \$145.80; Knox 601, board \$1,289.60; St. Joseph 511, board \$2,090.40; Madison 400, board \$1,490.00; Delaware 372, board \$1,787.40; Allen 347, board \$1,877.96; Lawrence 347, board \$744.40; Vanderburg 196, board \$760.00; Clinton 302, board \$850.60; Tippecanoe 253, board \$1,038.80; Wayne 235, board \$1,510.60; Putnam 333, board \$442.85.

Four counties report no persons in jail on account of intoxi-

cation the past year. They are as follows: Brown, Lagrange, Pulaski, Ripley. As mentioned previously, Pulaski is the only county in the State that has no jail.

The number of vagrants reported for the year ending September 30, 1908, was 4,503, including 66 women. This was more than twice what it was for 1907—2,007—and greater than reported for any other year in the past seven years. The cost of their board in 1908 was \$6,103.06. The greatest number was reported from Vigo County, 873. Their board cost \$688.04. In Marion County, in the jail and workhouse, were 408. The cost of board in the jail alone was \$789.06. Other counties reported the number of vagrants and the cost of board as follows: Decatur 338, board \$180.42; Porter 243, board \$859.20; Elkhart 212, board \$113.60; Knox 205, board \$183.60; Montgomery 193, board \$155.60; Carroll 191, board \$135.40; Sullivan 190, board \$156.00; Monroe 184, board \$158.01. Vanderburg reports 6 tramps, board \$50.40; Allen County 140, board \$630.53; St. Joseph County 89, board \$266.80; Delaware County 31, board \$73.60; Madison 117, board \$156.00.

It should be stated that in Vanderburg County the municipal lodging house at Evansville and in Marion County the Friendly Inn at Indianapolis have been helpful in dealing with the tramp problem. Muncie and Anderson, like Terre Haute, have each a stone pile for prisoners. Laporte and Tippecanoe counties, which formerly had records for the large number of tramps they boarded, make a much better showing the past year. Laporte County reports 80 vagrants, whose board cost \$389.60, and Tippecanoe County 15, whose board cost \$82.40. Twenty-five counties report no vagrants in jail last year. They are as follows: Brown, Clinton, Crawford, Dekalb, Dubois, Fountain, Franklin, Gibson, Greene, Harrison, Jackson, Jasper, Jennings, Newton, Noble, Orange, Perry, Pulaski, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Starke, Switzerland, Warrick, White.

The following tabulation of the jail inmates for vagrancy and intoxication, classified by age, will be found instructive:

Age.	Vagrancy.	Intoxication.	Total.
16 and under.....	36	21	57
17 and under 35.....	2,626	5,402	8,028
36 and under 50.....	1,222	4,947	6,169
Over 50.....	511	2,435	2,946
Not given	108	791	899
Total	4,503	13,596	18,099

In addition to the monthly report received from each county jail, the Board receives at the close of the fiscal year a summarized statement of admissions for the entire twelve months. These statements have been combined in Table No. 2, which follows. They indicate a total of 38,865 persons admitted to the various county jails during the past twelve months, of whom 36,239 were men and 2,626 were women. By reference to the table it will be found that 17,749 of these persons (1,285 of whom were women and girls) served sentence, the proportion of the whole number being 46 per cent. The number of insane cared for during the year was 684. There were 5,361 tramps and the remaining 15,071 were held temporarily for various reasons. An apparent discrepancy between Table No. 2 and Table No. 3 in the number of vagrants calls for explanation. The figures given in Table No. 2 are taken from the summarized annual statements of the sheriffs; those in No. 3 from their monthly reports. It is assumed that in their annual statements the sheriffs have given the full number of tramps cared for, whether arrested or not. A single instance is that of Miami County. Twenty vagrants were reported in the regular manner, but in his annual statement the sheriff says that at least one thousand were in the jail during the year, of whom he kept no record. Another point of difference between the two tables lies in the fact that in No. 2 a certain proportion of vagrants is included under the heading "Served Sentence," while this distinction is not made in No. 3.

Practically all the jails in the State have been visited during the past twelve months by either a representative of the Board of State Charities or by the several Boards of County Charities. The reports of these visits of inspection, all of which can be found in the publications of the Board, make patent the serious disgrace resting upon the State in our county jail system as it is found in actual operation. From one county after another comes word of bad conditions—uncleanliness, foul air, idleness of the prisoners, enforced association of hardened criminals and first offenders, inadequate provision for separation of the sexes, and, all too frequently, the presence of unfortunate insane persons. In some instances the bad conditions are due to defective construction, this being particularly noticeable in the older institutions. The only remedy is a new building. Again the blame rests wholly upon authorities who have neglected too long the most simple repairs or have permitted gross carelessness in the jail's administration. Again and again a jail is spoken of

as a disgrace to its county and to Indiana. In the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction for September, 1908, will be found the reports of visits made by the various Boards of County Charities within the past twelve months. There follows below a report of visits made by representatives of the Board of State Charities.

REPORTS OF VISITS TO COUNTY JAILS.

Boone County Jail, Lebanon. Visited October 9, 1907. D. B. McRoberts, sheriff. One man was confined in the jail at this time. The building is a stone structure, which is at present neither strong nor safe. There are six cells on each of the two floors. Two rooms are used for women prisoners. The ventilation comes from the windows. The ventilating pipes from each cell are out of order. The prisoners exercise in both the inner and outer corridor. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by a hot air furnace. City water is used and there is city fire protection. There is a closet on each floor, one in the hospital and one in the department for women. The one on the second floor is out of repair. The jail was dirty and untidy and it was reported that bugs were to be found. The plumbing was not in good condition. There is city sewerage, which is said to be satisfactory. There are no bath tubs. The beds consist of two-story bunks. Mattresses and blankets are used. They were dirty and had a bad odor. There are some chairs in the jail. There is provision for the separation of the sexes, the rooms for the women being over the rear of the sheriff's residence. Boys are kept on the first floor and older prisoners on the second floor. The inmates are not employed. Not a single cell door will lock. The cells are dirty, foul smelling, untidy; the walls smoked and defaced with marking, scratching and pasting of paper. Prisoners have cut the windows in the outer corridor and have burned the wooden part of the locking device in the hall. The first floor is dark and dusty with cobwebs. The needs of the institution are cleaning, painting, repairing, proper sewerage, standard bedding, greater safety and a better administration.

Franklin County Jail, Brookville. Visited October 5, 1907. Edward Stenger, sheriff. There were no prisoners at this time. The jail is a stone structure, strong and safe. The ventilation comes from the windows and tin ventilators in the cells. There are 10 cells, 8 for men and 2 for women. The building is lighted

by electricity and heated by stoves. Steam heat is needed. The water supply is from the city. There are two closets in the department for men and two in the department for women, one of which in each department on the second floor is not in good condition. The building has not been used for some time, hence is quite dusty. The plumbing on the first floor is in good condition, but that on the second floor has been broken for some time. There is city sewerage, which appears in good condition, but there is a foul odor in the women's room. There is one old iron bath tub, located in the east corridor on the first floor. There are two bunks in a cell, supplied with mattresses and comforts. These were not clean. A sliding food table is used for the prisoners. There are no rules for either officers or prisoners. Provision is made for the separation of the sexes, the women being kept on the second floor in the rear of the residence. Only one woman has been received in a long time. There is provision for the classification of the prisoners, but no occupation is provided.

The jail needs painting inside and outside. The iron work should also be painted. The plumbing on the second floor should be repaired, steam heat should be provided, standard bedding furnished and the locking device on one of the cell doors repaired.

Greene County Jail, Bloomfield. Visited November 16, 1907. William W. Eddington, sheriff. There were four men present at this time. One of the men is employed on the sheriff's farm.

A boy sixteen years old is confined in the jail for stealing. This building is a brick structure, the sheriff's residence being of frame. The windows furnish the ventilation. There are four cells, two for men and two for women. The institution is lighted by incandescent electric lights and heated by a stove. The water supply is from the city and from a well. There are closets in the jail. The building is dirty and untidy. City sewerage is being put in. Ordinary tubs are used for bathing, as there are no bath tubs. The beds consist of hammocks. The comforts used are dirty and untidy. Two cells in a separate room are provided for the women prisoners, through which it is necessary to pass in order to reach the men's department. There is no classification of the prisoners and they are unoccupied. City prisoners are received.

Half a dozen or more patches in the walls show where openings were made for escapes. The prisoners are kept in the cells. The jail was in charge of a prisoner, who was keeping fire in the

stove and had the outside door open, so a young colored fellow went in and out at will and held conversation with a big colored man who was locked in the corridor with a sixteen-year-old boy. The doors of two cells were off. The jail is very weak and unsafe. Even the cage has many patches. The cement floor is broken and damp, the plumbing torn out in the women's department, the walls in bad shape, the woodwork defaced, the metal work out of repair. This could be patched, cleaned and painted, kept in good order and put under the care of a careful, intelligent jailor until arrangements are made for a new jail so badly needed. The floors are damp, as are also the walls; there is a bad odor and the building is unsanitary.

An appropriation of \$18,000 has been made for building a new jail. Plans not approved by the Board of State Charities are on file in the auditor's office.

Shelby County Jail, Shelbyville. Visited July 9, 1908. John H. Butler, sheriff. The population at this time was five men and one woman. There seemed to be good ventilation. The jail was dark on the first floor on the north side. The windows were covered with pierced sheet iron. The water supply is good. There is not enough water for flushing the latrines. The beds were foul, the comforts and mattresses unspeakably dirty and bugs were to be found. There were piles of waste in the corners of the corridors and in the bath room, and the windows were dirty. The plumbing was in fairly good condition and we found no trouble with the sewerage. There are new bath tubs, supplied with plenty of water. Hot water is supplied once or twice a week. The inmates bathe irregularly. The bedding is not washed. There are no rules. The sexes are separated and they are occupied in cleaning the jail. City prisoners are kept with other prisoners. The prisoners' food is cooked with that of the family and is the same every day—beans and potatoes. There is some complaint. The county physician says the women have very good attention. The women have been changed to another room because they called to people on the street. There are no rules.

Tippecanoe County Jail, Lafayette. Visited September 14, 1908. The jail, having a capacity of 43, had 20 prisoners at the time of this visit, one being an insane man awaiting admission to the State Hospital. The building is fairly strong and safe. The locks are all in good condition. There is a ventilator in each cell,

6x6. The cells on the west tier are lighted from the windows: those on the east tier are dark. Gas light is used in the corridors and the jail is heated by steam. The water supply is from the city. There is a latrine in each cell. At the time of this visit six of the latrines were being repaired. The east side of the jail has been freshly painted and the cells were fairly clean. The whole jail, including cells and corridors, is mopped every morning and on Tuesdays and Fridays is scrubbed by the prisoners. The west side is in disorder owing to the fact that the plumbing, which is old and defective, is undergoing repairs. The sewerage is through a nine-inch pipe connected with the city sewer. There is an open sink in each corridor. There are three bath tubs, one in each corridor of the men's department and one in the open corridor of the department for women. The latter is new. The prisoners bathe when they enter and once each week while confined in the jail. The bath room is open all day and may be used at will by the prisoners. There is no provision for a change of underclothing for the prisoners. They wash their own clothing in the bath room. Each prisoner attends his own cell. Some cells were found tidy, others untidy. The ticks are washed and the straw renewed every three months. The bedding was not clean. Two blankets are washed every three or four months. The jail furniture consists of benches in the corridor and one stationary bunk in each cell. There are no rules for the prisoners. They are released from their cells at 5:30, remain in the corridor until 9:00 p. m. The cells are open if the prisoner wishes to enter. The punishment prescribed for prisoners is to be locked in the cell on a bread and water diet. The sexes are separated and the wife of the jailor acts as matron. There is no classification of prisoners. Juvenile delinquents are kept in the infirmary department. The prisoners are occupied in cleaning the cells, corridors and dining room. There is no library, but magazines and papers are supplied by city missionaries. Religious services are held on Sunday and the jailor thinks the influence is beneficial. Tramps are not received unless sent by the police department. In the infirmary on the second floor there are three beds and one latrine. The floor is covered with linoleum. The place is very clean, but is perhaps not safe. The dining room was found very clean. The county pays for the laundry and the soap used. The county physician, who visits the jail when called, averages two calls a week.

Much improvement is shown in the management of the jail since the last visit of this Board. The institution needs painting and new plumbing and the lighting arrangement should be electricity instead of gas, as it is now possible for the prisoners to tamper with the fixtures. Better separation should be made between the prisoners awaiting trial and those laying out fines.

Vanderburgh County Jail, Evansville. Visited July 18, 1907. William E. Barnes, sheriff. The population at the time of this visit was 60—50 males and 10 females. Seven of the men were insane. The jail is fairly strong and safe. The ventilation is from the windows. The institution is lighted by gas. This was burning in the department for women, causing smoke and heat. It is also used by the prisoners for boiling food. Electric lights would be preferable. The institution is heated by steam from a central plant. The water supply is from the city. The water is muddy, but otherwise there is no complaint. There is one latrine in each cell, and all were in good condition. The jail was fairly clean and there was no odor. The cells on the second floor were marked and defaced by the pasting of pictures. The plumbing and sewerage were reported in good condition. There are five old iron bath tubs, small and unsanitary. Clothing is washed in them. The prisoners bathe when they are received and weekly thereafter. The bedding is washed once or twice a week, depending upon the discharge of prisoners. The bedding for the men is mostly hammocks, with blankets; that for the women is ticks and blankets. It seemed clean. There were some benches in the jail. "Kangaroo Court" is held and the jailor thinks it helps with the discipline. The rules are generally enforced. Punishment is by locking up, with a diet of bread and water. There are separate quarters for the sexes, but the stairway goes up through the men's department. The prisoners are well classified and are occupied in cleaning the jail, washing, etc. There has been no stone pile for over a year. There is a small library and religious services are held every Sunday. Tramps are not received.

REPORTS OF VISITS BY A. R. CHARMAN.

Adams County Jail, Decatur. Visited July 18, 1908. Eli Meyer, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 14, with a population of 4 at this time. The jail is built of brick, iron and stone and is strong and safe. The ventilation comes from the windows. There

are 14 cells, two being used for women. Children, when confined, are isolated from the other prisoners. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city. There are three closets. These, as well as the plumbing and sewerage, are in good condition. The building was not very clean at this time. There is one bath tub in the corridor of the cell house. It is in good condition. The prisoners bathe when they are received and afterwards at will. They change their underclothing weekly. When in use the bedding is washed once a week. Iron bedsteads are used, with straw mattresses and blankets. They were reasonably clean. The furniture consists of some wooden chairs. The sexes are separated, two cells in a different part of the building being for the women. There is not much chance for classification of the prisoners and no means of occupation. Religious services are never held. Some reading matter is furnished. Plenty of good, substantial food is served.

A cell is needed for the insane and a bath tub should be placed in the department for women. Both of these needs are contemplated.

The jail, while strong and well built in many ways, is very poorly ventilated. The cells are closed and tight except the door, which is of iron slats. This sort of structure makes the free circulation of air impossible. There are not sufficient windows in the outer walls for light and air.

Brown County Jail, Nashville. Visited September 12, 1908. George M. Roberts, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 4, but there were no prisoners at the time of this visit. This building is constructed of heavy logs, three logs thick. It is fairly safe except from fire, and is strong. The ventilation comes from four small windows, which have iron bars, and the doors are of iron. There are but two cells in the jail. There is no special place for women or children. The jail is not very well lighted, not at all in the night. A stove furnishes the heat. There is no water except as it is carried in and there are no closets. The rooms were in fair condition. An ordinary double iron bed is used, with a straw tick, sheet, blanket and quilt, all of which was in fairly good condition. There is no other furniture. The quantity of food served is sufficient.

Nothing but a new jail would satisfy the needs. This jail is a curiosity and should be preserved as such. They have had but

one prisoner in nine months. It is interesting to note that each year \$50 is appropriated for keeping and committing prisoners, and the auditor said in his five years in office it had never been exhausted.

Cass County Jail, Logansport. Visited June 26, 1908. Louis E. Beckley, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 35, with a population of 5. This structure is of brick, stone and iron and is strong and safe. The ventilation comes from the windows. There is an apartment in the jail especially arranged for children. Electricity furnishes the light and steam the heat. Water is supplied from the city. A well in the yard is used in warm weather. It is said to be an artesian well. There are closets on each floor in good condition and the plumbing and sewerage are good. The building was very clean. There are five bath tubs and three showers located on each floor of the cell part. They are in good condition. The prisoners bathe once a week and oftener if they desire. The bedding, consisting of excelsior mattresses and cotton blankets, on iron bedsteads, was not as clean as it should be. The sexes are well separated, the women being kept in a different part of the building. The prisoners are occupied in cleaning their own apartments. Religious services are not held. Some reading matter is furnished. Plenty of good food is served.

This is a well-planned jail, with ample accommodations for present use and some space not yet fitted up. It was neat and clean everywhere and seemed to be well managed. The only suggestion is that the beds should be of straw mattresses and the ticks and bedding should be washed more frequently than seemed to be the case. I saw no evidence of bugs or roaches.

Clark County Jail, Jeffersonville. Visited August 10, 1908. Oscar Johnson, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 22, with a population of 15. There are four insane persons in the jail. The cells are strong, but the cage is not. The ventilation comes from the windows. Electricity furnishes the light. A stove is used for heating purposes and the water supply is from the city plant. The building was clean and showed every evidence of being well kept, but it needs painting inside. The plumbing and sewerage are both good. There is one bath tub. Hot water may be had from a small heater temporarily arranged. The prisoners change their underclothing once a week. When the bedding is in use it is washed once a week. It is good in part. The sheriff has been

authorized to buy hammocks. There is no other furniture. The sexes are kept in different apartments and there is some classification, but the prisoners are not occupied. Religious services are held twice a month.

The great need is a new jail. This one is old and rather unsafe and is practically worn out. It is kept about as well as any one can keep it under the conditions. It is a building not worth spending much money on in repairs. For a county the size of Clark a better jail or a workhouse is needed.

Crawford County Jail, English. Visited September 15, 1908. James S. Hanger, sheriff. Capacity 6, with a population at this time of only one prisoner. This is an ordinary frame house, back of which is a one-story brick cell house containing a cage with three iron cells. It is fairly strong, but not very safe unless the prisoners are locked in the cells. It is well ventilated by the windows. Oil lamps furnish the light and a stove is used for heating purposes. All the water used must be carried. There are two cisterns, both of which are dry and in need of repairs. The plumbing and sewerage are good and the house appeared clean. There are no bath tubs and the prisoners are not required to bathe. The bedding is washed every two weeks. It was fairly clean. There is no opportunity to separate the sexes, except by placing them in separate cells, and there is neither classification of nor occupation for the prisoners. Religious services are never held. Tramps are admitted only when arrested.

This is a small jail, not modern. It needs supplies, such as more bedding, towels, kitchen utensils, etc. A well is also needed. It is barren of all modern conveniences, but the sheriff takes good care of what is there. There are seldom many prisoners to be cared for.

Dekalb County Jail, Auburn. Visited September 4, 1908. James W. Reed, sheriff. Capacity 20, population 2. The outside walls of the jail are of brick, the inside being of solid stone. The cells are of stone with iron doors. The jail is strong and safe. It is well ventilated and lighted throughout, there being windows on two sides. There are 14 cells, including 2 for women. When children are brought to the jail they are kept in one of the women's cells if unoccupied. Electricity is used for lighting the jail and steam for heating it. The water supply is from the city water plant. There are four closets in fairly good condition.

The plumbing is good, also the sewerage, which is from the city. The building is very clean. There is one shower bath in the men's department in fairly good condition. The prisoners bathe once a week. The beds are iron bunks and the bedding consists of excelsior and cotton mattresses and cotton blankets, all reasonably clean. It is washed once in two weeks. The sexes are entirely separated, being kept in different parts of the building. The prisoners are classified, but they have no occupation. Reading matter is furnished and religious services are held weekly when there are prisoners. Tramps are not received and city prisoners only when sentenced. Plenty of good food is served. The institution is in good shape. It should have a bath tub for the women. Some outside repairs to the walls are needed.

This jail was built in 1875 and is mostly of heavy stone, even the cells, but is well ventilated, lighted and heated and is well kept. The town has a lockup where all town prisoners are taken first. It is a single room with two bunks in it. This was in fairly good condition. The town is a quiet place and does not have many prisoners of any kind.

Delaware County Jail, Muncie. Visited September 21, 1908. S. B. Perdieu, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 65, with a population of 34. The cell house and cells are of heavy stone with iron bars on the windows and doors. The floor, also, is of stone. The cage is separated from the outer wall by a corridor to which the prisoners do not have access. The women's part is entirely separate from the department for men. It has two rooms, in one of which are three separate cells. The jail is very strong and seems perfectly safe. The ventilation is excellent and there are sufficient windows to admit plenty of light and air. Electric lights are used at night. The jail is heated by steam radiation and the water supply is from the city plant. The plumbing and sewerage are in good condition and the jail is remarkably clean. There are two bath tubs, one in the department for men and one in the women's department. The prisoners bathe once a week and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is in first-class condition. It is washed once a month. There are 11 closets in the jail. The furniture consists of some chairs and a table in the corridor. As mentioned above, the sexes are entirely separated, but there is no classification of prisoners. The prisoners are occupied on a stone pile when sentenced. Religious services

are held once a week. Tramps are not received unless brought in by the city authorities.

This is a jail that has many prisoners. It is in excellent condition and well managed, but more room is needed. The women are in charge of a matron.

Fayette County Jail, Connersville. Visited September 19, 1908. Cyrus Jeffrey, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 10, with a population of 3, one of whom is insane. The cell house is of brick, lined inside with steel. The cage is all of iron, well lighted and well ventilated. There are two cells for women which open off the men's cell house. The jail is very strong and seems perfectly safe. The windows are so arranged that the ventilation and light are good. Electricity is used at night. The building is heated by hot water and the system is good. Water is supplied from the city plant. In general, the jail is in good condition. At the time of this visit, early on Saturday morning, it was pretty dirty in places. The sheriff said it would be cleaned as usual on Saturday morning. The plumbing and sewerage are fairly good. There are no bath tubs, but the prisoners bathe and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is good and is washed once a month or oftener if necessary. The furniture consists of a wooden settee and a table. There are no special rules for the prisoners. The separation of the sexes is not good, as the cells for the women open off the men's cell house. The prisoners are neither classified nor occupied. Religious services are not held at present on account of the insane man, that being the subject upon which he is insane. Tramps are not received except in extreme cases.

The needs of the jail are a separate apartment for women prisoners, the installation of bath tubs and the painting of the cell house. This is a good jail and fairly well kept. If the suggested improvements were made it would be in splendid shape. The insane man has been adjudged insane and has been confined in the jail more than a year. He is a desperate case and the sheriff is wondering what to do with him.

Floyd County Jail, New Albany. Visited September 17, 1908. Claude A. Sittason, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 35, with a population of 6. The cell house is constructed of brick, lined half way up inside with iron. The floor is concrete. The three-story iron cage is in two parts, one for white men and one for

black. They are the same in every particular. A vestibule leads to each part and each has a fair sized corridor. The women and children have separate departments. In the men's department is a padded cell for the insane. The jail is very strong and seems perfectly safe. The ventilation and light from the windows are very good. Electricity is used at night. The institution is heated by stoves and the water supply is from the city plant. This is one of the cleanest jails I have seen. The plumbing and sewerage are excellent. There is one bath tub in the woman's department and two showers in the department for men. The prisoners bathe once a week or oftener. The bedding is in excellent condition and reasonably clean. It is washed three times per year or oftener if necessary. There are rules for the prisoners. The sexes are completely separated and well classified. They do not have any occupation. The prisoners are placed in dark rooms as punishment. Religious services are held weekly. Tramps are received only when they are arrested and committed.

A steam heating plant is needed and I was told it had been promised. This jail is in excellent condition and very well kept. It was remodeled within the past year and with the exception of the heating is the best jail I have seen in the southern part of the State.

Fountain County Jail, Covington. Visited August 27, 1908. John R. Hardesty, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 60 and the population at this time is 6. This is a unique structure. The outer wall is built of heavy, solid stone; the floor is heavy sawed limestone; the roof is of slate. The windows are barred and screened by heavy perforated steel plate half way up. In the cell house are two stories with a double row of cells on each floor. The cells have no openings except the door and a very small ventilator. Each cell has a double iron door, or rather two doors. In the front part of the cell house is a large corridor used as a dining room for prisoners. Off from this room is the cell for women. The jail is very strong and entirely safe. The ventilation is excellent. The sun shines into every cell either in the morning or afternoon and the cells are well lighted. Electricity is used to light the jail at night and steam is used for heating purposes. The water supply is from the city plant. The building is very clean and the plumbing and sewerage are in good condition. There is one bath tub and the prisoners bathe at least

once a week. They change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is washed every six weeks. It is in good condition, the beds being new. There are chairs and in the dining corridor a table. There is no special punishment for the prisoners. The sexes are kept in different parts of the building, the cells for the women opening off of the corridor of the cell house. The prisoners are not classified and are unoccupied. Religious services are never held. Tramps are received only when arrested and city prisoners are paid for until they are sentenced.

There are no special needs. The cell house would be improved by painting and the bedsteads should be stronger or heavier. While the jail is not the best arranged, it is one of the strongest jails I have seen. It seems to be in good repair and well cared for. While the separation of the sexes is not as complete as it should be, it cannot well be changed. For one of its style this is a good jail.

Harrison County Jail, Corydon. Visited September 16, 1908. Alver G. Ward, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 6. There is only one prisoner in charge of the sheriff at this time, and he is in the Floyd County Jail for safe keeping. The cell house is of brick with a stone floor. The cage is rectangular, or rather it is an iron box with four cells or small boxes in it. It is not very strong and not at all safe. There are enough windows to furnish ventilation and the jail is light enough. Electricity is used at night and a stove heats the building. The water supply is from the city. There is a faucet in the kitchen, but none in the cell house. The jail is fairly clean. There are no bath tubs and no requirement about bathing. The bedding is good and is washed frequently. A chair and a table constitute the furniture. There is a separate place for the women, but it is in no better condition than that for men. Tramps are not admitted except when arrested. A complete cage in the cell house, a heating plant, bath tubs, closets and a sewer are needed.

This jail is a disgrace to any community. An appropriation of \$3,000 has just been made for putting it in repair. It will do part of what is needed, but it is doubtful if this amount is sufficient. The sheriff is anxious to keep it well if it is put in proper condition.

Howard County Jail, Kokomo. Visited September 8, 1908. Joseph Lindley, sheriff. Capacity 39; population 9. The jail is constructed of stone, with iron doors and stone floors. It is

very strong and seems to be entirely safe. There is good ventilation from the windows and the jail is well lighted. There are 39 cells, 36 for men and 3 for women. Children when present are kept in the women's department. The institution is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. City water is used. The ten closets, the plumbing and sewerage are in good condition. The building is quite clean. There are two bath tubs located in a cage, one of which is in good condition. The prisoners are said to bathe frequently. The bedding is washed twice a quarter and oftener if needed. The prisoners change their underclothing weekly. The beds are of iron, fastened to the side of the wall and can be raised in the daytime when not in use. Straw mattresses and cotton blankets are used and they were found reasonably clean. There was no evidence of bugs. There are rules for the prisoners. While the women are kept in a separate cell room consisting of three cells, that department opens into the corridor of the men's department. The door is solid iron. The prisoners are classified. They have no occupation except cleaning the cage. Religious services are held every Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening. I was present at an interesting service on Tuesday evening. Tramps are received only on commitment or in extreme cases. There are no regulations about receiving city prisoners. Plenty of good food is served.

A bath tub should be installed in the women's department and a new one should be put in the department for men. If possible, the entrance to the women's cells should be changed from the men's cell house. This is an excellent jail in most respects and it is in excellent hands. The sheriff is an intelligent, careful man and cares for and manages the institution well, in my opinion.

Huntington County Jail, Huntington. Visited September 8, 1908. George A. Mahoney, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 24 and the population 14. It is constructed of brick, stone and iron, is strong and seems perfectly safe. The ventilation is by the windows. There are thirteen cells, one of which is for women. Children are kept in the department for women.

The institution is lighted by gas, heated by steam and supplied with water from the city plant. There are six closets in good condition. The plumbing in connection with the closets and tub is practically new, but the pipes are old and frequently leak. In the residence the plumbing is not in good repair. The sewerage

system, which is from the city, is excellent. The jail is reasonably clean. There are two bath tubs located in the men's cage, one above and one below. They are in fairly good condition. The prisoners bathe frequently. The bedding is washed twice a year. It consists of cotton mattresses and cotton blankets. Stationary iron bunks are used. The prisoners change their underclothing weekly. There are rules for the prisoners. The sexes are separated, the women being kept in a room in a part of the building which is separate from the men, with an iron cage. It has a closet and lavatory, but no bath tub. The prisoners are classified, but no occupation is provided except cleaning the cage. Reading matter is denied the prisoners for the present, as they made improper use of it. Religious services are held weekly. Tramps are not received unless committed. There are no regulations about receiving city prisoners. Plenty of good food is furnished the prisoners.

A new bath tub is needed in the men's department and one should be installed in the department for women. The whole building needs general repairs, new floors, painting, etc. The jail is good and reasonably well cared for.

Jay County Jail, Portland. Visited July 18, 1908. Samuel H. Barr, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 26 and the population at this time 4. The building is constructed of brick, iron and stone and is strong and safe. Windows furnish the ventilation. There are 26 cells, four of which are for women and four for boys. Two cells are used as a hospital ward. The remaining 16 cells are for men. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city plant. There are 26 closets in good condition. The plumbing and sewerage are also in good condition. The building is very clean. There are two bath tubs and four showers. The showers are in a bath room and the tubs in the department for women and children. They are all in good condition. The prisoners bathe once a week or oftener and they change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is also washed once a week. It consists of shuck mattresses and blankets, on iron bedsteads. The beds are in good condition. Some wooden chairs comprise the other furniture. The sexes are well separated and the prisoners classified. No occupation is provided. Reading matter is supplied, but religious services are not held. Plenty of good food is served. The only needs are some slight repairs to the furnace. It is a splendidly arranged

jail. It is prepared to classify the prisoners and to care for the insane. The building is well lighted and ventilated. It is also well kept and is an excellent example of a modern jail.

Jennings County Jail, Vernon. Visited August 15, 1908. Albert Gautier, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 10 and there was one prisoner confined at the time of this visit. It is built of stone, brick and iron and is strong and safe. The ventilation is very poor. There are no openings except the door, and the windows in the corridor are so arranged as to admit very little light and air. Electricity is used to light the jail and stoves for heating purposes. The water supply is from the city plant, but the drinking water comes from a cistern. The jail is clean. There is very little plumbing, but there is a hydrant and a closet and the plumbing for these is fair. There is city sewerage connection and it is fairly good. Although there are no bath tubs, the prisoners bathe once a week. When in use the bedding is washed frequently and is fairly good. The only furniture is one or two wooden chairs. The sexes are separated, but the cell for women is in very poor condition. There is no classification of the prisoners and no occupation is provided for them. Religious services are not held, but some reading matter is supplied. Tramps are not received unless on the order of the authorities. A new cell house is needed. The present one is an old dungeon-like place, which cannot be repaired to advantage. This is an instance of a court house and jail in one building. It was erected in 1859 and is a good building, but the cell part is needed for records, etc. Such as it is, the jail is in splendid hands at this time.

Johnson County Jail, Franklin. Visited September 11, 1908. H. F. Musselman, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 33, with a population at this time of 7. The building is constructed of brick, iron and stone. It has a brick wall around the cell house and is strong and seems entirely safe. The windows furnish the ventilation and give plenty of light. There are 17 double cells, one being for women. When children are confined in the jail they are kept in the department for women, if it is not occupied. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city plant. There are three closets in good condition and the building is very clean. The plumbing and sewerage are also in good condition. There are two bath tubs. I was not able to see all through the women's part, but was told there was a bath tub in that department, and I saw the

one in the department for men. It was in good condition and the prisoners bathe once a week. The bedding consists of straw mattresses and blankets on stationary iron bunks, two in each cell. On account of the absence of the sheriff and his wife I did not learn how often the bedding is washed. The sexes are separated, there being a cage for the women entirely apart from the men. I could not ascertain whether the prisoners were classified, but they are occupied on a rock pile. Religious services are not held, but some reading matter is furnished the prisoners. Tramps are received only when they are brought by the town authorities. Plenty of well-prepared food is served.

The floor in one part of the cage is badly rusted and needs repairing. This jail is of the older type, with a high brick wall surrounding the entire cell house. It is in first-rate condition throughout and seems to be well managed. On account of the absence of the sheriff very accurate information on some points could not be obtained.

Kosciusko County Jail, Warsaw. Visited September 5, 1908. Edward Haas, sheriff. Capacity 20, population 3. The jail is built of heavy stone and the cell house or cage is iron. The latter is a two-story square structure, with cells around the square, the cage being surrounded by a corridor. There is at present no separate place for women or children. The jail seems very strong and thoroughly safe. The ventilation is not good. There are enough windows, but they are too narrow to admit sufficient light or air. The jail is, therefore, gloomy. Electricity is used to light the building at night. The steam heating arrangement is good. The water supply is from the city. The jail is fairly clean. There is good plumbing and a good system of sewerage. There is only one bath tub in the men's department. There should be another in some part of the building that can easily be arranged for the women. The prisoners change their under-clothing and bathe once a week. The bedding is washed every three months. It was suggested that this was not frequent enough. It is good bedding and in fairly good condition. The furniture consists of some wooden chairs. As has been stated, there is no special arrangement for sex separation, but there is a room in the other part of the building that can easily be arranged for the women and also for children. The sheriff says he will urge this change. The prisoners are not occupied. Tramps are received only when brought by city officers. City prisoners are kept in the jail just as county prisoners are.

With the exception of certain defects noted above, this is an excellent building. It is in good hands and reasonably well cared for.

Lake County Jail, Crown Point. Visited August 21, 1908. F. S. Carter, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 39, with a population of 54. The jail is two stories with brick walls. There are windows on two sides, barred in the usual manner. Within is a two-story iron cell house. The floors are of stone. This is an old structure, but a new building is now under construction which is to be adequate and modern. The jail is strong and seems to be safe if the prisoners are kept in the cage. With the present population the ventilation is not sufficient, but ordinarily it would be fairly good. The windows admit sufficient light. Electricity is used at night for lighting purposes and steam is used to heat the building. The water supply is from the city plant. Everything is in good condition so far as the jailer can make it under the circumstances. The plumbing is well worn and leaking in some places. There is no sewer connection and the jail is drained into a large cesspool. The new structure is to be connected with city sewerage. There are two bath tubs, one on each floor of the cell house, and the prisoners bathe weekly. The bedding is fairly good and is washed whenever it needs to be. There are printed rules on the walls of the cell house. Punishment is not often needed, but in a few cases the prisoners are confined in separate cells and deprived of the ordinary privileges. The sexes are completely separated, being in different parts of the building. Classification is not possible at present and the prisoners are unoccupied. Religious services are occasionally held. Tramps are received when they are sent by the city.

This has been a good jail and is well kept. The jailer seems to understand his business and gives attention to it. The sheriff was out of town at the time of my visit.

Madison County Jail, Anderson. Visited July 25, 1908. Solomon Smelser, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is about 30 and the population at the time of this visit was 27. The jail is constructed of brick, stone and iron and is fairly strong and safe. The ventilation comes from the windows. Electricity is used to light the jail and steam is used for heating purposes. The water supply is from the city and from a well. There are seven closets in fair condition. The sewerage and plumbing are good. The building is clean. There are three bath tubs, one in the residence

and two in the cell rooms. They are in fair condition. The prisoners bathe twice a week and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is washed twice a week. Iron bedsteads are used, with straw beds and cotton blankets, in fairly good condition. There is no other furniture except one or two wooden chairs. The sexes are separated, two cells or rooms apart from the cell house being used for the women. There is no classification, but the prisoners are occupied on a stone pile. Religious services are held once a week. Plenty of good food is served.

The jailer thinks a new jail should be constructed, and this is our opinion also. The jail is old and ill-arranged and the cell locks are broken, which prevents locking the prisoners in separate cells. Doubtless it was at one time adequate for the purpose, but for a large county, with three or four large towns in it, it is no longer so. The jailer is efficient and the jail is as well kept as is possible under the conditions.

Marshall County Jail, Plymouth. Visited June 27, 1908. Daniel C. Vories, sheriff. The jail has a capacity of 20, but at the time of this visit there was only one prisoner. It is constructed of stone and iron and is strong and safe. The windows furnish the ventilation. There are 18 cells, two of which are for women. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city. There are seven fairly good closets and the plumbing and sewerage are good. The county has a sewer for the court house and jail, emptying into the river. The jail has just been painted throughout and it appears clean. There are no bath tubs. The bedding is washed once a week and consists of cotton blankets and excelsior mattresses on iron bedsteads. There are some wooden chairs in the corridor. The sexes are separated. The prisoners clean their own apartments. Very few tramps are received and they are admitted only on commitment. Plenty of wholesome, well-prepared food is served.

This is an old style jail, with a dark and gloomy cell house. It is strong and safe and is adequate for the county. Often there are weeks when there is no prisoner and there are rarely more than four present at one time. The sheriff is evidently a good man for the place.

Martin County Jail, Shoals. Joseph N. Workman, sheriff. Visited August 19, 1908. The capacity of the jail is 25, with a population of 5. The jail is constructed of brick, stone and iron. The cell house is also of iron. It is sufficiently strong and quite

safe. Ample ventilation comes from the windows. The institution is fairly well lighted from the windows. Oil lamps are used at night. The jail is heated by stoves. The water supply is from a large cistern for the main supply and a large tank filled from rain. There is no well. The building is not as clean as it should be. The jailer admitted it should be cleaner and promised to make it so. Outside the building the plumbing is good, but it is not so good inside. Rubber hose is used for flushing purposes. The sewerage is excellent. It is a private sewer. There are no bath tubs, but the prisoners bathe frequently. The bedding is washed every three weeks. I suggested that that was not often enough. It is not clean. The sexes are well separated by being put in separate cells in different parts of the building. There is no classification of the prisoners and they are unoccupied. Tramps are admitted on the order of the township trustee.

There should be at least two bath tubs in the jail. The institution is fairly good and seems to be adequate for the use of the county. It is kept in good condition.

Miami County Jail, Peru. Visited August 1, 1908. John Volpert, sheriff. Capacity 30, population 9. This jail is constructed of brick, iron and stone and is strong and safe. The ventilation comes from the windows. The jail is well lighted in the daytime by the windows and at night by electricity. The institution is heated by steam and the water supply is from the city water plant. There are eight closets in good condition and the sewerage and plumbing good. The part of the building where the county prisoners are quartered is clean and well kept, but the other parts, which are not much used, are not so clean. There are four bath tubs, one located in the vestibule for use when prisoners are received, the other three in the cell house. They are in good condition. The inmates bathe weekly or oftener and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding, consisting of sheets and cotton blankets, is washed once a week and is in fairly good condition. Iron bedsteads are used and both straw and cotton mattresses. There were no bugs to be seen. The other furniture consists of some wooden chairs. There are no rules for the prisoners. The sexes are separated, three cells in a part of the building entirely apart from the men being used for women prisoners. The prisoners have no regular occupation. Religious services are held once a week and reading matter is supplied.

Tramps are received over night. Plenty of good, wholesome food is served.

This is a very well constructed and well arranged jail. It is possible to make a good classification of prisoners and to manage them safely. They have also a place where insane prisoners may be isolated. The jail is well cared for by those in charge. This is an excellent example of a well arranged jail building.

Montgomery County Jail, Crawfordsville. Visited August 28, 1908. Edward Lawrence, sheriff. Capacity 50, population 11. This jail is of different construction from any I have ever seen. It has a circular revolving cage, all iron, with eight cells below and eight above. There is only one entrance to each group of cells. There is a corridor around the cage and the walls are of brick, with windows high from the floor with iron bars. The roof is of slate. In the vestibule are two single cells. Over the cage on the third floor is a room with two cells for women. These cells are iron of ordinary type. The jail is very strong and seems entirely safe. The ventilation is excellent, the windows being so arranged as to admit plenty of air and light. The cell house is well lighted from the windows but the vestibule is a little dark. Acetylene gas is used for lighting and steam for heating the jail. The water supply is from the city. The jail seems to be well kept and appears clean. The plumbing is good and the sewerage system is from the city. There is only one bath tub. The prisoners bathe and change their underclothing once a week. The bedding is washed frequently when in use. Straw mattresses are used throughout, and all are in good condition. Some chairs and benches are in the corridor, but there is nothing but iron bunks in the cells. The prisoners are punished sometimes by being placed in one of the separate cells. The sexes are in different parts of the cell house and fairly well isolated. Classification is possible but there is not much attention given to it. The prisoners are not occupied. Tramps are not admitted unless arrested and sent by the city.

More facilities are needed for bathing. The jail is reasonably well cared for. The cage is not of a proper kind as it seems to me in case of fire it would be impossible to get the people out, or if greatly heated in case of fire would be dangerous. There is little danger from fire, yet the device is such that if full of people and only one door to each part, it would be almost out of the question to remove them.

Noble County Jail, Albion. Visited September 4, 1908. Perry J. Stanley, sheriff. Capacity 18, population 5. One man is insane. The jail is constructed of stone, with iron doors. It is strong and safe. The ventilation is by windows on two sides of the cell house and is good. There are 15 cells, two being for women. When children are brought to the jail they are kept in one of the rooms for women. The jail is lighted by electricity and has been heated by a hot air furnace. A new hot air and steam plant is to be put in immediately, the appropriation for it having been made. The water supply is from the city. There are three closets not in very good condition. The closets and the plumbing need repairing. The county owns the sewer system of the town and the jail sewer is connected with it. It is good. The building was very clean. There is one bath tub located in the men's department. It is worn out and there is no hot water. The prisoners bathe and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is washed weekly. It consists of straw mattresses and cotton blankets, in good condition. The beds are iron bunks fastened to the cell walls. The other furniture consists of iron chairs and a table in one part of the cell house. The sexes are separated, the women being kept in two rooms away from the men's part. Classification of the prisoners is possible and it is done to some extent but not as completely as it might be. No occupation is provided. Religious services are held occasionally and reading matter is furnished. Tramps and city prisoners are not received until sentenced. Plenty of good food is served.

The institution needs a new bath tub for the cell house and an additional one for the women's department. A new hot water plant is needed and the closets all need repairing. When these things are done, the jail will be in excellent condition. It is apparently well cared for and well managed.

Ohio County Jail, Rising Sun. Visited August 13, 1908. D. H. Durbin, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 4, with only 1 prisoner at this time. The building is strong but is not very safe unless the prisoners are locked in the cells. The corridor around the cage is entirely unsafe. The ventilation is good and the building is fairly well lighted. A stove is used to heat the jail and the water supply is from a cistern. There is no plumbing or sewer connection. The jail is not clean. The prisoners bathe once a week, and when in use the bedding is washed once a week. There is no arrangement for separating the sexes nor for

classifying the prisoners. A separate cell is needed for women prisoners. The corridor around the cage and the ceiling needs to be lined with steel or in some manner made stronger so that the prisoners need not be kept in their cages or cells. There are few prisoners, but if the building was made safe and a separate cell provided for women, the jail would meet pretty well the needs of the county. The building is an old brick structure, with a stone floor and tin roof. The cage is situated inside the one large room.

Pike County Jail, Petersburg. Visited September 14, 1908. W. J. Harris, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 60, but there are no prisoners at this time. The building is of stone, both the walls and the floors, with a steel cage. It is strong, safe, and well ventilated by means of the windows. There are fourteen cells. None of the cells are especially for the women, but one story of the cage is used when necessary. Neither is there a special place for children. Oil lamps are used for lighting the jail and steam for heating purposes. The water supply is from the city plant. There are fourteen closets but the flushes are not in good condition. They are soon to be overhauled. The building is very clean. When in use it is thoroughly washed every week. With the exception of the flushes above mentioned, the plumbing is in good condition. There is city sewerage connection. There are two bath tubs, located one in each story of the cell house. They are in very good condition but there is no hot water connection and it is necessary to carry the hot water. The prisoners are required to bathe once a week or oftener if necessary. When in use, the bedding is washed frequently. There are four swinging iron beds in each cell. Mattresses and cotton blankets are used. There is no evidence of bugs. Some benches and a table constitute the furniture. The prisoners are properly classified and there are rules for their conduct. Occasionally when several prisoners are confined religious services are held. Reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received when brought by the city authorities, but there is no regulation about receiving city prisoners. Plenty of good food is served.

The needs of the jail are new flushes for the closets, electric lights for the cage and repairs to the cage floor. The jail is well kept. The sex separation is not as complete as it should be and yet the women are fairly isolated from the men. They can be placed in a part of the upper floor of the cage without it being

known by the men and they cannot well communicate with each other. On the whole it is a good jail.

Porter County Jail, Valparaiso. Visited August 24, 1908. L. M. Greene, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 24, but there were only 5 prisoners at the time of this visit.

The building is constructed of brick, stone and iron. The cell house is surrounded by an open yard with a high brick wall around it. Inside the cell house walls, which are of stone, is the iron cage with separate cells each large enough for six hammocks. There are also two cells for women and two to be used for children. These are within the cell house corridor, but with the doors closed they are out of sight of the men. The jail seems very strong and appears entirely safe. The ventilation is excellent. The building is well lighted during the day from large windows on either side and electricity is used at night. The jail is heated by a hot water plant and is supplied with city water. The jail is in excellent sanitary condition. The plumbing was recently put in good repair and the sewerage is excellent. There is connection with the city sewerage system. There is one bath tub in one of the women's cells, which can be used by all prisoners almost all the time. The prisoners bathe weekly and change their underclothing once a week. The bedding is fairly good and is washed once in two weeks. Most of the hammocks are old and pretty well worn. There are a few wooden chairs about the jail. There are no rules. The prisoners could be classified. They are not occupied. Some reading matter is furnished. Religious services are held by the Salvation Army once a week. Tramps are admitted at the discretion of the sheriff.

If the floor in the cell cage were repaired and a bath tub placed in the men's department, this jail would be in good shape. It is in good hands and seems to be well kept.

Posey County Jail, Mt. Vernon. Visited August 17, 1908. Alonzo K. Grant, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 24, with a population of 12. One of the prisoners is insane. The jail is built of stone and iron and is very strong and perfectly safe. The ventilation is very poor. The windows are small and are located near the top of the cell house. The cells are quite dark and gloomy. Steam heat is used. The water supply is from the city and is very good. The building is not clean, due partly to the fact that there was an unusual number of drunks over Sunday. This being Monday, the jail was not yet cleaned up. The

sewerage, which is private, is excellent. There is one bath tub and the prisoners bathe once a week. When in use the bedding is washed every eight or ten days. It is fairly clean. The prisoners are punished by being confined in a dungeon. The sexes are partly separated, there being three cells in the cell house for women. Women are seldom confined. There is no classification and no occupation for the prisoners. Religious services are not held. In extreme cases tramps are received.

The needs of the institution are more ample means for admitting air and light and a separate place for women prisoners. The jail is in good hands but the prisoners could keep it cleaner. It is a very good jail with the exception of the needs noted above.

Pulaski County Jail, Winamac. Visited August 26, 1908. Charles M. Swisher, sheriff. This county has no jail. The prisoners are kept in the jail at Knox, Starke County. The county has one cell in the city lockup for detention purposes. There was one prisoner in the jail at Knox from Pulaski County.

The city lockup at Winamac, is a dirty, dilapidated old building, with a kind of vestibule and a room with three or four cells in which the door is the only opening. It is hardly a decent place in which to confine a human being, but it is the only place in the county seat for such a purpose. The county is not very rich and it has had a good deal of expense in ditching, bridging, etc., but it should surely provide a decent place to care for its prisoners. There are not a great many, but it seems a jail should be provided.

Ripley County Jail, Versailles. Visited August 13, 1908. Joseph E. Gordon, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 20, but there are no prisoners at this time. The cage is strong but the corridor is weak and is unsafe. There are five windows, which give good ventilation. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by a stove. There is really no water supply. It has to be carried for all purposes. The jail needs painting to cover up the marks, pictures and rusty iron; otherwise it is clean. There is poor sewer connection and no plumbing worth mentioning. There is one bath tub and the prisoners are required to bathe once a week. When in use, the bedding is washed weekly. It was in good condition. The sexes are separated as well as it is possible to do it. Classification of the prisoners is possible. They are unoccupied. Tramps are received when an order is given by the authorities. This jail needs a heating plant badly, also some water supply. It is a brick, stone and iron structure and would be a good plant

if supplied with the above mentioned needs. The sheriff is trying to get these improvements. The officers are slow to move, partly because they have so few prisoners to care for. They have had no one in jail for more than three months.

Scott County Jail, Scottsburg. Visited August 10, 1908. John S. Simonson, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 6, with a population at this time of 2. It is strong and safe and good ventilation comes from the windows. Oil lamps are used to light the institution. There is one stove on the first floor, but none on the second. The water supply comes from an ordinary well and a cistern. All has to be carried in at this time on account of the dry weather. The jail is not very clean and the means for keeping it clean are very poor. There is connection with a good sewer but there is no plumbing to speak of. The prisoners are obliged to use buckets or wash tubs for bathing, but they bathe and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding when in use is washed once a week. There is neither separation nor classification of the inmates and they are unoccupied. There are certain regulations about receiving tramps but none relating especially to city prisoners. The jail needs a system of water supply, making possible proper toilets, lavatories, baths, etc. There should also be better heating facilities. The sheriff says the county commissioners are willing to put in a water system but the Council refused to appropriate sufficient money for the purpose. This jail is not very old and while not well constructed, if it were properly supplied with water facilities and better heating plant could be made fairly good for the necessities of the county. The sheriff seems to be willing to do his duty and keeps the jail as well as is possible under the circumstances.

Spencer County Jail, Rockport. Visited August 18, 1908. Ellis J. Thrasher, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 12, with a population of 4. The cell block is strong and safe, but the corridor surrounding it is not. There are several windows which admit air freely and the cells are well lighted. Electricity is used at night. One large stove is used for heating purposes. The water supply, which is from the city, is good. The plumbing, which is new, is in good condition and the sewerage is also good. The jail is fairly clean. There are no bath tubs although there is city water for both lavatory and closet. The prisoners bathe once a week. The bedding is fairly clean. It is washed once a month and oftener when in use. The sexes are kept in different

parts of the building. There is no classification of prisoners and they are not occupied. No religious services are held. Tramps are not received.

The needs of the jail are a bath tub, which could be put in with little trouble, more cots and painting inside of the cell house. This is an old jail which was well arranged when built, except that the outer wall was not strong enough. It has been broken into by one mob and could hardly be defended by a sheriff. It is fairly well cared for by the sheriff, who seems to take some pride in his management of it. With the needed improvements it would serve the county fairly well for several years.

Starke County Jail, Knox. Visited August 24, 1908. A. J. Laramore, sheriff. Capacity 7, population 2. The jail is built of brick. The residence portion is covered with slate and the jail with metal. Within the cell house is the cage surrounded by a corridor with concrete floor. There are windows sufficient to admit plenty of light and air. Off the cell room is a vestibule, in one end of which is a cell for the insane. On the second floor of this vestibule is a cell for women and a single bath room for the use of all prisoners. The jail is amply strong in the cage but hardly strong enough in the surrounding corridor if prisoners are left long unguarded. It is practically safe with reasonable care. The ventilation is excellent. It is well lighted by the windows in the daytime and electricity is used at night. A hot water plant furnishes the heat. The water supply is pumped from a well into tanks in the attic of the court house, then piped to the jail. In summer, drinking water is carried to the prisoners. The building is not very clean, particularly the walls and windows, which are covered with spider webs and dust. The floors and cells are fairly clean. The cell house would be helped by paint. The plumbing and sewerage are good. The inmates bathe weekly. The bedding is washed once a month,—the pillow cases once a week when in use. It is in good condition and fairly clean. The prisoners change their underclothing weekly. The furniture consists of wooden chairs, a table in the cage and some chairs in the corridor. There are no rules. There is no classification and no occupation provided for the prisoners. Religious services are occasionally held. Tramps are received only on commitment.

The jail needs cleaning, rekalsomining, the iron painted and a new floor. There should be another bath tub in the cell house. Painting and cleaning is contemplated in the near future. The

institution is reasonably well cared for by a man who is simply not particular enough about cleanliness, but who feels it is sufficiently clean. It is not dirty enough to deserve special complaint.

Steuben County Jail, Angola. Visited September 2, 1908. George W. Willemar, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 13, but there are no prisoners at this time. The jail is constructed of brick, with stone floor and slate roof. It is strong and safe and well ventilated by the windows. There are 13 cells, two of which, entirely apart from those of the men, are for women. There is no separate apartment for children. The institution is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city. There are five closets in fairly good condition. The plumbing is old, but fairly good. The sewerage is from the city and is not satisfactory, but a new sewer is contemplated. The building is fairly clean. There are three bath tubs, one located in the department for women, one in the men's department and one in the sheriff's residence. They are in fairly good condition. The prisoners bathe and change their underclothing once a week. The bedding is washed weekly. It is composed of sheets and blankets, which are in fairly good condition. Excelsior mattresses are used on the beds. There is no classification of the prisoners and they are not occupied. Religious services are seldom held. Reading matter is furnished. Tramps are received only when sent by the local authorities. Plenty of well prepared food is served.

This is a very good jail, fairly well kept. There are few prisoners at any time and none part of the time. We have no criticism to make.

Switzerland County Jail, Vevay. Visited August 12, 1908. Thomas Pickett, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 5, but at this time there were no prisoners. The jail is very strong, built of stone with iron doors and window gratings. It is quite safe. The ventilation is very bad. Two windows in what might be called the corridor are the only means. Electricity is used to light the jail at night and one large stove heats the building. The water supply comes from the city plant. So far as is possible, the sheriff keeps the jail clean. There is good sewerage connection but the plumbing is in poor condition. There are no bath tubs but the prisoners bathe once a week. The bedding also is washed once a week and is fairly good. In such illy ventilated, dungeon-like cells it cannot be kept in very good condition. There is no other furniture. The sexes are separated only by an iron grating.

There is no classification of prisoners and they are unoccupied. No religious services are held.

The institution needs to be made over or made new. It would be possible to tear the inside out and put in modern cells and then put windows in the walls for light and air. This would not be wise but would at least be sanitary. The sheriff condemns the building in strong terms. The only redeeming feature about the jail is that few prisoners are confined.

Tipton County Jail, Tipton. Visited September 10, 1908. William E. Devault, sheriff. Capacity 12, population 3. The jail has brick walls lined with steel. It is strong and well ventilated by means of the windows and seems perfectly safe. There are 12 cells, 10 for men and 2 for women. Children are kept in the department for women. The jail is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. The water supply is from the city plant. There are three closets in good condition. The plumbing and sewerage are also good. The building has just been painted inside and looks clean and cheerful. There are two bath tubs, one located in the department for men and the other in the women's department. They are in good condition. The prisoners bathe twice a week. The bedding consists of straw mattresses, blankets and sheets, on portable bunks. It is washed once a week when in use. There is no other furniture. There are rules for the prisoners. The sexes are separated. The prisoners are also classified, but they have no occupation. Religious services are held occasionally and reading matter is supplied. Tramps are received only when sent by the city authorities, but city prisoners are not received. Plenty of good food is served. This is an excellent institution, well cared for and well managed.

Union County Jail, Liberty. Visited September 18, 1908. Charles Weidner, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 16, with a population of 4. The cell house is of brick, lined with iron to the top of the first story. There are iron-barred windows in the upper part of the wall, and a grating of iron bars extends all around the upper part about two and one-half feet from the windows. The cell cage is of solid iron, except the door, which is barred, thus making ventilation and light poor in the cells. The jail is very strong and seems perfectly safe. Oil lamps are used to light the building at night. One stove supplies the heat. This seems hardly adequate in cold weather. The water supply comes from the city plant. The building is clean. The sewerage

connection is said to be adequate and the plumbing is good. There are no bath tubs and the prisoners bathe weekly. There are also two closets. When in use, the bedding is washed once a week. It is fairly good. There are no bugs. The furniture consists of a few wooden chairs and a table. There are rules for the prisoners. When disobedient they are locked in their cells for some time. The sexes are really not separated. They rarely have women prisoners, but when in the jail they are kept in the upper cells. The prisoners are not classified and they are unoccupied. Occasionally religious services are held. Tramps are often received in winter, but there is no regulation about receiving city prisoners.

The institution needs a separate cell for women. One or more windows should be cut in the lower part of the cell house for light and air; bath tubs should be installed and more adequate heating facilities should be provided. In most respects this is a very good jail. It would be excellent with the suggested improvements. The sheriff seems to be interested in keeping it in good condition.

Wabash County Jail, Wabash. Visited September 7, 1908. George Freeman, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 15 and the population 3. The building is stone, with tin roof, stone floor and iron cage. It is strong and seems entirely safe. It is well ventilated and lighted by windows. There are thirteen cells, including two for women. Children are kept in the department for women, when there are no women in the jail. The jail is lighted by electricity, heated by steam and supplied with water from the city water plant. There are thirteen closets in fairly good condition. The plumbing and sewerage are also good. The jail was not very clean at the time of this visit, but gave evidence of being well kept. There is one bath tub located in the men's cage, which is in fairly good condition. The prisoners bathe and change their underclothing once a week. The bedding, consisting of excelsior and cotton mattresses and cotton blankets, is in fairly good condition. It is washed frequently. Rules for the prisoners are printed on the wall of the cage. The sexes are separated. The prisoners are not classified and they have no occupation except cleaning the cell house. Religious services are held weekly. Tramps are not received. Plenty of well prepared food is served. New beds are needed. This is a good jail and is fairly well kept.

Warren County Jail, Williamsport. Visited August 27, 1908. Daniel Tague, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 10, with only one prisoner at this time. This is a new jail, in use only a short time. The walls are of brick and the roof of slate. The cage is iron and has four cells. It is surrounded by a narrow corridor and is well arranged so that there is plenty of light and air in every part. The upper floor is not quite finished. It is in this part that provision will be made for the women. One defect was noticed which may be remedied when it is entirely completed; that is, the windows have iron bars but no screens and they are so near the ground that any one could hand in any kind of an instrument, from a knife to a winchester. No doubt the sheriff will insist on this being changed. The building is strong and would be sufficiently safe if the windows were properly screened. Electricity is used to light the jail at night and steam furnishes the heat. The water supply is from the city. The jail is evidently in good hands. Everything is new and the sheriff says he will keep it clean and free from bugs. There is city sewerage connection and the plumbing seems to be excellent. There is one shower bath in one end of the cage and the prisoners bathe and change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is washed every two weeks. There are some chairs in the corridor. The sexes will be well separated when the building is completed. There can be but little classification, however, and the prisoners are not occupied. Religious services are not held. Tramps are not received. A bath tub should be provided in the department for women and the windows should be properly screened. The jail is small but perhaps will be adequate for a number of years.

Warriek County Jail, Boonville. Visited August 18, 1908. Raymond Scales, sheriff. The capacity of the jail is 24, with a population at this time of 3, one of whom is insane. He has been confined since December, 1905. The jail is very strong and seems entirely safe. The ventilation is good. There are windows on either side which admit light and air. The jail is heated by steam and lighted at night by electricity. The water supply is from the city plant but the equipment for using it is not sufficient. There is no bath. The sewer is said to be first class and, so far as I could examine, the plumbing was in good condition. In the absence of the sheriff I was not admitted to all parts of the cell house, but what I saw was fairly clean. There is no reason that

I could see for not having a bath tub on either side of the cell house. The prisoners bathe once a week. The women are placed in a part of the cell house not occupied by the men, but the separation is not complete. There is no classification of the prisoners and no occupation is provided. Religious services are seldom held.

This is a comparatively new jail. The cell house is in two parts, with separate entrances from the jailer's corridor. One side has not been used for men, and it is on this side that women are placed. It is a good jail and seems to be well kept. Bath tubs should be provided for the prisoners.

Wells County Jail, Bluffton. William A. Lipkey, sheriff. Visited September 1, 1908. The capacity of the jail is 16, with a population of 10. This is a brick structure, with slate roof and stone floor. There is a corridor around the cell house with several windows which admit plenty of light and air. In another part of the building there are two cells and a bath and toilet room for the women. The jail is quite strong and reasonably safe. The ventilation is excellent. Electricity is used to light the building and steam for heating purposes. The water supply is from the city, which is said to be excellent. The building is clean and free from bugs; the plumbing is in good condition and the sewerage, which is connected with the city system, is good. There is only one bath tub. It is in the women's department, but the men are allowed to use it when there are no women in the jail. A tub in the men's department is promised. The prisoners change their underclothing weekly. The bedding is washed once a week and is in good condition. Punishment consists in isolating the prisoner in a cell or denying him some privilege which others enjoy. While the sexes are well separated there is no classification and the prisoners are unoccupied. Religious services are occasionally held. Tramps are admitted when brought by the authorities, but there is no special arrangement concerning city prisoners.

In addition to a bath tub for the men, new bedsteads are needed. The floor should be covered with concrete so as to make it possible to keep it clean. The jail is well kept and the prisoners are humanely treated. The premises are nicely kept and everything bears evidence of efficiency on the part of the sheriff and those who assist him. There is a special cell for insane prisoners.

TABLE No. 1.

JAIL CENSUS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			PRISONERS.												INSANE		TRAMPS, LODGERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Awaiting Trial.				Serving Jail Sentences.				Miscellaneous.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				
Adams.....	4		4	13	1	1	1	2					1			1			
Allen.....	35	2	37					19		1			3						
Bartholomew.....		2	12	1	1			6	1										
Benton.....	1		1	1															
Blackford.....	10		10	6				3								1			
Boone.....*																			
Brown.....																			
Carroll.....	11		11	2		2		5								2			
Cass.....	3		3					2					1						
Clark.....	18		18	10				6											
Clay.....	4		4	3				1											
Clinton.....	9	1	10	4	1	1		3				1							
Crawford.....	1		1	1															
Davies.....	5		5	1				3											
Dearborn.....	12		12	5				7				1				2			
Decatur.....	7		7	3				2											
DeKalb.....	5		5	3				1								1			
Delaware.....	40	5	45	15	4			25									1		
Dubois.....	6		6	2				3											
Elkhart.....	11	1	12	4				4	1			1				1			
Fayette.....	3		4	1															
Floyd.....	15	1	16	4				9		1		1				2			
Fountain.....	3		3	2				1											
Franklin.....	4		4	3												1			

	112	16	128	71	9	4	35	7	2
Marion Work House	235						235		
Marshall	2		2	1			1		
Martin	2			2					
Miami	13		13	8	2		2		1
Monroe	15		15	4			10		1
Montgomery	9		9	6			3		
Morgan	5		5	4			1		
Newton									
Noble	5		5	4					1
Ohio									
Orange									
Owen									
Parke	3	2	2		2				
Perry	2		2	2			1		
Pike									
Porter	10		10	8					1
Poscy	7		7	2			4		1
Pulaski	1		1	1					
Putnam	1		1				1		
Randolph	2		2				2		
Ripley									
Rush	5		5	3			2		
Scott									
Shelby	9		9	3			6		
Spencer									
Starke	2		2	2					
Steuben									
St. Joseph	51		51	21		4	25		1
Sullivan	8		8	7			1		
Switzerland									
Tipperrance	12	1	13	3			9		
Tipton	4		4	1			3		
Union	4		4	4		2			
Vanderburg	54	5	59	25	5		25		2
Vermillion	6		6	5			1		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL POPULATION.			PRISONERS.												INSANE.		TRAMPS, LODGERS.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Awaiting Trial.				Serving Jail Sentences.				Miscellaneous.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				
Vigo.....	84	11	95	61	5			21	6			2							
Wabash.....	3		3	2				1											
Warren.....	3		3					3											
Warrick.....	1		1													1			
Washington.....																4			
Wayne.....	28	7	35	8				16	3										
Wells.....	6		6	5				1											
White.....	1		1					1											
Whitley.....	1		1	1															
Total.....	1,198	77	1,275	443	29	18	5	682	35	1		14		2		36	7	2	1

TABLE No. 2.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	SERVED SENTENCE.				INSANE.				MISCELLANEOUS.				TRAMPS.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams.....	56	2	3	.....	9	.....	1	.....	60	1	.....	6	3	.....	3	132	3	135
Allen.....	516	21	2	.....	10	3	1	.....	383	31	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	962	61	1,023
Bartholomew.....	111	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	138	8	.....	.....	6	.....	6	259	14	273
Benton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Blackford.....	53	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	77	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	138	7	145
Boone.....	63	1	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1	37	114	1	115
Brown.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Carroll.....	119	.....	4	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	185	314	3	317
Cass.....	258	20	5	.....	10	1	.....	.....	67	1	5	2	174	6	180	519	30	549
Clark.....	133	15	7	.....	11	5	.....	.....	254	18	15	2	.....	.....	.....	420	40	460
Clay.....	223	7	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	36	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	5	272
Clinton.....	398	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	419	7	426
Crawford.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Davies.....	47	7	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	11	227
Dearborn.....	120	2	7	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	151	3	154
Decatur.....	31	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	188	5	6	3	343	.....	343	574	10	584
DeKalb.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Delaware.....	1,031	250	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	184	16	30	15	.....	.....	.....	1,248	283	1,531
Dubuois.....	41	4	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	7	66
Elkhart.....	59	3	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	203	.....	13	2	172	.....	172	456	6	462
Fayette.....	63	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	47	1	5	.....	45	.....	45	165	4	169
Floyd.....	238	34	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	79	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	339	40	379
Fountain.....	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28	3	5	.....	51	.....	51	134	3	137
Franklin.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SERVED SENTENCE.				INSANE.				MISCELLANEOUS.				TRAMPS.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fulton.....	23	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	9	1	10	261	1	262
Gibson.....	109	9	9	1	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	10	142
Grant.....	309	25	4	...	21	6	...	...	554	34	17	4	3	...	3	908	69	977
Greene.....	60	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
Hamilton.....	75	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	45	1	5	1	50	...	50	176	3	179
Hancock.....	91	2	13	1	9	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	68	...	68	212	3	215
Harrison.....	12	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
Hendricks.....	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	79	1	80
Henry.....	88	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	266	1	...	...	...	...	...	362	6	368
Howard.....	288	4	3	1	10	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	20	...	20	327	6	333
Huntington.....	86	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	63	...	10	...	2	...	2	168	2	170
Jackson.....	155	13	2	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	179	13	192
Jasper.....	25	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	88	3	91
Jay.....	68	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	3	...	3	105	3	108
Jefferson.....	74	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	131	16	7	...	15	2	17	231	38	269
Jennings.....	32	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	50	6	56
Johnson.....	65	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	45	1	...	...	39	2	41	155	6	161
Knox.....	470	13	1	...	5	3	...	...	419	3	23	8	326	2	328	1,244	29	1,273
Kosciusko.....	30	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	69	2	...	...	133	1	134	240	4	244
Lagrange.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	14	...	14	24	2	26
Lake.....	437	4	3	1	14	4	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	10	510
Laporte.....	337	12	...	...	9	4	...	...	86	2	...	...	...	...	...	432	18	450
Lawrence.....	249	9	6	1	6	1	...	...	203	...	...	...	13	...	13	477	11	488
Madison.....	387	32	3	...	19	3	...	...	445	36	39	6	138	...	138	1,031	77	1,108

1,602	180	165	8	65	8	2,435	368	4,267	564	4,831
2,805	294	32	2	8	3	72	5	2,537	226	3,063
18	Marshall	3	3	1	1	18	1	123	6	129
14	Martin	1				5		39	2	41
57	Miami			13		348	8	1,000	12	1,464
262	Monroe	7		7	2	4		174	8	462
261	Montgomery	1	1	6	3	7		469	13	482
44	Morgan			7	1	100	4	17	6	178
	Newton			1		7	2	8	2	10
32	Noble				5			32	5	31
17	Ohio			2	2	4		30	1	31
3	Orange	6				7		18	2	20
	Owen		1							
71	Parke			8	1	21	1	4	4	76
53	Perry			2	3	32		32	3	117
17	Pike			3		78	2	2	4	59
13	Porter			3				4	4	2
200	Posay	2		4	1	55	6	247	10	520
126	Pulaski	23		5		120		302	5	307
13	Punam	2	1	6	1	317	6	15	2	17
90	Randolph							418	6	424
61	Rutley	2		4		55	6	122	7	129
1	Rush			4		3	1	9	1	10
37	Scott	3				158	5	135	8	338
4	Shelby	3		2		25		25	1	35
230	Spencer	6		8	1			3	3	247
16	Starke			2	1	34	8	1	1	68
11	Steuben			2	1	36		21	4	35
8	St. Joseph							67	2	69
522	Sullivan	3		28	12	749	78	1,364	134	1,498
301	Switzerland	4		4	1		58	4	2	444
6	Tippecanoe			1		40	1	130	5	19
324	Tipton	3		8	1			8	13	394
	Union	1		5		221	2	15	15	3
23	Vanderburgh			3	2	4	3	72	3	256
13	Vermillion	9	5	8	1	23	5	253	92	92
585		2		1	1	99	1	706	122	828
55						29		108	3	111

*Marion County includes 7 U. S. prisoners.
†Tramps estimated by sheriff; no record kept.

*Marion County includes 7 U. S. prisoners.
†Tramps estimated by sheriff; no record kept.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SERVED SENTENCE.				INSANE.				MISCELLANEOUS.				TRAMPS.			TOTAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Vigo.....	443	74	..	..	14	8	..	..	3,201	377	71	9	1,016	..	1,016	4,745	468	5,213
Wabash.....	104	1	..	..	10	4	..	..	114	4	5	..	2	2	2	233	11	244
Warren.....	16	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	18	2	20
Warrick.....	105	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	..	..	..	109	3	112
Washington.....	18	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	60	5	12	..	15	..	..	71	1	72
Wayne.....	325	29	5	3	6	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	43	451
Wells.....	30	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	216	6	2	1	164	..	164	419	9	428
White.....	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
Whitley.....	9	..	..	1	9	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	28
Total.....	16,076	1,255	388	30	554	123	2	5	13,424	1,084	466	97	5,329	32	45,361	36,239	2,626	38,865

‡See also Table No. 3 and explanation of difference between the two.

TABLE No. 3.

VAGRANCY AND INTOXICATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	VAGRANCY.			INTOXICATION.			TOTAL AD-MISSIONS FOR VAGRANCY AND INTOXICATION.	TOTAL COST OF BOARD.
	Number.			Number.				
	Cost of Board.			Cost of Board.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Adams.....	10		10	77		77	87	\$254 80
Allen.....	139	1	140	341	6	347	487	2,508 49½
Bartholomew.....	2		2	137	9	146	148	478 20
Benton.....	3		3	4		4	7	6 00
Blackford.....	1		1	72	2	74	75	322 80
Boone.....	38		38	62		62	100	199 20
Brown.....								
Carroll.....	190	1	191	54		54	245	245 80
Cass.....	65	8	73	235	5	240	313	337 42½
Clark.....	18		18	209	13	222	240	904 40
Clay.....	2		2	174	1	175	177	919 60
Clinton.....				289	13	302	302	850 60
Crawford.....				4		4	4	4 00
Davies.....	4		4	147	6	153	157	256 40
Dearborn.....	2		2	80		80	82	392 00
Decatur.....	338		338	87		87	425	528 02
Dekalb.....				12		12	12	71 20
Delaware.....	31		31	354	18	372	403	1,861 00
Dubois.....				22	2	24	24	61 20
Elkhart.....	212		212	136	3	139	351	442 00
Fayette.....	51		51	72	1	73	124	257 00
Floyd.....	2		2	158	4	162	164	885 60
Fountain.....				37		37	37	246 80
Franklin.....				3		3	3	24 00

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VAGRANCY.				INTOXICATION.				TOTAL AD- MISSIONS FOR VAGRANCY AND INTOXICA- TION.	TOTAL COST OF BOARD.
	Number.			Cost of Board.	Number.			Cost of Board.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
Fulton.....	46	.....	46	\$37 20	168	.....	168	\$206 40	214	\$243 60
Gibson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	114 00	25	114 00
Grant.....	11	1	12	35 20	594	11	605	145 80	617	1,181 00
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	37	196 00	37	196 00
Hamilton.....	5	.....	5	4 00	75	1	76	210 40	81	214 40
Hancock.....	63	.....	63	53 60	87	.....	87	191 20	150	244 80
Harrison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4 00	1	4 00
Hendricks.....	1	1	2	3 20	38	.....	38	97 20	40	100 40
Henry.....	73	.....	73	74 40	193	.....	193	447 60	266	522 00
Howard.....	2	.....	2	80	132	.....	132	360 36½	134	361 16½
Huntington.....	16	.....	16	21 20	65	2	67	388 00	83	409 20
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	2	91	526 60	91	526 60
Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	35 20	13	35 20
Jay.....	2	.....	2	1 60	52	.....	52	218 40	54	220 00
Jefferson.....	16	4	20	16 80	103	8	111	349 20	131	366 00
Jennings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18	61 20	18	61 20
Johnson.....	40	2	42	34 40	63	.....	63	204 40	105	238 80
Knox.....	204	1	205	183 60	583	13	601	1,289 60	806	1,473 20
Kosciusko.....	130	3	133	82 09	54	.....	54	75 20	187	157 29
Lagrange.....	14	.....	14	3 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3 51
Lake.....	9	.....	9	68 40	228	4	232	1,225 20	241	1,293 60
Laporte.....	80	.....	80	389 60	175	3	178	887 20	258	1,276 80
Lawrence.....	12	.....	12	14 00	342	5	347	744 40	359	758 40
Madison.....	117	.....	117	156 00	394	6	400	1,490 00	517	1,646 00

Marion.....	323	32	355	789 06½	465	74	539	1,782 26½	894	2,571 33
Marion Work House.....	53		53		1,044	48	1,092		1,145	
Marshall.....	13		7	7 20	45		45	54 40	58	61 60
Martin.....	21	1	22	17 60	10		10	35 20	32	52 80
Miami.....	18	2	20	14 80	188	5	193	369 60	213	384 40
Monroe.....	184		184	158 01	175	2	177	379 60	361	537 61
Montgomery.....	193		193	155 60	191	3	194	350 00	387	505 60
Morgan.....	20		20	10 00	94		94	141 20	114	157 20
Newton.....					1		1	6 40	1	6 40
Noble.....					13		13	124 40	13	124 40
Ohio.....	7	1	8	2 00	19		19	37 67	27	39 67
Orange.....					7		7	22 40	7	22 40
Owen.....	4		4	3 20	55		55	90 00	59	93 20
Parke.....	19		19	15 60	48		48	69 60	67	85 20
Perry.....					34		34	84 40	34	84 40
Pike.....	12	1	13	14 00	58		58	90 80	71	104 80
Porter.....	243		243	859 20	88	1	89	164 70	332	1,023 90
Posey.....	44		44	41 60	133	4	137	486 00	181	527 60
Pulaski.....										
Putnam.....	14		14	11 40	332	1	333	442 85	347	454 25
Randolph.....	4	1	5	23 60	86		86	365 60	91	389 20
Ripley.....										
Rush.....					91	4	95	166 40	95	166 40
Scott.....					38		38	40 40	38	40 40
Shelby.....	1		1	13½	118	4	122	296 37½	123	296 50½
Spencer.....	1	1	1	1 20	22	2	24	60 40	25	61 60
Starke.....					9	1	10	70 00	10	70 00
Steuben.....	16		16	12 00	53		53	101 20	69	113 20
St. Joseph.....	88	1	89	266 80	490	12	511	2,090 40	600	2,357 20
Sullivan.....	189	1	190	156 00	189	4	193	389 10	383	545 10
Switzerland.....					11		11	29 40	11	29 40
Tiptecanoe.....	15		15	82 40	243	10	253	1,038 80	268	1,121 20
Tipton.....	1		1	80	163		163	280 40	164	281 20
Union.....	71		71	31 20	16		16	27 60	87	58 80
Vanderburgh.....	6		6	50 40	169	27	196	760 00	202	810 40
Vermillion.....	28		28	20 40	31		31	163 60	59	184 00

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VAGRANCY.			INTOXICATION.			TOTAL AD- MISSIONS FOR VAGRANCY AND INTOXICA- TION.	TOTAL COST OF BOARD.
	Number.			Number.				
	Cost of Board.			Cost of Board.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Vigo.....	873	.....	873	1,557	92	1,649	2,522	\$5,592 14½
Wabash.....	2	4	6	201	2	203	209	526 80
Warren.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	10	35 20
Warrick.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73	73	141 20
Washington.....	16	.....	16	26	.....	26	42	63 20
Wayne.....	6	.....	6	223	12	235	241	1,575 40
Wells.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6	32 80
White.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12	57 60
Whitley.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	7	130 00
Total.....	4,437	66	4,503	13,144	452	13,596	18,089	\$45,221 01½

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The legislature of 1897 undertook to unify the oversight of all children in Indiana who are public dependents. Under a law enacted that year, all children supported at public expense were placed under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. Later laws have provided that no child between the ages of three and seventeen years may be legally kept in a county poor asylum for a longer period than sixty days; that the institutions which receive children who are public wards must be approved by the Board of State Charities; that societies or institutions which propose to work for dependent children can not be incorporated without the approval of the Board; that a child can be made a public ward only by the judge of the juvenile court, who in all counties except Marion is the judge of the circuit court; that it is the duty of the several orphans' homes and the local authorities to place children in family homes and that all such children are subject to placement in family homes by the agents of the Board of State Charities.

Concerning the last point mentioned, the Board has obtained the following opinion from the Attorney-General:

STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 8, 1908.

HON. AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary Board of State Charities, State House.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the fifth instant, wherein you inquire whether the agents of the Board of State Charities are required to secure the consent of the association or board to whose care public wards have been committed, under the act of February 23, 1907 (Acts 1907, p. 60), before such children can be placed by the board in family homes.

The act in question reads, in part, as follows: "He (the Judge of the Juvenile Court) shall hear every case * * * and if * * * he finds that the best interest of such child shall be served by making it a public ward, he shall do so by making it a ward of said court, of the Board of County Commissioners, or of the Board of Children's Guardians, as he shall direct, and he shall order that it be placed * * * in a proper family home or in such orphans' home or other children's institution in the county or elsewhere, as is provided for by the laws concerning dependent children: *subject, however, to subsequeunt placement in family homes by the proper*

*authorities. The duties of such orphans' homes or associations regarding the care, support, placement and visitation of dependent children and the payment therefor shall be the same and upon the same conditions now provided for, for such institutions or associations. * * * No child hereafter shall be supported, in whole or in part, in such institution, by a county, unless such child shall have been made a public ward by the order of the Judge of the Juvenile Court, and all such wards shall be available for placement in family homes by the agents of the Board of State Charities, and may, in the discretion of such Board, be so placed."*

The power of placement is conferred upon the Board of State Charities by Burns' Statutes 1901, Section 3186h. In Section 3186f it is provided "That the officers or agents of such association shall not be required to visit such children as are taken from the charge of the association and placed in family homes in other counties by State agents as hereinafter provided."

There is nothing in any of the sections above referred to, which indicates that the placement by the Board of State Charities shall be controlled by the local orphans' home or association. If such were the case, the efforts by the State Agent in finding homes for children could be effectually thwarted. Under the law as it stood prior to 1907, such a contention might have some basis, though even this is doubtful in view of the proviso to Section 3186f, above quoted. The act of 1907, *supra*, puts the matter at rest.

I am therefore of the opinion that, under the statute last mentioned, the agents of the Board of State Charities are not required to secure the consent of the association or board to whose care public wards have been committed, before they can remove such children for placement in family homes.

Whether the agents of the State Board may, without the consent of the association or local board, change the home in which the child was originally placed by the latter authorities, is a question not suggested by your inquiry, and has therefore not been considered.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

(Sd.)

JAMES BINGHAM,
Attorney-General.

Of the laws mentioned above, that which gives the judge of the juvenile court the sole authority to make a child a public ward is the most recent. It is Chapter 41 of the Acts of 1907. It defines a dependent child and a neglected child, provides for its maintenance and fixes the punishment of any person responsible for or in any way contributing to its condition. In general this law is giving satisfaction. One important result of its operation has been a more careful investigation into the conditions surrounding such children, and that in turn has meant a lessening of public expense, since fewer of them are sent to the orphans' homes than in former years. The Board of State Charities has

consistently advocated the retention of children in their own homes if the homes are fit or it is in any way possible to keep them there. It has discouraged the practice, more common in former years, of permitting parents to place their children in orphans' homes when they themselves were amply able to support them. The same spirit is manifest in the laws enacted in recent years.

The statistics which show the actual number of children admitted to the various orphans' homes in the past eleven years will be interesting in this connection. The figures which follow include new admissions only: 1898, 1,107; 1899, 1,079; 1900, 1,169; 1901, 1,088; 1902, 922; 1903, 837; 1904, 935; 1905, 967; 1906, 1,039; 1907, 880; 1908, 808. The total number of children received for the first time by these homes in the period indicated is shown to be 10,831, an average of 984.6 annually. It will be observed that the number in 1906, the last full year under the old law, is 1,039; in 1908, the first full year under the new law, 808, a decrease of 231 in favor of the year 1908.

Those who study these figures in connection with a table in the general report of the Board may be surprised that there has been no corresponding reduction in the past decade in the annual census of children in orphans' homes. This may be accounted for in several ways. One is that children are not now permitted to remain in the poor asylums, but are sent instead to the orphans' homes. Another is that the past few years have seen the organization of boards of children's guardians in half the counties of the State. Their wards are the neglected children and they constitute a new source of supply for the orphans' homes. The juvenile courts are sending children to the homes which formerly were committed to the reform schools. Still another reason is to be found in the fact that the orphans' homes are not as active as they should be in finding family homes for their wards. The various associations made a total of 777 placements and transfers in the twelve months ending September 30, 1908. This was forty less than in 1907 and 120 less than in 1906. In fact there have been only two years in the past nine in which the associations did not place more children than in the past twelve months. The banner year was 1902, when 967 placements and transfers were made.

There are frequent requests for the agents of this Board to find homes for children in institutions and sometimes complaints

come on account of their not doing so or at least not finding them as promptly as it is thought they should. Inasmuch as the law under which the agents act requires them to offer their services equitably among the several counties, it will occur to any person of thoughtful mind that if this is done not many children can be placed for any one county during the year. However, there are some counties that do not require the services of the agents and this from time to time gives them an opportunity to render additional service in counties where it is needed.

Our agents continue to render faithful service. They are doing a useful work. They can do only a fraction of what the State assumed should be done. To accomplish more will require additional agents. The lives of these children are valuable to the State. It is better to care for them properly in their tender years than to have them grow up a menace to society, to become charges of the State when they are grown.

On the last day of the fiscal year there were 1,633 children in the various local institutions in the State which receive public wards. The capacity of the same institutions is sufficient to accommodate approximately 1,200 more. Notwithstanding this, we hear from time to time of a sentiment in favor of establishing a new orphans' home. This is true in Wayne, Elkhart, Adams, Howard and perhaps other counties. We feel that this is unfortunate. There is no need for additional orphans' homes. Those existing can easily care for far more dependent children than are in the State. In fact in some counties the number in the homes is so small that there is a strong sentiment in favor of closing the institution. This has been done in several counties.

It has often been claimed that the presence of an orphans' home in a community acts as a temptation to a certain class of people to shift to it responsibility which they themselves should bear. Dependent children in Indiana who are public wards are cared for in 40 different orphanages scattered over the State. Most counties pay a specified per diem for the maintenance of their wards, in whatever home they may be kept. It is noticeable that those counties in which the institutions are located have the greatest number of wards and the greatest expense in proportion to population of any in the State. A few examples will bring this out clearly.

Morgan county and its neighbor on the east, Johnson, come within 200 of having the same number of inhabitants; general

conditions are also very similar; yet in 1907, which is the last year for which the figures are available, Johnson county spent \$2,068.25 on account of dependent children; Morgan, \$303.35. Johnson county supports its children in its local orphans' home; Morgan county depends upon a placing agency. Putnam, adjoining Morgan on the west and having a population greater than that of either Johnson or Morgan, spent \$198.85 on account of dependent children in 1907. Putnam is one of the counties which has recently abandoned its orphanage and placed its children in other institutions. Its expense the preceding year was about \$1,000.

In the eastern part of the State are other very striking examples. Wayne, Henry, Rush and Fayette are all rich agricultural counties. Wayne and Fayette abandoned their orphanages some years ago; Henry and Rush operate an institution jointly at Spiceland. Fayette, with 13,495 inhabitants, spent \$474.55 in 1907; Wayne, with 38,970 inhabitants, spent \$2,395.78. Rush, with 20,148 inhabitants, spent \$3,035.77 and Henry with a population of 25,088 spent \$2,450. The first two counties, having a combined population of 52,465 and no orphans' home, spent \$2,870.33 on account of their dependent children; the two latter with a combined population of 45,236 and an orphans' home, spent \$5,485.77 for the same purpose. Fayette and Wayne, with 16 per cent. greater population than Henry and Rush, spent 48 per cent. less money.

There are three adjoining counties in north-central Indiana of about the same population—a little over 28,000; Clinton, Howard and Miami, the last named being the only one in which an orphans' home is located. This home makes a specialty of receiving children from different parts of the State, each county paying a specified per diem for the maintenance of its wards. Miami county's expense on account of its own wards maintained there in 1907 amounted to \$2,536.04. Howard and Clinton counties' children are taken by a placing agency and transferred as rapidly as possible to family homes. In 1907 these two counties spent respectively \$969.56 and \$1,163.90 in supporting their dependent children.

Taking it the State over, the same conditions prevail—the counties which do not maintain orphanages within their borders spend far less than those which have such homes. The 40 orphans' homes in the State which maintain public wards are located in

37 different counties. These counties in 1907 spent \$157,882.84 for their dependent children, the amounts ranging from a little over \$1,000 in a number of counties to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in Grant, Vanderburgh and Vigo and \$37,447.35 in Marion. Leaving out Marion, which spent such a large amount, the average expenditure for the remaining counties in this group is \$3,345.43. Including Marion the average is \$4,267.10.

Fifty-five counties do not maintain local orphans' homes. They send their children to the institutions in the remaining 37, making it a point as a rule to select those which are most active in placing the children in family homes. The result is a much smaller number of children on public support and a corresponding lessening of expense. In 1907 these 55 counties spent \$38,356.47 for the maintenance of dependent children, an average of \$704.04 for each county.

The county auditors report that the total expenditures in the State in 1907 on account of dependent children who were public wards, amounted to \$207,471.34, of which \$196,239.31 was for the regular operating expense of the homes and \$11,232.03 for new buildings and extraordinary repairs. In the preceding year the cost for the same purpose amounted to \$215,594.44. These figures refer to public funds only.

Attention is called to the report of the State Agent and to the accompanying tables in another part of this report.

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENCY.

AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary :

I beg to submit the following report of work done by the agents of the Board of State Charities, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

The efforts of this department during the past year have been directed along the different lines of activity relative to dependent and neglected children who have been made public wards under the law. The general comprehension of this work logically divides itself into about three parts, namely—visitation and inspection of all institutions caring for dependent and neglected children; careful investigation of all family homes making application for our wards and placement of the children; and the supervision of children after their placement in the family homes.

During the past year, all institutions caring for dependent children made public wards have been visited by an agent of this department. In these visits it has been our purpose to acquaint ourselves with the children found there; to ascertain the methods of training used; to instill in those engaged in the care of the children the idea of fitting each child for a private home; and to make any helpful suggestions possible as to better care and disposition of the wards.

It has been sadly noticed that the several institutions caring for children do not seem to realize that the child must be taught to do something. The management has not done more than make a comfortable place for the child to stay and surround it with the influence of a kind, patient woman whose entire time must be consumed in keeping the house in order and looking after the children in a general way. All these institutions should be able to give every child some training; they should teach those things which children learn in well regulated family homes, such as respect for their elders, table manners, unselfish attitude toward other members of the household. For the older boys and girls who have had difficulty in keeping homes, the institutions should provide some industrial training. I find these requisites lacking in a great degree in the average orphans' home. The

matron should have the attitude that every child under her care must sometime embark upon the sea of life and it should be equipped in a fair degree to meet the obstacles that will present themselves. The highest ambition of the management of every institution for dependent children should be the equipment of the child to fill well a place in some normal family home. If the first trial of the child fails, then study the conditions surrounding the failures. If the child is deficient, then see to it that the institution gives that child what it needs to modify that deficiency. I do not wish to place a low estimate on the value of the work done by those in charge of, and interested in, the orphans' homes. The work is noble, but sometimes we may overlook the needs of the child in its future life, in our anxiety to provide present comfort for him.

In the investigation of family homes prior to placement of children, much careful and conscientious work has been done. The agent visiting the home presents clearly and forcefully all the responsibilities accompanying the taking of a child into the home. He must impress upon the applicant the importance to the child and the weighty responsibility resting upon the foster parent. Aside from this, the material aspect of the home, the character of the people, etc., must be carefully determined.

The after supervision, or visiting the child in the foster home, is a very vital duty. We are sorry to state that our agency force is too small to be able to comply with the law in regard to this part of the work. The law provides that each child shall be visited once a year. As it is now, we can only visit from 1,500 to 1,700 per year of the 3,000 children requiring visitation. I wish to emphasize the importance of these visits. The regular yearly visits often reconcile adverse conditions in the home and prevent much trouble. As a result of our being able, under present facilities, to visit children only once in every two years we often have to remove a child or make special investigation, resulting in neglect in some other department, and extra expense.

In our contact with people throughout the State we are glad to find an attitude in the public mind in harmony with our work. Public officials, as we call upon them, are always glad to see us and desirous of lending their support.

Very few changes have been made in the children's institutions throughout the State. Mrs. Ella F. Bundy, owner and matron of the Henry and Rush County Orphans' Home, located

at Spiceland, has added to her building by completing a new dining room and providing for baths in connection with the dormitories on the second floor. Cement walks have been put about the main building connecting the outbuildings. The Tippecanoe county commissioners appropriated \$7,500 to be used by the Board of the orphans' home in remodeling and adding to the old building in Lafayette. The agreement was, that when finished, the orphans' home Board should deed the property to the county. The work has been completed and the institution is fairly well equipped.

Indiana's work for dependent children met with a sad loss this year in the death of Miss Sarah Hathaway. Early in the summer she and one of her assistants perished in a hotel fire at Fort Wayne. Miss Hathaway had been superintendent of the orphans' home at Mishawaka for seventeen years and in that position had rendered a service of exceptional value in the cause of charity. Her tragic death was a great shock and her loss is keenly felt. The position thus made vacant was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Claudia Goodpasture.

TABLES.

The tables which follow are based on the monthly reports of the orphans' homes and the weekly reports of the agents.

Table I shows the work of the agents for the twelve months ending September 30, 1908. The four agents have spent a total of $844\frac{1}{4}$ days in the field during the year, visiting children, investigating applications, placing children in homes, inspecting orphan asylums and conferring with the public officials. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two children were visited and of these, 915, or 66 per cent., were found doing well; the condition and surroundings of 286, or 21 per cent., were less satisfactory, yet not of such a nature as to warrant removal of the children; the remaining 181, or 13 per cent. were found doing poorly, and proper action was taken in each case looking to the return of the child to the placing agency. Ninety-eight other visits were made to addresses given, without finding the children reported. Two hundred and twenty children were placed in homes during the twelve months, 172 being children who had not previously been placed by the agents, and 48 being transfers. Sixty children were returned to counties. The applications investigated numbered 339, and all but 77 of these were approved. The visits to the

various orphan asylums numbered 202; to county poor asylums, 6; to boards of county commissioners, 6. Special items of work not coming under any of the classifications given numbered 375. These included investigations into complaints, reports of alleged mistreatment, visits to citizens and officials interested in the work, etc.

The above constitutes the field work of the department, and its cost, including the salaries of the agents while engaged therein, amounted to \$5,724.03. The balance of the legislative appropriation for the department, amounting to \$2,272.43, shows the cost of the office work, stationery, postage, etc. The traveling expenses of children placed by the agents, paid by the counties, amounted to \$382.20, making the total cost of the agency field work \$6,106.23.

Table II shows the placement of children in family homes by the State Agency since the department was created April 1, 1897. In addition to visiting children in family homes, and in a general way supervising the work of the orphans' home associations, the agency has found time in the eleven and one-half years of its existence, to place 1,795 children, and it is gratifying to know that 1,382, or 77 per cent. of them have remained off public support. The results achieved are seen in the following statement:

Total number of children received.....	1,795
In family homes:	
Subject to visitation.....	694
Adopted	37
Over age	196
Over age and self-supporting.....	226
Ran away	66
Married	51
Died	27
With parents	69
In institutions other than orphans' homes.....	16
Total	1,382
Returned to counties.....	413
Total	1,795

In this table will be found also the figures indicating the number of children supported by each county on September 30, 1908. The significant thing in connection with these figures, as has been pointed out in previous reports, is that those counties

which have orphans' homes within their borders have the greatest number of dependent children.

Table III shows the movement of children in the orphans' homes supported in whole or in part at public expense. At the beginning of the year there were 1,582 public wards in the different orphans' homes in the State. In the twelve months just closed 808 children not previously on public support have been received, and 339 former wards have been readmitted, making a total of 2,729 children handled during the year. These are to be accounted for as follows:

In family homes:

Placed by the State agents	146
Placed by the associations	481
Total	627

Returned to parents:

By the State agents	2
By the associations	242

Total	244
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Transferred to institutions other than orphans' homes.....	112
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In family homes, adopted.....	25
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Over age and self-supporting.....	17
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Ran away or kidnaped.....	35
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Died	36
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Total	1,096
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In orphans' homes, September 30, 1908.....	1,633
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Total	2,729
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Table IV shows the work of the orphans' home associations during the past five years and the children in family homes subject to visitation. In this table there has been considered the activity of the different associations in the matter of placing children in family homes. The number of children restored to parents is also given. It will be found that some of the associations have been quite active and that others did very little, while some have returned more children to parents than were placed in family homes. Among the homes which did little or no placing will be found those which make a specialty of caring for defectives and non-placeable children. Taking into consideration the whole number of children handled by the different orphans' homes during the year, as shown by Table III, it is found that the associations placed but 25 per cent. of their children in homes. Not

all so placed remained off public support, it having been found necessary in some cases to return the children to the asylum. Two hundred and seventy-two children were restored to parents during the year. This is equal to 10 per cent. of the whole number in orphans' homes in the twelve months.

The second part of Table IV indicates the number of children in family homes, subject to visitation, without reference to the time they were placed. Of the 3,040 children in homes, 2,235 were placed by the orphans' home associations, 694 by the State agents and 111 by other agencies.

Table V shows the population of the 40 orphans' homes supported in whole or in part by public funds, also the children boarded in private families or institutions by the Blackford and Howard County Boards of Children's Guardians. On September 30, 1908, there were 1,036 boys and 597 girls on public support in the different counties, an increase of 51 over the number of public wards on the same day one year ago. Some of the homes will be found to have a small number of children, such as Boone with 3, Clay with 11, Franklin with 6, Johnson with 14, Decatur with 5 and Warrick with 8. On the other hand, the Allen County Home has 57 children, that in Grant county 80, the Indianapolis Home for Friendless Colored Children 62, the Julia E. Work Training School in Marshall county 226, the German Baptist Orphans' Home at Mexico 83, the Vigo County Board of Children's Guardians 88, the Indiana Children's Home Society 63, White's Manual Labor Institute at Wabash 167. This table indicates, also, that only 99, or 6 per cent. of the children in orphans' homes are reported as full orphans, while 614, or 38 per cent. are reported as having one parent living, and in the case of 920, or 56 per cent. it is assumed in the absence of any information to the contrary, that both parents are living. The exact facts would probably modify these figures to a certain extent.

The age of children in the orphans' homes is also given in this table. There were 159 under five years of age, 562 from five to ten years, and 912 ten years and over.

Table VI shows the number of children in county poor asylums on August 31, 1908. Under the law, children between the ages of three and seventeen years may not remain in the county poor asylums longer than sixty days. Of the 92 asylums in the State, only 23 had inmates under seventeen years of age on the day noted. Eighteen of those were babies with their mothers, and of the

remaining 22, seven were epileptic, feeble-minded or insane, one was sick and 14 were able-bodied and bright. Those who remember that 12 or 15 years ago there were between 200 and 300 children to be found at all times in these institutions, will be gratified by this report.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you and to the agents who have so faithfully discharged all duties, my most sincere gratitude.

Respectfully,

W. S. REYNOLDS, State Agent.

TABLE No. 1.

FIELD WORK OF THE STATE AGENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	CHILDREN VISITED				Children Returned to Counties.	CHILDREN PLACED IN HOMES.			Applications Investigated.	Applications Rejected.	Visits to Orphans' Homes.	Visits to Poor Asylums.	Visits to County Commissioners.	Specials.	Days Required.	Total Cost to State Including Salaries.	Total Cost to Counties.
	Total	Doing Well.	Doing Fairly Well.	Doing Poorly.		New Children Received.	Children Transferred.	Number Placed.									
Adams.....	5	3		2	1				1	1	2			1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$24 13	
Allen.....	48	32	14	2	7		1		3		14			7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 98	
Bartholomew.....	32	28	4		3	4	11	2	1					5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 51	\$15 34
Benton.....	3	3													1	9 94	
Blackford.....																	
Boone.....	25	22	3		3				1	1	3			4	1	7 15	
Brown.....	2	2												2	11	66 18	
Burns.....	30	20	9	1	1				2	2					1	5 81	
Carroll.....															7	44 97	
Cass.....	20	11	5	4	8	1	1		2	1	2			1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 43	3 68
Clark.....						1	2	1	1	1	8			2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 67	49
Clay.....	33	20	10	3	5	2	1				2			4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 88	4 57
Clinton.....	21	15	3	3	1										4 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 38	
Crawford.....	6	5		1					3	4							
Daviess.....	2	1		1		2	5	3		1	6		3	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 71	8 40
Dearborn.....	42	33	7	2					2	4	2				15	107 29	
Decatur.....	14	10	3	1			4	1	1	1	2			1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 43	4 75
Delalb.....	4	1		3													
Delaware.....	1	1				3	2	1	2	1	2			1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 21	
Dubois.....	8	7		1					1	3				4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 82	7 04
Elkhart.....	3	2	1						3	8	1		1		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 17	
									8	4					7 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 16	

Fayette	4	3	1	1	1	5	1	6	2	3	9	94	74 16	9 92
Floyd	20	12	1	7				4			1	41	26 82	
Fountain	6	4	1						2			5	29 44	
Franklin														
Fulton	20	16	3	1				3	4			81	61 35	
Gibson	2	2	2								1	171	8 87	
Grant	6	3	3		8	14	8	3	4	1	21	171	118 16	65 45
Greene	26	19	5	2	1			1				91	62 29	
Hamilton	1		1						2		2	3	15 21	
Hancock	5	3	1					1	4	1	1	51	36 68	
Harrison	4	4						1			4	41	38 99	
Hendricks	6	3	1	2	1	4		9	5		5	91	78 26	5 73
Henry							1	1	4	1	5	51	33 35	25
Howard	2		2		1	3	1	1	6	1	6	92	61 64	2 53
Huntington	1	1						3	5	3		62	58 63	
Jackson	1		1					2	2		3	4	32 82	4 22
Jasper	7	3	2	2	1			1	2	1	2	51	48 07	
Jay	42	18	19	5	1	2		1	1		7	121	96 88	
Jefferson	4	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	8	1	2	131	101 82	15 87
Jennings	27	22	3	2				3	3		9	15	103 49	
Johnson	7	3	3	1	1	9	3	1	4	5	12	111	81 68	10 78
Knox	46	32	10	4	1	7		1	4	2	3	17	125 03	13 25
Kostusko	26	16	6	4	4	2		1	1		4	81	55 44	3 66
Lagrange	6	3	1	2				2	2		2	41	28 15	1 16
Lake														
Laporte	53	17	17	19	5		2	13	19	9	2	301	204 41	8 52
Lawrence	53	25	15	13	2	3	1	29	35	3	17	481	306 63	6 49
Madison	1	1			1	2		2	4	1	4	5	40 75	5 48
Madison	3	3			6	20	3	3	4		6	121	93 33	48 99
Marion	84	50	16	18	11	4	10	3	16	7	90	931	490 75	16 80
Marshall								3	11	6	7	221	140 57	
Martin											1	11	13 93	
Miami	51	25	22	4				3	5	1	3	14	109 88	
Monroe	1		1			2					3	2	11 15	2 21
Montgomery								3	3		2	6	37 47	
Morgan	16	13	2	1	3			3	3	1	1	9	64 52	
Mewton	5	4	1		1							11	13 51	

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CHILDREN VISITED.				Children Not Found	Children Returned to Counties.	CHILDREN PLACED IN HOMES.			Applications Investigated.	Applications Rejected.	Visits to Orphans' Homes.	Visits to Poor Asylums.	Visits to County Commissioners.	Specials.	Days Required.	Total Cost to State Including Salaries.	Total Cost to Counties.
	Total.	Doing Well.	Doing Fairly Well.	Doing Poorly.			New Children Received.	Children Transferred.	Number Placed.									
Noble.....	18	14	1	4	4				2	2	1					6	\$45 57	
Ohio.....	3	2	1						2	2						2	28 46	
Orange.....	13	10	1	2			1								1	6	42 68	
Owen.....																		
Parke.....	5	4	1			1			21	1	1				3	33 62	\$1 39	
Perry.....	41	37	2	2						26	2				22	155 08		
Pike.....								1										
Porter.....	13	6	2	5			2		7	7	1				6	12	90 79	4 81
Posey.....							1			1	1				2	1	14 63	40
Pulaski.....	8	7	1				1	1	1	2					4	34 21		
Putnam.....	1	1	1			1									1	12 10	1 75	
Randolph.....	3	3							2	3					2	9 63		
Ripley.....	23	21	2						1	4	2		1		12	75 26		
Rush.....	3	2	1				4	2	2	4		1			5	47 36	10 37	
Scott.....	6	4		2					4	4					1	40 52		
Shelby.....	30	17	9	4		1	3	2	2	2		4		3	11	78 46	3 56	
Spencer.....	25	18	5	2			2	3	1	1		1			4	68 94	75	
Starke.....	11	7	3	1	1			4	4	8	3				1	57 31		
Steuben.....	21	16	2	3	2		3		1	3					6	43 73		
St. Joseph.....	1	1							4	6	1	1			2	34 28		
Sullivan.....					1	1			2	2					2	35 27	3 72	
Switzerland.....	6	6				1	3	2	2	4	1				2	27 73	15 02	
Tippecanoe.....	35	24	6	5	2	2			2	4	2	4		13	15	85 46	4 29	
Tipton.....	13	11	2						1	1		1			2	21 95		

Union.....	72	50	13	9	9	3	10	2	3	3	1	13	23	26	187	42	22	79
Vanderburgh.....							1	4	2	2	1		7	7	44	32	5	02
Vermillion.....	67	47	14	6	12	2	6				4		12	19	108	10	17	78
Vigo.....																		
Wabash.....	36	28	7	1	1	4	6	1	1	6	2	12	6	22	159	84	14	41
Warren.....	7	5	1	1					1	1	1		2	9	17	05		
Warrick.....	31	20	8	3	1		1			1	1	1		9	62	07		
Washington.....	1	1												1	8	86		
Wayne.....	23	9	9	5	2	1	7	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	21	20	10	53
Wells.....														5	32	80		
White.....	13	11		2	3				1				1	4	24	65		
Whitley.....	13	9	4				5	1	1	5	4		2	6	40	38		
Outside of State.....	2	2							1	1	1		1	1	8	89		
Total.....	1,382	915	286	181	98	60	172	48	220	339	77	202	6	375	841	\$5,724	03	\$382 20

Payette...	5	3	1	2				11	8	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Floyd...	19	3	1	2				36	25	10	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	6	19
Fountain...	2			1				6	3	2	2	1			2			1	7
Franklin...	2		1					5	3										6
Fulton...	5	4	1	1				16	10	4					1			4	7
Gibson...	22	7	5	1	2			65	37	13					13			6	28
Grant...	108	45	23	8	5	1	2	344	192	62	5	26	9	13	36	1		32	87
Greene...	14	4	3	1				35	22	6	1		2		3			7	15
Hamilton...	2	1						4	3	1									2
Hancock...	2		1					5	3	2					1				5
Harrison...																			2
Hendricks...	15	2						19	17	12	1	1			1			2	19
Henry...	5	1	2					19	9	2	3	3			1				18
Howard...	14	5	3	1		1		37	23	12	1	1	1	1	3			4	8
Huntington...	3	3						9	6	5	2				1				15
Jackson...	3							3	3	1								2	8
Jasper...																			
Jay...		1						2	1	1									15
Jefferson...	24	13	6	3				80	46	20	2	6	2	1	4	2		9	18
Jennings...	3							3	3	1		2						4	
Johnson...	27	4	3	2				52	36	20	1	1			7			5	14
Knox...	34	12	4	2	2			88	54	28	1	3			5			13	30
Kosciusko...	7	3						13	10	4			1	1	1	1		2	15
Lagrange...	2		1					5	3	1								1	16
Lake...	2	2		1				10	5	3									23
Laporte...	16	2		1				24	19	9		4	1		2			3	16
Lawrence...	6	1	1	1	1			20	10	3		4			3			2	17
Madison...	64	22	6	6	3	1		171	102	43	2	9	6	2	16	1		22	39
Marion...	130	24	7	1				203	162	61	8	7	6	1	11	15	1	51	256
Marshall...	12	3		1				22	16	5		3		2	1			5	18
Martin...																			2
Miami...	2	1						4	3	2					1				27
Monroe...	6	4	2	2				28	14	5		3	1			1		4	9
Montgomery...	1	1						1	1									1	29
Morgan...	1	1						1	1									1	
Newton...	3	2						7	5	3			1					1	3

TABLE No. 3.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF ORPHANS' HOMES.

ORPHANS' HOMES.	ADMISSIONS		DISCHARGES.*										Present September 30, 1908.
	New Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	In Family Homes.		With Parents.		Transferred to Other Orphan's Homes.	Other Institutions.	Adopted.	Over Age or Self-Supporting.	Ran Away.	Died.	
			Placed by State Agency.	Placed by Association.	Placed by State Agency.	Placed by Association.							
Present September 30, 1907.													
Allen.....	22	6	1	11			2	5	3	1	2	4	57
Allen—Board of Guardians.....	5	5		3			2		3	1	1		35
Bartholomew.....	7	13	8	12						2			5
Blackford—Board of Guardians.....	3	4		6				2	1				
Boone.....		3		4									3
Cass.....	11	5		9			7						16
Cass.....	17	5		9				1					32
Clark.....	30	11	4	1			8	1	1		2		11
Clay.....	15	6		10							1		
Davies.....	2	2	4				1	3	3		3	2	30
Davies.....	5	3	4	1				1	1		3		5
Decatur.....	1	1		1				2	7	1			35
Decatur—Board of Guardians.....	18	16		14			2	2					
Delaware.....													
Elkhart—Rest Cottage.....	6			2			5	5				2	15
Floyd.....	5		3	2			4						
Floyd—Board of Guardians.....		5		5									6
Franklin.....	2	2		1					2		1		
Gibson.....	9	10		5			2	4	3				24
Grant.....	22	10	8	9			1	2	5	2		1	80
Grant—Board of Guardians.....	2	2		1						1			
Henry and Rush.....	17	2	4	10			10		1				34

Howard—Board of Guardians.	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
Jefferson.	13	10	2	1	1	19	1	14
Johnson.	15	1	8	2	2	14		
Johnson—Board of Guardians.	1							
Knox.	24	24	4	17	12	1	2	43
Lagrange.	13	2		1	1	16		
Laporte—Board of Guardians.								
Lawrence—Board of Guardians.	1			1				
Madison.	23	32	10	13	2	26		
Madison—Board of Guardians.	4			12	5	1	1	
Marion—Board of Guardians.	39	43	30	42	11	1	1	48
Marion—Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum.	51	37	36	9	5	2	1	57
Marion—Children's Home Society.	57	78	23	1	15	1	1	63
Marion—German General Protestant.	47	2		68	6	1	3	37
Marion—Home for Friendless Colored Children.	58	22	18	3	5	4		62
Marshall—Work Training School.	223	54	30	21	11	24	14	226
Miami—German Baptist.	82	35	23	28	26	2	1	83
Montgomery.	23	13	5	3	6	1		31
Montgomery—Board of Guardians.	2			2				
Pike.	24	22		10				36
Randolph.	16	14	5	4	5	6		20
Shelby.	23	7	1	5				25
Spencer.	15	7	3	2	2		1	19
St. Joseph—Children's Aid Society.	52	15	9	12	5	1	1	44
St. Joseph—Board of Guardians.		1	11	6	4	2		
Sullivan—Board of Guardians.		1		1				
Tippecanoe.	21	15	3	10		2		26
Tippecanoe—Board of Guardians.	1					1	1	
Vanderburgh—White.	28	11	1	3	6	1	1	18
Vanderburgh—Colored.	18	1						19
Vanderburgh—Board of Guardians.	33	10	10	4	3	3	1	24
Vermillion—Board of Guardians.		5	5					

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

ORPHANS' HOMES																					
ADMISSIONS.		DISCHARGES.*																			
New Admissions.		Re-Admissions.		In Family Homes.		With Parents.		Transferred to Other Orphan and Homes.		Other Institutions.		Adopted.		Over Age or Self-Supporting.		Ran Away.		Died.		Present September 30, 1908.	
				Placed by State Agency.	Placed by Association.	Placed by State Agency.	Placed by Association.														
Vigo—Board of Guardians	69	33	4	46				27		9							2	3		88	
Wabash—White's Institute	161	25	24	8				30		13	7						2	2		167	
Warren	7	1		3						1										8	
Wayne—Board of Guardians	1			1																	
Wells	16	3		12				2		3										24	
Wells—Board of Guardians	2	4		1				4													
Other agencies		4		1				3													
Total	808	413	146	481				2	242	74	112	25	17	35	36					1,633	
Less transfers to other orphans' homes, counted more than once	808	339	146	481				2	242		112	25	17	35	36					1,633	

*This indicates children discharged and not readmitted during the year and their status at the close of the period.

TABLE No. 4.

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN BY ORPHANS' HOMES, AND CHILDREN SUBJECT TO VISITATION.

WORK OF ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATIONS															CHILDREN IN HOMES SUBJECT TO VISITATION			
Placements in Homes.															Restorations to Parents.	Placed by Associations.	Placed by State Agent.	Placed by Other Associations.
1908.																		
1907.																		
1906.																		
1905.																		
1904.																		
ORPHANS' HOMES.																		
Allen.....	7	10	13	17	12				12	12	3	52						
Allen—Board of Guardians.....	5	5	6	5	4				4	4	2	13						
Bartholomew.....	20	36	23	21	18				18	18		49						
Bartholomew—Board of Guardians.....				2								3						
Benton—Board of Guardians.....				1	1				1	1		1						
Blackford—Board of Guardians.....		12	25	7	8				8	8		20						
Boone.....	5	10	13	4	2		2	1	9	5	1	23						
Brown—Board of Guardians.....			1									1						
Cass.....	13	21	22	11	13				21	17	7	29						
Clark.....	4	2	1	1	2				2	2	1	4						
Clay.....	4	5	7	9	9			1	11	10	11	28						
Davies.....	8	4	4								3	13						
Decatur.....	5	3	4	5	1				1	1		17						
Decatur—Board of Guardians.....				1	1				1	1		1						
Dekalb—Board of Guardians.....		1	1	2								3						
Delaware.....	45	32	38	35	16		4		24	20	3	72						
Elkhart—Rest Cottage.....				3	1	1			3	2	5	4						
Floyd.....	7	3	1	4	2				2	2	4	12						
Floyd—Board of Guardians.....					4			1	1	1		7						
Franklin.....	4	9	5	8			1		2	1		16						

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

ORPHANS' HOMES.	WORK OF ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATIONS.										Restorations to Parents.	CHILDREN IN HOMES SUBJECT TO VISITATION.		
	Placements in Homes.											Placed by Associations.	Placed by State Agent.	Placed by Other Associa- tions.
	1905.					1906.								
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Once.	Twice.	Three Times.	Total Numbers of Placements.	Total Children Placed.				
Gibson—White.....	11	14	21	9	4				4	4	30			
Grant.....	7	17	21	15	14	1			16	15	36			
Grant—Board of Guardians.....					6				6	6	1			
Hamilton—Board of Guardians.....				1							3			
*Hendricks.....											4			
*Henry.....	8										5			
Henry and Rush.....		4	11	8	12				12	12	22			
*Howard.....											3			
Howard—Board of Guardians.....											2			
*Huntington.....	4	6	10	3	1				1	1	11			
Jefferson.....	4	11	8	5	3				3	3	29			
Johnson.....											1			
Johnson—Board of Guardians.....				1							62			
Knox.....	10	17	41	31	18	4			26	22	12			
Lagrange.....	6	12	10	2	1				1	1	13			
Laporte—Board of Guardians.....				3							2			
Lawrence—Board of Guardians.....		3	1	4	1				1	1	2			
Madison.....	26	46	26	22	20	1			22	21	56			
Madison—Board of Guardians.....		5			3				3	3	5			
Marion—Board of Guardians.....	85	64	74	79	51	8	3		180	63	156			

Marion—Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum.	77	55	84	87	43	2	1	50	46	5	175
Marion—Children's Home Society.	137	148	127	114	71	17	2	†115	91	18	362
Marion—German General Protestant.	4	4	1	1	3			3	3	6	5
Marion—Home for Friendless Colored Children.	9	11	12	10	3				3		22
Marshall—Work Training School.	11	21	13	11	2			2	2	11	49
Miami—German Baptist.	10	36	31	33	28	5		38	33	29	111
Montgomery.	5	16	24	9	5	1		7	6	6	29
Montgomery—Board of Guardians.				3	2			2	2		5
Pike.	9	8	4	6	10			10	10		24
*Putnam.		2	5								6
Randolph.	14	12	11	11	8			8	8	5	30
Shelby.	15	9	8	4	4	1		6	5		29
Spencer.	7	9	6	3	4			4	4		19
St. Joseph—Children's Aid Society.	42	33	38	29	14	1		16	15	7	101
St. Joseph—Board of Guardians.		1	1	22	10	1		12	11	4	15
Sullivan—Board of Guardians.				3	1			1	1		3
Tippecanoe.	6	10	23	11	15	2		19	17		27
Tippecanoe—Board of Guardians.				3	1			1	1		1
Tipton—Board of Guardians.	5	3									3
Vanderburgh—White.	8	7	7	12	11	2		15	13	6	38
Vanderburgh—Colored.		1	4	2							2
Vanderburgh—Board of Guardians.	30	32	23	35	19	2		23	21	3	54
Vermillion—Board of Guardians.					4			4	4		3
Vigo—Board of Guardians.	49	50	52	68	52	14	3	89	69	30	121
*Wabash.											3
Wabash—White's Institute.	6	4	5	6	8			8	8	30	14
*Warren.											1
Warrick.	4	4	7	5	2	1		4	3	1	19
*Wayne.											7
Wayne—Board of Guardians.			2		2			2	2		1
Wells.	5	1	6	10	13			13	13	2	29
Wells—Board of Guardians.					5			5	5	4	4
State Agency.		9	12								
Other Agencies.					14	1		16	15	9	
Total.	741	838	897	817	582	77	11	†777	672	272	2,235
										694	111

*Homes abandoned †Marion—Board of Children's Guardians and Children's Home Society, each placed 1 child 4 times.

TABLE No. 5.

ORPHANS' HOMES.	NUMBER PRESENT.		Orphans.	Half Orphans.	Both Parents Living.	AGES.																	
	Total.					Under 1 Year.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years and Over.	Not Given.
	Boys.	Girls.																					
Allen.....	43	14	57	8	21	3	1	1	3	2	4	1	4	6	4	5	8	3	3	3	16 Years and Over.		
Bartholomew.....	16	19	35	1	14	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	4	2	6	4	3	4	2	3	1		
Blackford—Board of Guardians.	3	2	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Boone.....	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cass.....	9	7	16	1	10	5	1	..	2	..	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1		
Clark.....	22	10	32	1	10	21	..	1	2	3	2	6	1	5	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	
Clay.....	7	4	11	..	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
Davies.....	22	8	30	..	17	13	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	2	6	2	2	1	1		
Decatur.....	4	1	5	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	
Delaware.....	22	13	35	..	16	19	1	2	3	..	3	2	7	1	6	4	2	1	2	1	..		
Floyd.....	14	1	15	2	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	..	..
Franklin.....	4	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gibson.....	16	8	24	1	16	7	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	6	5	1
Grant.....	42	38	80	10	25	45	..	1	1	5	7	5	3	9	12	6	7	5	4	1	7	1	
Henry and Rush.....	27	7	34	18	16	16	1	1	..	..	4	2	3	5	2	5	5	4	1	1	1	
Howard—Board of Guardians.	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	14	5	19	4	5	10	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1		
Johnson.....	6	8	14	4	4	10	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	5	6	2	2	1	2	2		
Knox.....	28	15	43	5	16	22	..	2	1	1	4	3	2	8	1	2	2	2	6	2	1		
Lagrange.....	9	7	16	7	7	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	6	2	1		

Madison.....	12	14	26	.....	12	14	.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	.....						
Marion—Board of Guardians.....	33	15	48	1	17	30	.....	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1						
Marion—Children's Home Society.....	52	11	63	2	23	37	3	1	2	3	4	9	8	7	6	2	1							
Marion—Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum.....	37	20	57	1	20	36	4	2	2	5	2	6	4	6	2	1	5							
Marion—German General Protestant.....	17	20	37	3	28	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	4	6	4	8	1					
Marion—Home for Friendless Colored Children.....	41	21	62	3	11	48	3	2	4	3	5	4	3	4	6	7	2							
Marshall—Work Training School.....	138	88	225	17	68	141	.....	1	2	6	3	13	1	8	20	24	29						
Miami—German Baptist.....	58	25	83	3	37	43	.....	2	4	2	7	10	10	8	11	4	1						
Montgomery.....	18	13	31	1	8	22	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	3	3	2	3				
Pike.....	22	14	36	1	22	13	.....	1	7	2	.....	5	4	2	5	1	4					
Randolph.....	11	9	20	1	10	9	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	2	1					
Shelby.....	16	9	25	5	10	10	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	2	4	1	2	2					
Spencer.....	8	11	19	1	7	11	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	2				
St. Joseph—Children's Aid Society.....	30	14	44	3	9	32	3	.....	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	5	1						
Tippecanoe.....	12	14	26	1	8	17	.....	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	2	1	2						
Vanderburgh—White.....	13	5	18	3	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	1	6		
Vanderburgh—Colored.....	11	8	19	3	5	11	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1			
Vanderburgh—Board of Guardians.....	14	10	24	1	8	15	.....	2	1	2	2	7	12	4	1	2	3						
Vigo—Board of Guardians.....	47	41	88	3	30	55	.....	2	3	6	5	7	5	7	8	5	2						
Wabash—White's Institute.....	112	55	167	12	59	96	.....	.....	3	1	1	9	6	13	19	20	21					
Warrick.....	7	1	8	.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1		
Wells.....	15	9	24	.....	4	20	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	.....						
Total.....	1,036	597	1,033	99	614	920	21	12	27	33	66	57	96	109	136	164	171	140	156	117	113	72	134	9

TABLE No. 6.

CHILDREN IN COUNTY POOR ASYLUMS, AUGUST 31, 1908.

COUNTIES.	FROM THREE TO SEVENTEEN YEARS.			Under Three Years.	Total.
	Feeble- Minded or Epileptic.	Sick or Crippled.	Able- Bodied and Bright		
Brown			1		1
Clay	1				1
Floyd			1	2	3
Hancock			3		3
Hendricks				1	1
Henry	2		1	1	4
Jackson			1		1
Jefferson			1	1	2
Jennings	1				1
Lake			1		1
Lawrence	1			3	4
Madison	1			2	3
Martin			2	1	3
Monroe				1	1
Montgomery				1	1
Morgan		1			1
Pike				2	2
Randolph				1	1
Ripley	1				1
Union				1	1
Vermillion			2		2
Washington				1	1
Wayne			1		1
Total	7	1	14	18	40

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, INDIANAPOLIS.

First Appointment.	Term expires.
1904....D. H. Davis, Knightsville.....	January 1, 1909
1907....Thomas A. Clifton, Covington.....	January 1, 1910
1902....Eli Marvin, Frankfort.....	January 1, 1912
1893....Dr. George F. Edenharter, Superintendent.	

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LOGANSPORT.

1903....Warren T. McCray, Kentland.....	January 1, 1909
1897....Charles W. Slick, Mishawaka.....	January 1, 1910
1907....William A. Morris, Frankfort.....	April 10, 1911
1908....Walter G. Zahrt, Fort Wayne.....	January 1, 1912
1908....Dr. Fred W. Terflinger, Superintendent.	

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, RICHMOND.

1906....John L. Cowing, Rushville.....	January 1, 1909
1906....John Detamore, Portland.....	January 1, 1910
1907....Edward Barrett, Plainfield.....	May 6, 1911
1905....John W. Hanan, Lagrange.....	January 1, 1912
1891....Dr. S. E. Smith, Superintendent.	

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, EVANSVILLE.

1905....John T. Stout, Paoli.....	January 1, 1909
1907....Wm. S. Bogy, Bloomfield.....	May 6, 1911
1907....Bird H. Davis, Newport.....	May 6, 1911
1906....Fred F. Bays, Sullivan.....	January 1, 1912
1903....Dr. Charles E. Laughlin, Superintendent.	

SOLDIER'S HOME, LAFAYETTE.

1903....Eli F. Ritter, Indianapolis.....	February 25, 1909
1906....John W. Rinear, Liberty Center.....	February 25, 1909
1901....Louis B. Fulwiler, Peru.....	February 25, 1911
1908....Andrew C. McCorkle, Lafayette....	November 11, 1912
1903....Richard M. Smock, Commandant.	

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

1905....	Hugh Daugherty, Indianapolis.....	March 23, 1909
1905....	George W. Duncan, Greenfield.....	March 23, 1909
1907....	Laura A. Cumback, Greensburg....	September 7, 1911
1907....	Luther Short, Franklin.....	September 7, 1911
1908....	Dr. W. T. Stott, Superintendent.	

INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF, INDIANAPOLIS.

1904....	H. B. Brown, Valparaiso.....	January 1, 1909
1901....	Wm. W. Ross, Evansville.....	January 1, 1911
1907....	Ele Stansbury, Williamsport.....	April 10, 1911
1902....	Wm. P. Herron, Crawfordsville.....	January 1, 1912
1889....	Richard O. Johnson, Superintendent.	

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR BLIND, INDIANAPOLIS.

1906....	Louis Dunlap, Covington.....	January 1, 1909
1893....	John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis.....	January 1, 1910
1907....	Friend F. Wiley, Edinburg.....	May 6, 1911
1902....	A. C. Pilkenton, Greenfield.....	January 1, 1912
1898....	George S. Wilson, Superintendent.	

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH, FORT WAYNE.

1897....	Mrs. Mary R. Harper, Fort Wayne....	March 10, 1909
1901....	Edward M. Wilson, Fort Wayne.....	March 10, 1909
1903....	James W. Sale, Bluffton.....	May 6, 1911
1907....	Albert P. Sinclair, Cloverdale.....	May 6, 1911
1903....	A. E. Carroll, Superintendent.	

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS, NEW CASTLE.

1906....	Silas W. Hale, Geneva.....	March 15, 1909
1907....	George Nichol, Anderson.....	March 15, 1910
1907....	Oliver L. Nash, Rushville.....	June 25, 1911
1906....	Enoch G. Hogate, Bloomington.....	March 15, 1912
1906....	Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent.	

STATE PRISON, MICHIGAN CITY.

1905....	David A. Coulter, Frankfort.....	January 1, 1908
1902....	Patrick O'Brien, South Bend.....	January 1, 1909
1907....	Herbert R. Koffel, Knox.....	January 1, 1910
1907....	Michael E. Foley, Crawfordsville.....	May 6, 1911
1901....	James D. Reid, Warden.	

INDIANA REFORAMTORY, JEFFERSONVILLE.

1905....	W. H. Hart, Indianapolis.....	March 22, 1909
1905....	Thomas B. Orr, Anderson.....	March 22, 1910
1907....	Wm. D. Allison, Indianapolis.....	March 22, 1911
1897....	D. J. Terhune, Linton.....	March 22, 1912
1903....	Will H. Whittaker, Superintendent.	

INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD.

1901....	Wm. C. Van Arsdel, Indianapolis.....	March 1, 1909
1891....	Wm. C. Ball, Terre Haute.....	April 10, 1911
1907....	Theodore P. Johnson, Lochiell.....	April 10, 1911
1907....	Guy H. Humphreys, Bloomfield.....	April 10, 1911
1901....	Eugene S. York, Superintendent.	

INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL, CLERMONT.

1907....	Mrs. Isabel J. Bell, Kokomo.....	April 1, 1909
1907....	Mrs. Sarah Tarney Campbell, Anderson..	April 1, 1910
1907....	Mrs. Emma Lee Elam, Indianapolis.....	April 1, 1911
1907....	Mrs. Lottie White Caldwell, Lafayette....	April 1, 1912
1908....	Miss Charlotte M. Dye, Superintendent.	

INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS.

1903....	Mrs. Ella B. McCoy, Indianapolis.....	April 10, 1911
1907....	Mrs. Nettie Adams Wilson, Lafayette...	April 10, 1911
1907....	Mrs. Alice E. Waugh, Tipton.....	April 10, 1911
1907....	Mrs. Fannie McKinney McKee, Indian- apolis.....	April 10, 1911
1901....	Miss Emily E. Rhoades, Superintendent.	

COMMISSIONS.

SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Ex Officio.

1905....	George A. H. Shideler, Marion.....	April 21, 1908
1905....	Eph. Inman, Washington.....	April 21, 1908
1905....	Duane D. Jacobs, Lafayette.....	April 21, 1908
1907....	Walter H. Lewis, Pendleton.....	April 21, 1910

TUBERCULOSIS.

J. N. Babcock Topeka.

Dr. Henry Moore, Indianapolis.

Benjamin F. Bennett, Greensburg.

Isaac R. Strouse, Rockville.

W. S. Holman, Aurora.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

1907.			
October	1..	By appropriation.....	\$8,000 00
October	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	\$710 29
November	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	625 60
December	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	626 86
1908.			
January	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	555 22
February	29..	To warrant from Auditor.....	604 73
March	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	513 80
April	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	613 96
May	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	607 50
June	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	638 18
July	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	593 49
August	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	628 29
September	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	1,279 25
		Total.....	7,997 17
		Balance reverting to State Treasury.....	\$2 83

EXPENDITURES.

1907.				
October	31....	Salaries.....		
		Secretary.....	\$250 00	
		Clerks.....	226 00	\$476 00
		Members' traveling expenses:		
		Wm. P. Cooper.....	\$22 47	
		Demachus C. Brown.....	16 19	
		Carrie G. Rexford.....	24 96	63 62
		Secretary's traveling expenses.....		45 31
		Clerks' traveling expenses.....		43 42
		Postage.....		57 78
		Office expenses:		
		Typewriter repairs.....	\$2 00	
		Drayage and freight.....	1 52	
		Express.....	3 13	
		Telegrams.....	1 69	
		Long distance telephone.....	3 05	
		Office supplies and furniture.....	3 27	14 66
		Library account:		
		Magazines.....	\$4 50	
		Newspapers.....	5 00	9 50
November	30..	Salaries:		\$710 29
		Secretary.....	\$250 00	
		Clerks.....	227 00	\$477 00
		Members' traveling expenses:		
		Carrie G. Rexford.....	\$0 70	70
		Secretary's traveling expenses.....		31 20
		Library account: Catalogue cards.....		4 75

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

November 30..	Office expenses:			
	Telegrams	\$5 70		
	Commission for Dr. Mary A. Spink	60		
	R. R. Guide, one year	1 50		
	Express	1 75		
	Office supplies	40		
	Long distance telephone	2 00		
			11 95	
	Postage		100 00	
December 31...	Salaries:			\$625 60
	Secretary	\$250 00		
	Clerks	200 00	450 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Demarchus C. Brown	\$2 55		
	Francis H. Gavisk	3 15	5 70	
	Secretary's traveling expenses:		27 60	
	W. B. Burford:			
	Stationery and office supplies	\$51 33		
	Printing	7 20	58 53	
	Office expenses:			
	Long distance telephone	\$ 2 95		
	Adding machine paper	4 25		
	Telegram	50		
	Express	1 65	9 35	
	Library account:			
	Newspapers	8 18		
	Fifty volumes Proceedings National Conference	62 50		
	Dues, National Association for Study of Epilepsy	5 00	75 68	\$626 86
1908.				
January 31...	Salaries:			
	Secretary	\$250 00		
	Clerks	200 00	\$450 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Francis H. Gavisk	\$12 32		
	Demarchus C. Brown	11 32		
	Timothy Nicholson	15 01		
	Carrie G. Rexford	90		
	Sydney B. Davis	10 19	49 74	
	Secretary's traveling expenses		30 86	
	Office expenses:			
	Long distance telephone	\$3 10		
	Telephone rent for quarter	13 00		
	Express	1 30		
	Six filing boxes	4 00		
	Telegrams	55	21 95	
	Library account:			
	Books		2 67	\$555 22
February 29...	Salaries:			
	Secretary	\$250 00		
	Clerks	200 00	450 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Timothy Nicholson	\$6 72	6 72	
	Secretary's traveling expenses		20 00	
	Wm. B. Burford:			
	Stationery and office supplies	\$17 35		
	Postage (stamped envelopes)	80 00	97 35	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

February 29...	Office expenses:			
	Rubber stamp.....	\$20 00		
	Express.....	1 37		
	Memorandum recruits.....	75		
	Telegrams.....	1 22		
	Directory.....	6 00		
	Long distance telephone.....	4 45	13 99	
	Library account:			
	Eight subscriptions to "Charities".....	\$16 00		
	Newspapers.....	67	16 67	
March 31.....	Salaries:			\$604 73
	Secretary.....	\$250 00		
	Clerks.....	200 00		
			\$450 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Francis H. Gavisk.....	\$10 41	10 41	
	Wm. B. Burford:			
	Office supplies.....		1 50	
	Office expenses:			
	Long distance telephone.....	\$3 15		
	Drayage.....	3 50		
	Book supporters (20).....	2 00		
	Express.....	18		
	Telegrams.....	25	9 08	
	Library account:			
April 30.....	Indianapolis Star, one year.....		7 80	
	Postage.....		35 01	\$513 80
	Salaries:			
	Secretary.....	\$250 00		
	Clerks.....	200 00		
			\$450 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Demarchus C. Brown.....	\$6 03		
	Francis H. Gavisk.....	7 02		
	Mary A. Spink.....	12 06	25 11	
	Secretary's traveling expenses.....		47 17	
	Library account:			
	Dues, American Statistical Association.....	\$2 00		
	Dues, 1907 American Prison Association.....	10 00	12 00	
	Postage.....		9 57	
May 31.....	Office expenses:			
	Typewriter repairs.....	\$30 00		
	Binding 17 vols. books.....	16 75		
	Drayage.....	1 20		
	Long distance telephone.....	5 75		
	Rent for telephone, one quarter.....	10 00		
	Telegrams.....	50		
	Express.....	16	37 36	
	Wm. B. Burford:			
	Stationery and office supplies.....	\$16 05		
	Printing.....	16 70	32 75	
				\$613 96
	Salaries:			
	Secretary.....	\$250 00		
	Clerks.....	205 00		
			\$455 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Francis H. Gavisk.....	\$63 00	63 00	
	Secretary's traveling expenses.....		81 25	
	Library account:			
	Dues, National Conference Backward, Truant and Delinquent Children.....	\$1 00	1 00	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

May 31	Office expenses: Long distance telephone..... \$4 25 Rent for telephone extension..... 3 00	7 25	\$607 50
June 30	Salaries: Secretary..... \$250 00 Clerks..... 205 00	\$455 00	
	Expenses of M. C. Fagg, trip to Marion by direction of the Board..... \$13 50	13 50	
	Wm. B. Burford: Stationery and office supplies..... \$74 57 Printing..... 64 70	139 27	
	Library account: One "Guide" and one "Cumulative" Index to Proceedings National Conference..... \$3' 00 Newspapers..... 20	3 20	
	Office expenses: Record cards..... \$1 50 Telegrams..... 56 Express..... 1 72 Drayage..... 1 80 Rubber stamps..... 65 Long distance telephone..... 1 35	7 58	
	Postage.....	19 63	\$638 18
July 31	Salaries: Secretary..... \$250 00 Clerks..... 205 00	\$455 00	
	Members' traveling expenses: Demarchus C. Brown..... \$9 30 John H. Holliday..... 1 45 Carrie G. Rexford..... 21 80	32 55	
	A. R. Charman, expenses visiting county institutions under Direction of the Board.....	34 27	
	Wm. B. Burford: Stationery and office supplies..... \$15 15 Printing..... 20 17	35 32	
	Library account: Book..... \$1 50 Dues 1908, American Prison Association..... 10 00	11 50	
	Office expenses: Typewriter ribbon coupons..... \$3 50 Gummed letters..... 2 20 Plans of Tresne (France) prison..... 1 16 Express..... 4 49 Long distance telephone..... 4 59 Telephone rent for quarter..... 13 00	24 85	\$593 49
August 31	Salaries: Secretary..... \$250 00 Clerks..... 205 00	\$455 00	
	Members' traveling expenses: Carrie G. Rexford..... \$5 30 Demarchus C. Brown..... 85	6 15	
	A. R. Charman, Inspector, Traveling expenses..... \$75 31 Salary, two weeks, at \$150.00 per month..... 75 00	150 31	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

August 31	Office expenses:			
	Long distance telephone.....	\$0 85		
	Binding 12 vols. books at 85 cents.....	10 20		
	Typewriter repairs.....	25		
	Postal cards.....	2 00		
	Express.....	1 37		
	Drayage.....	50		
			15 17	
	Postage.....		1 66	
September 30..	Salaries:			
	Secretary.....	\$250 00		
	Clerks.....	215 00		
			\$465 00	
	Members' traveling expenses:			
	Carrie G. Rexford.....	\$13 50		
	Francis H. Gavisk.....	22 38		
	Demarchus C. Brown.....	5 75		
	John H. Holliday.....	2 66		
			44 29	
	A. R. Charman, Inspector, traveling expenses.....	\$93 38		
	Salary for five weeks.....	187 50		
			280 88	
	Wm. B. Burford:			
	Postage (stamped envelopes).....	\$80 00		
	Stationery and office supplies.....	256 21		
	Printing.....	5 80		
			342 01	
	Office expenses:			
	Typewriter No. 128,969.....	\$47 75		
	Ribbon coupons and repairs.....	12 00		
	Filing cabinet.....	54 30		
	Gummed figures.....	2 16		
	Long distance telephone.....	4 00		
	Express.....	61		
	Drayage.....	70		
	Postal guide.....	3 00		
	Money orders.....	63		
	Rubber stamps.....	40		
			125 55	
	Postage.....		21 52	
				\$1,279 25

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries:			
Secretary.....	\$3,000 00		
Clerks.....	2,488 00		
		\$5,488 00	
Members' traveling expenses:			
Timothy Nicholson.....	\$21 73		
Wm. P. Cooper.....	22 47		
Demarchus C. Brown.....	51 99		
Mrs. Carrie G. Rexford.....	67 16		
Francis H. Gavisk.....	118 28		
John H. Holliday.....	4 11		
Sydney B. Davis.....	10 19		
Dr. Mary A. Spink.....	12 06		
		307 99	
Secretary's traveling expenses:			
Railroad fares.....	\$195 28		
Hotel.....	74 40		
Conveyance.....	10 30		
Telegraph and telephone.....	3 41		
		283 39	
Clerks' traveling expenses.....		43 42	
Expenses of M. C. Fagg, trip to Marion by direction of the Board.....		13 50	
A. R. Charman, Inspector of County Institutions:			
Traveling expenses.....	\$202 96		
Salary.....	262 50		
		465 46	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Office expenses:			
Typewriter	\$47 75		
Typewriter supplies and repairs	20 75		
Drayage and freight	9 22		
Express	13 73		
Long distance telephone	39 40		
Telephone rent	39 00		
Telegrams	10 97		
City directory	6 00		
Postal Guide	3 00		
Filing Cabinet	54 30		
Binding	26 95		
Miscellaneous	27 67		
		\$298 74	
Library account:			
Magazines	\$20 50		
Books	7 17		
Newspapers	21 85		
Miscellaneous supplies	4 75		
Fifty volumes proceedings National Conference	62 50		
		\$144 77	
Miscellaneous membership dues:			
Association for Study of Epilepsy	5 00		
American Statistical Association	2 00		
American Prison Association, 1907 and 1908	20 00		
National Conference on Children	1 00		
		\$144 77	
Postage	\$405 17		
Office supplies and stationery	432 16		
Printing	114 57		
Total expenses		\$7,997 17	
Balance reverting to General Fund		2 83	
Total appropriation			\$8,000 00

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES—STATE AGENCY.

OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

1907.			
October	1..	By appropriation.....	\$8,000 00
October	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	\$597 91
November	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	520 13
December	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	632 06
1908.			
January	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	573 06
February	29..	To warrant from Auditor.....	590 63
March	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	768 59
April	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	686 08
May	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	584 45
June	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	613 55
July	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	758 03
August	31..	To warrant from Auditor.....	685 81
September	30..	To warrant from Auditor.....	986 16
		Total	7,996 46
		Balance reverting to State Treasury	\$3 54

EXPENDITURES.

1907.			
October	31.....	Salaries	\$280 00
		Traveling expenses:	
		Perry N. Hiser—	
		Hotel	\$17 10
		Railroad	7 60
		Conveyance	1 20
			* 25 90
		Mark A. Smith—	
		Hotel	\$34 50
		Railroad	22 37
		Conveyance	19 45
		Telegraph and telephone	35
			76 67
		Mary Carmichael—	
		Hotel	\$44 70
		Railroad	2 30
		Conveyance	30 60
		Telegraph and telephone	10
			77 70
		Leila M. Thomas—	
		Hotel	\$39 65
		Railroad	15 64
		Conveyance	30 85
			86 14
		Clerk's salary	50 00
		Office expenses	1 50
			\$597 91

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

November 30..	Salaries.....		\$205 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$38 00		
	Railroad.....	21 66		
	Conveyance.....	41 70		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	25		
			101 61	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$28 95		
	Railroad.....	4 98		
	Conveyance.....	19 10		
			53 03	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$30 85		
	Railroad.....	33 64		
	Conveyance.....	43 75		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	30		
			108 54	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		1 95	
				\$520 13
December 31...	Salaries.....		\$205 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$42 70		
	Railroad.....	23 84		
	Conveyance.....	39 75		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	15		
			106 44	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$22 15		
	Railroad.....	10 93		
	Conveyance.....	15 25		
			48 33	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$35 10		
	Railroad.....	36 44		
	Conveyance.....	40 85		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	20		
			112 59	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Five thousand Government envelopes.....		107 20	
	Office expenses.....		2 50	
				\$632 06
1908.				
January 31....	Salaries.....		\$205 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$48 50		
	Railroad.....	31 63		
	Conveyance.....	52 90		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	50		
			133 53	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$25 80		
	Railroad.....	25 33		
	Conveyance.....	15 55		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	10		
			66 78	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$36 45		
	Railroad.....	22 30		
	Conveyance.....	44 80		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	20		
			103 75	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		14 00	
				\$573 06

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

February 29...	Salaries.....		\$242 50	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$40 00		
	Railroad.....	24 56		
	Conveyance.....	47 25		
			111 81	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$1 55		
	Railroad.....	20 50		
	Conveyance.....	30		
			22 35	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$23 50		
	Railroad.....	21 85		
	Conveyance.....	7 05		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	10		
			52 50	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$28 25		
	Railroad.....	25 22		
	Conveyance.....	31 30		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	45		
			85 22	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		26 25	
				\$590 63
March 31.....	Salaries.....		\$280 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$45 70		
	Railroad.....	41 34		
	Conveyance.....	39 40		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	25		
			126 69	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$34 55		
	Railroad.....	29 38		
	Conveyance.....	13 45		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	15		
			77 53	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$26 00		
	Railroad.....	31 15		
	Conveyance.....	6 80		
			63 95	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$45 60		
	Railroad.....	30 07		
	Conveyance.....	45 30		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	30		
			121 27	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		2 30	
	William B. Burford:			
	Stationery and Printing.....		46 85	
				\$768 59
April 30.....	Salaries.....		\$285 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$35 10		
	Railroad.....	22 00		
	Conveyance.....	37 15		
			94 25	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$25 80		
	Railroad.....	27 76		
	Conveyance.....	21 80		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	45		
			75 81	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$17 60		
	Railroad.....	6 38		
	Conveyance.....	5 65		
			29 63	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

April 30	Traveling expenses: Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$29 25		
	Railroad.....	22 67		
	Conveyance.....	31 05		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	40		
			83 37	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		17 15	
	Postage.....		10	
	William B. Burford: Stationery and printing.....		50 77	
				\$686 08
May 31	Salaries.....		\$290 00	
	Traveling expenses: Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$59 30		
	Railroad.....	45 39		
	Conveyance.....	10 50		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	20		
			115 39	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$19 70		
	Railroad.....	6 90		
	Conveyance.....	7 75		
			34 35	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$23 25		
	Railroad.....	32 86		
	Conveyance.....	35 35		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	15		
			91 61	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Office expenses.....		3 10	
				\$584 45
June 30	Salaries.....		\$223 58	
	Traveling expenses: Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$23 00		
	Railroad.....	23 27		
	Conveyance.....	21 40		
			67 67	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$32 30		
	Railroad.....	32 89		
	Conveyance.....	31 90		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	10		
			97 19	
	Mary Carmichael.—			
	Hotel.....	\$31 45		
	Railroad.....	27 34		
	Conveyance.....	16 80		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	10		
			75 69	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$26 85		
	Railroad.....	37 92		
	Conveyance.....	29 10		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	65		
			94 52	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Postage.....		20	
	Office expenses.....		4 70	
				\$613 55
July 31	Salaries.....		\$290 00	
	Traveling expenses: Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$36 25		
	Railroad.....	11 32		
	Conveyance.....	41 25		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	1 90		
			90 72	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

July 31	Traveling expenses:			
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$31 60		
	Railroad.....	17 33		
	Conveyance.....	51 60		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	75		
			101 28	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$20 50		
	Conveyance.....	21 25		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	20		
			41 95	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$16 20		
	Railroad.....	19 61		
	Conveyance.....	23 12		
August 31			58 93	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	S. B. Streeter, services in special case.....		4 00	
	Five thousand Government envelopes.....		107 20	
	Office expenses.....		13 95	
				\$758 03
	Salaries.....		\$290 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$46 00		
	Railroad.....	27 74		
	Conveyance.....	48 65		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	35		
			122 74	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$30 95		
	Railroad.....	28 94		
	Conveyance.....	26 35		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	20		
			86 44	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$23 90		
	Railroad.....	3 17		
	Conveyance.....	15 25		
			42 32	
	Leila M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$27 45		
	Railroad.....	33 31		
	Conveyance.....	32 15		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	55		
			93 46	
	Clerk's salary.....		50 00	
	Postage.....		10	
	Office expenses.....		75	
				\$685 181
September 30..	Salaries.....		\$295 00	
	Traveling expenses:			
	Mark A. Smith—			
	Hotel.....	\$49 50		
	Railroad.....	54 07		
	Conveyance.....	43 50		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	75		
			147 82	
	Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
	Hotel.....	\$26 45		
	Railroad.....	40 45		
	Conveyance.....	10 25		
			77 15	
	Mary Carmichael—			
	Hotel.....	\$12 30		
	Railroad.....	24 15		
	Conveyance.....	15 00		
			51 45	
	Lelia M. Thomas—			
	Hotel.....	\$38 00		
	Railroad.....	57 06		
	Conveyance.....	31 95		
	Telegraph and telephone.....	1 65		
			128 66	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

September 30..	Clerk's salary.....	\$50 00	
	Postage.....	10 00	
	Four thousand five hundred Government envelopes.....	90 00	
	Office expenses.....	10 70	
	William B. Burford: Stationery and printing.....	125 38	
			\$986 16

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries:			
Agents.....		\$3,091 08	
Clerk.....		600 00	
			\$3,691 08
Traveling expenses:			
Perry N. Hiser—			
Hotel.....	\$17 10		
Railroad.....	7 60		
Conveyance.....	1 20		
		\$25 90	
Mark A. Smith—			
Hotel.....	\$439 25		
Railroad.....	303 80		
Conveyance.....	432 40		
Telegraph and telephone.....	4 50		
		1,179 95	
Wilfred S. Reynolds—			
Hotel.....	\$242 50		
Railroad.....	242 64		
Conveyance.....	166 15		
Telegraph and telephone.....	1 85		
		653 14	
Mary Carmichael—			
Hotel.....	\$296 55		
Railroad.....	164 48		
Conveyance.....	176 05		
Telegraph and telephone.....	60		
		637 68	
Leila M. Thomas—			
Hotel.....	\$376 90		
Railroad.....	366 74		
Conveyance.....	419 57		
Telegraph and telephone.....	4 85		
		1,168 06	
Office expenses.....			3,664 73
Postage.....			98 85
William B. Burford, Stationery and printing.....			10 40
S. B. Streeter, services in special case.....			223 00
Government stamped envelopes.....			4 00
			304 40
Total.....			\$7,996 46

INDEX.

	PAGE
Associated Charities	17, 86
Attendants in hospitals for insane	25
Board of State Charities—	
Duties of	80
Financial exhibit	227
General report	7
Members and standing committees, 1908	5
Roster, 1889-1908	4
Boards of Children's Guardians	83
Boards of County Charities	83
Compulsory education	30, 81, 85, 88
Conferences—	
Association for Study of Epilepsy	14
State Conference	21, 30
Convict labor	15
Crippled children, institution for, recommended	29
Dependent Children—	
Additional institutions for unnecessary	84
General report	193
Operation of 1907 law	12
Placement in family homes	81, 193
State Public School for	25
See also "State Agent's Report."	
Elder, John R., death of	8
Epileptics—	
Indiana Village, see "State Institutions."	
In Indiana	70
National Association	14
Graham, Prof. A. H., death of	20
Hanly, Governor J. Frank	21
Hathaway, Miss Sarah, death of	201
Hospitals	86
Incorporation of child-caring associations	17
Indeterminate Sentence	33, 67
Insane criminals	25
Insane—	
Number of in Indiana	72
Recommendations to legislature	24
See also "State Institutions."	
Intemperance, jail statistics	147, 189
Jails—	
General report, with statistics	146
Insane in	72
Law providing for condemnation recommended	26
New institutions	82
Our greatest reproach	16, 82
Reports of inspections	150

	PAGE
Judges should visit correctional institutions	28
Juvenile courts	16, 26
Lafayette Rescue Mission	17
Legislation	12, 24
Nicholson, Timothy, resignation of	7
Orphans' homes, see "Dependent Children."	
Outdoor relief in 1907	75
Poor Asylums—	
Changes in past year	16
Children in	222
General report, with statistics	94
Insane in	72, 83
Reports of inspections	96
Prison Sunday	85
Probation, adult, first year's statistics	11
Public charities, statistics of population and expense	10, 23
Recommendations to the legislature	24
Rogers, Dr. Joseph G., death of	20
Secretary's report	80
State Agency—	
Financial exhibit	233
Report	199
See also "Dependent Children."	
State Institutions—	
General report	31
Reports of accidents	21
Trustees and superintendents	223
Under Board's supervision	9
Uniform management	11
Unpaid boards of trustees	28
Central Hospital for Insane.....	24, 31, 38, 52
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	20, 31, 39, 53
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	17, 31, 39, 54
Southern Hospital for Insane.....	24, 31, 40, 55, 82
Southeastern Hospital for Insane.....	13
Soldiers' Home	31, 41, 56
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.....	20, 29, 31, 43, 57
School for Feeble-Minded Youth.....	28, 31, 44, 58
Village for Epileptics	14, 26, 31, 45, 65
State School for the Deaf.....	31, 45, 59
School for the Blind	31, 46, 60
State Prison	14, 15, 17, 31, 47, 61, 67
Reformatory	14, 15, 31, 48, 62, 67
Woman's Prison	11, 15, 27, 31, 49, 63, 65, 67
Boys' School	28, 29, 31, 50, 64
Girls' School	20, 29, 31, 49, 63, 66
Terre Haute Lighthouse Mission	17
Terrell, John W., inquiry concerning	18
Tuberculosis, hospital for treatment of	11, 30
Workhouse—	
District	14, 27
For women	11, 27

STATE OF INDIANA

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

OF

MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, LAUNDRIES,
BAKÉRIES, QUARRIES, PRINTING OFFICES, HOTELS
AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

1908



INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 6, 1909. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 11, 1909. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

January 12, 1909.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

MARK THISTLETHWAITE,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana,
January 12, 1909.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer January 12, 1909.

E. O. THOMPSON,
Asst. Clerk Printing Bureau.

OFFICIAL LIST, 1908.

CHIEF INSPECTOR.

WILLIAM E. BLAKELY.....Shelbyville, Shelby County

CHIEF DEPUTY INSPECTOR.

DAVID F. SPEES.....Vincennes, Knox County

STENOGRAPHER.

EDNA ROBINSON.....Lafayette, Tippecanoe County

DEPUTY INSPECTORS.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.....Anderson, Madison County

PETER KLINE.....South Bend, St. Joseph County

CHARLES E. BUTCHER.....Connersville, Fayette County

JOHN FITZGIBBONS.....Muncie, Delaware County

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION,
OFFICE OF W. E. BLAKELY, CHIEF INSPECTOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5, 1909.

To the Honorable J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the twelfth annual report of the Department of Inspection covering the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, as required by Section 22, Chapter 142, Acts 1899.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. BLAKELY,
Chief Inspector.

REPORT.

In presenting the following as the twelfth annual report of the Department of Inspection, I desire to state that the past year has been one of exceptional merit regarding the amount of work accomplished.

The number of inspections made since our last report have almost doubled those of the preceding year, and the work has covered a greater field.

The many requests from township trustees, school boards and the parents of children, in regard to the safety of school buildings throughout the State, are in a great measure responsible for this increase in the number of inspections.

The recent Collinwood fire, in Ohio, where over 100 children lost their lives on account of insufficient fire protection; the explosion of a boiler in a public school in Adrian, Michigan, last February, where more than 60 children were horribly burned and scalded, caused a general desire of the people throughout the whole State to see that their children were thoroughly protected during their school career.

This Department has been besieged by many, since the hotel fire in Ft. Wayne, desiring that all hotels be given a rigid inspection. This has been done in so far as is possible, with our meager force, by this Department, and the hotels of this State are in a better condition to cope with fires than ever before.

The following financial statement fully and accurately accounts for the amounts appropriated for salaries, traveling and office expenses. The report shows all work done by the Deputies in their districts, all the changes and improvements ordered and their compliances. Violations of all laws given this Department for enforcement have been successfully prosecuted in all the cases filed within the past year.

BOILERS.

The present year has been marked by only one boiler explosion with no resulting fatalities. This boiler was insured and inspected by an insurance inspection company about one week before the explosion occurred. The insurance company stated that a flaw between two rows of rivets in an upper plate, undetected by their inspector, was the cause of the explosion. Although the entire plant

was destroyed and a loss of \$25,000 sustained, no lives were lost, and the only accident was a slight injury to the engineer.

The number of recorded internal boiler inspections this year was 7,980, while during the preceding year only 4,043 were inspected. Many orders have been issued by this Department for the repairing of boilers and a few boilers have been ordered taken out on account of their poor condition and their liability to explode. Many of the inspections sent in to this Department show the boilers to be defective, but orders sent out by the Department insure a betterment of their condition.

It is only through the courtesy of the boiler companies that we obtain copies of the inspections made by them. Our State law does not require copies of inspections to be sent to this office.

The law as stated in section 2, chapter 246, Acts 1903, require that two internal inspections be made each year of all boilers used in the propelling of machinery. However, it makes no provision for a copy of these inspections to be returned to this department. Neither does it provide for the inspection of boilers used in office buildings, school buildings or other buildings where they carry as high a steam pressure, for the purpose of heating, as do the boilers used in many manufacturing establishments for the propelling of machinery.

I would recommend that the present law be amended in so far as to require all boilers, carrying 10 pounds steam pressure or more, to have two internal inspections each year, and a copy of all inspections made under this law mailed to this department.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

Two explosions of some magnitude have occurred in this State during the past year. The first was that of the E. I. DuPont de Nemour's Powder Company, near Fontanet.* The second explosion was that of the United States Powder Company one and one-half miles from Coalmont. The results of this explosion were four fatalities and two minor injuries.

I would recommend that laws be enacted by the General Assembly of the State pertinent to the manufacture of powder, viz: That the distances between all the different dangerous mills and the powder and dynamite magazines be regulated by law. Also, that the amount of powder and dynamite allowed to be stored in any one place be limited.

*The entire report of this explosion may be found on page 15.

The only other serious accident to be investigated by this department during this past year was the disastrous New Aveline Hotel fire at Ft. Wayne on the 3d of May, 1908. From all that could be learned upon investigation after the fire it seems that the hotel clerk was somewhat lax in calling the fire department proper. He at first called only the chemical wagon. By the time the other apparatus arrived the fire had gained such headway that it could not be stopped. The fire department also found itself unable to operate its aerial ladder. The longest available ladders reached only to the third floor and consequently many persons could not be reached who might otherwise have been saved. The lack of fire nets was a great hindrance also, as many of those who leaped from their windows might have been saved had the proper apparatus been at hand.

On August 9th, 1899, Deputy Inspector H. A. Richards made an inspection of this building and ordered that two fire escapes be erected. On March 6th, 1907, Deputy Inspector T. S. Williamson made an inspection. He found the escapes to be in satisfactory condition, but in addition ordered red lights placed at the intersections of all hallways and also at the head and foot of each flight of stairs. Also that a notice of "How to escape in case of fire" be placed in each sleeping room.

It was further ascertained that 12 lives were lost in the fire. Smoke that cut off all means of exit through the halls to the stairs and the two fire escapes, which this department had ordered on the building, was the main cause of this loss of life. The exact origin of the fire is unknown, but it seems most probable that it originated from a defective fuse plug among the electrical connections of a motor at the foot of the elevator shaft. This shaft being wooden-lined, carried the fire and smoke to every floor of the building.

ELEVATORS.

Elevators are found in almost every hotel, factory, mercantile establishment and public or office buildings in the State. Some few elevator shafts are lined with fireproof substances, some are lined with wood and other combustible material, and some are left entirely unlined. The danger from fire and smoke increases in proportion also. This being the case, it is not at all surprising that many of our worst fires gain their greatest headway through an elevator shaft. They are a carrier of fire and a disseminator of smoke throughout every floor of a building. They are, however, a very necessary evil and can not be eliminated.

If, however, there was a law compelling all owners of buildings, where elevators were in use, to cut a flue or air duct with a trap door held in place by fusible links, as is done in the roofs of all theaters above the stage, in the roofs of their buildings directly over the elevator shafts, the smoke would have a clear passage through the shaft and the great danger from smoke would be eliminated to some extent.

THEATERS.

During the past two years there has been a marvelous growth of the five and ten-cent vaudeville shows and moving picture theaters, commonly called Nickelos. These small playhouses generally occupy some store room or other small room with only one means of entrance and egress. The most dangerous part of the paraphernalia used in the operation of these theaters are the celluloid films. These are kept in the operator's cage, which is directly above the exit. The danger lies in the fact that the films used are highly inflammable, and if a fire once started in so small a room as is generally used with a number of women and children in the audience a panic would most surely ensue and lives might be lost and injuries sustained.

There is no law governing this class of playhouses. It would be well to pass an act making the operator's cage thoroughly fireproof and licensing all operators. Many of the larger cities in this State are taking the matter up and passing ordinances concerning them. But to protect all the patrons in every town and village there should be a law governing them.

In regard to the regular theaters we have found some that were maintained on the third floors of buildings. In all cases of this nature we have discovered but few exits and their condition was very poor. Again, we find a theater in a two-story frame building. Below this theater is a livery barn and just back of the stage is a haymow. Should a fire break out in this building not one person in fifty could be saved except in some miraculous manner.

Although the above mentioned theaters have been ordered closed by this department, they do not come under the new theater law and some attention should be given to the protection of the patrons of this and other similar places of amusement.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There has been a great increase made in the number of inspections of school buildings during the past twelve months, and many

orders have been issued. In some cases buildings have been condemned for school purposes until made safe and sanitary.

In more than fifty per cent. of the school buildings we find only one stairway from the first to the second floors, and in about eighty per cent. of the buildings we find the furnaces or other heating apparatus under the stairs or halls. In case of fire from heating apparatus all means of exit would be removed. Considering this a very dangerous condition, we have ordered fire escapes on nearly all two and three-story school houses, thus providing "proper ways of exit or means of escape from fire," as required by law.

Since the Collinwood school fire in Ohio, in which over one hundred children perished, public sentiment has been aroused to such an extent that pressing inquiries are being made of this department as to what state office has this matter in charge. We have answered that the only power we possess in this matter is in seeing that the fire exits are ample.

The majority of school buildings are constructed to conform more to the artistic sense rather than the practical—in affording a ready means of escape in case of fire. In the Collinwood fire the exterior escape was on the third floor, and all the pupils on that floor escaped, while most of the children on the first and second floors perished. In view of this disaster the Ohio State Legislature has passed a law giving to the Department of Inspection a deputy who is an architect and who will pass upon all plans of all school buildings to be erected hereafter. As I look at this matter, it would be well for our State to pass a similar law, giving this department the authority to approve all plans for schools to be built and also the authority to condemn all unsafe buildings erected in the past.

A case in point is a school house in southern Indiana. Our attention was called to this matter by one of the members of the Board of Education of that city. When an inspection was made of this building by a deputy the following report was received: "The foundation walls are crumbling out, the exterior walls are badly cracked, the hall floors inside each entrance are so rotten that one could stamp his foot through; furnaces are under the hallway and along the side of the stairs to the basement. Rosin has oozed out from pine boards in the stairway, making them very inflammable. The plastering is off the walls in many places, the rooms dirty and dingy and the basement full of trash. When a storm arises the parents are said to come for their children in anticipation of the dangerous character of the building. This building was condemned at once and ordered to be used no more until made safe and sanitary.

Many other school buildings over the State are equally as unsafe and have been condemned. As there is no law giving any department the power to condemn such school buildings or any similar places, I took the responsibility of condemning them upon myself until they should be placed in satisfactory condition. It is impossible to realize the poor condition of the majority of schools in this State until one has visited them and made a thorough investigation. I would again urge the necessity of a law giving this department the power to condemn all such dangerous buildings.

FOOD PRODUCING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Next to its good morals, the general public is perhaps concerned in nothing so much as the purity and wholesomeness of its food supplies; but the production of pure food, under the most sanitary conditions, our inspectors have found, cannot be accomplished in all cases without compulsory means.

The enactment of laws against the maintenance and conduct of unsanitary food-producing establishments, the constant use of filthy and unwashed utensils, the existence of dirty floors, foul closets and cess pools is not enough to insure respect for such law, nor a clean or wholesome output from all food-producing places.

The sanitation law enacted by the General Assembly of 1903 is a most salutary instrument for the regulation of places that are conducted with no regard for cleanliness and whose daily product reaches the tables of most citizens of this State in some form or other. The careless operator does not fear the law in the absence of the inspector whose return, he figures, will not be soon. Therefore it is important that inspectors make their visits to such establishments more frequent.

The work of the department in the inspection of food-producing places has been fruitful of good results, even though we make only annual inspections.

The following 692 places have been visited by our deputies in the last fiscal year, including 533 bake shops, 53 confectionery manufactories, 35 pickling and preserving plants and 60 butter, milk and cheese factories.

Owing to the fact that the many tomato and vegetable canneries operate only from 60 to 90 days each year, from August to October, it was impossible, with our meager force, to visit more than one-half of such establishments in the State.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Although the number of inspections made during the past year is far in advance of those made in any previous year, this department still has a field of enormous size left before it. In order to cover the entire State as well as possible we work over the entire territory. We find, however, that in so doing we are unable to make even one annual inspection of plants that should be inspected at least every three to six months.

When an inspection is made and orders issued, a reinspection should be made not later than three months from the date of issue. This should be done in order to determine whether or not the department will have to enforce its orders. With our present small force we find that this is utterly impossible. The larger cities of the State, especially Indianapolis, Hammond, Gary and East Chicago, should be inspected regularly. These latter three cities are growing marvelously, and when their large iron manufacturing industries assume their full proportions the population will have increased fifty to one hundred per cent. From present indications it seems as if these industries will center around these three growing towns. Some provision, then, should be made whereby the manufacturing may be inspected regularly, thus protecting their employes.

Under our present system each of the inspectors have a manifold number of tasks. They are compelled to make inspections, reinspections whenever practical, order and inspect fire escapes, verify all serious and fatal accidents, look after all prosecutions for violations of the law in their several districts and assist the office force in getting ready its annual report. With a larger force of deputies the work, which it is now impossible to perform, could be easily accomplished. With only one stenographer in the office, and she required to perform herculean tasks, it is often the case that orders are from thirty to ninety days late in being sent out, owing to the volume of work to be done.

Illinois, our sister state, has a complete force of thirty-five. Ohio, another sister state, has a force of forty. These two departments look after the inspection of no inland water craft, as does the department in this State. Neither do they look after the inspection of boilers or the accidents to employes, as does this department. The State of Michigan has a force of twenty-five inspectors, Wisconsin a force of sixteen, and Minnesota a force of twelve. The State of Indiana, with her wonderful resources and

numberless manufacturing industries, has only a force of seven to take care of her responsibilities in the protection of her thousands of working inhabitants.

In view of the foregoing facts and the crying needs of the department for more help, we desire that the number of field deputies be increased by eight; six male deputies and two female deputies. Also that the office force be increased by the addition of two stenographers.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. BLAKELY,
Chief Inspector.

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE

Explosion of the E. I. DuPont DeNemours Powder Co.

AT

FONTANET, INDIANA, OCTOBER 15, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION,

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30, 1907.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—I herewith enclose report of the explosion of the E. I. DuPont DeNemours Powder Company's mill, at Fontanet, October 15th, 1907; also copies of the statements made by those employed at the time of the disaster, and a chart showing the exact location of each small mill and magazine, the exact distance between each, and a list of names of the injured and dead.

From conversations had with those familiar with the operation of the powder plant, the following facts have been ascertained:

That about nine o'clock in the morning of October 15th, 1907, the glaze mill of the powder plant, located near Fontanet, exploded. The first explosion was followed by several explosions in the smaller mills, and then the large magazine, where twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand kegs of powder were stored, exploded. This last explosion was the one which inflicted the greatest amount of damage to life and property in this vicinity.

The glaze mill is spoken of as being the most dangerous by those concerned in the operation of the plant. It is located centrally from all the smaller mills. Taking the glaze mill as a center and describing an arc of a circle, with a diameter of about one thousand nine hundred and ten feet, we would enclose almost all the buildings that were destroyed, save only the dynamite magazine, office and keg shop.

It would seem that the force of the explosion and its devastating results traveled to the westward, as very little damage was done the company's property east of the glaze mill, only one of the small mills exploding on the east side. This may probably be accounted for by the greater distance between the smaller mills and the glaze

mill on the east side. The damage done by the explosion of the magazine tends to show that the enormous quantity of powder kept stored there was its direct cause.

The magazine was an enormous one-story building. It was twenty-one feet wide and three hundred and sixteen feet long, constructed of wood, covered with iron, and to minimize the danger, secret nailing with brass nails was used; the floors of all buildings were wire nailed in the same manner for safety. No iron whatever was used. Even the door latches were made of wood and the shoes of the laborers were all pegged. The tracks into all these places were of wood and put down with wooden pins. The cars containing the powder had draw bars of copper and rope and were well insulated.

The dynamite house was fourteen feet long and ten feet wide, with six-inch walls filled with sawdust. There was about twenty thousand pounds of dynamite stored here.

During the minor explosion the magazine took fire and the dynamite partially burned before the remainder exploded. The damage done by this explosion was slight and could hardly be noticed after the terrific explosion of the powder magazine. The dynamite kept in the magazine was for use in the mines, and was not manufactured by the powder company at this plant, and they have at no time more than one carload or about forty thousand pounds in the magazine.

From the statements made it appears that the quantity of keg powder ready for the market was abnormally large. The cause for this state of affairs was the shortage of cars. The railroad company failed to fill an order for cars. Ten cars were to have been placed the day before the explosion.

From all I can learn, there does not seem to be in the minds of any concerned the slightest hint of the cause of the explosion. The theory of the hot box, set forth by the press, seems to have little weight with those who have thoroughly investigated the scene of disaster. Those who have worked with this very machinery scoff at the idea, although they admit that the boxing was hot. They say it was thoroughly cooled and relieved sixteen hours previous to the explosion, and had run cool ever since.

The testimony of Mr. Powell states that the glazing mill was somewhat impaired, but was in fair working order, and that he considered himself safe around the machine. Mr. Powell also states that the shaft outside the building and one of the barrels inside were slightly out of order. He considered the mill perfectly safe.

Mr. Bright was on duty at the glaze mill when the explosion occurred, but had stepped out for his oil can and sack in which to put the powder sweepings, as this was regular duty. He was a careful workman and from all I can learn, he would, at no time, have left his post of duty had he known there was the least danger of any accident happening to the glaze mill during his absence.

He was badly injured and consequently unable to make any statements. He was taken to the hospital, and there died of his injuries.

From my investigations, I find nothing to indicate any exact cause for the explosion. There seems to be in the minds of employer and employes many doubts as to the prime cause, which can never be explained. The explosion, no doubt, will remain a mystery, as no stone has been left unturned in trying to determine its cause.

It seems that the proprietors of the plant had taken some precautions as to the safety of their employes and their property by posting notices concerning the great danger attached to the operation of the different mills. The employes were warned to be careful and not run any machinery that was not in proper order, or with which they were in any way dissatisfied. At the same time they show carelessness and neglect in failing to separate by a greater distance the more dangerous parts of the plant. The enormous amount of thirty thousand kegs of powder should have been distributed uniformly in several magazines, according to the size of the plant and its average output, so that should one part explode, others would not be endangered.

The magazine and glaze mill are certainly too close together for the safety of the employes and the general public. The wheel mills are more liable to explode than all the others, but they rarely do any great amount of damage. That the glaze mill is most dangerous has been thoroughly proved. Its witnesses are the signs of destruction in the surrounding country, the twenty-seven fatalities and twenty-six serious injuries resulting, and twenty-three slight injuries to those not employed in the plant.

In this mill the finishing touches are placed on the powder, making it all ready to be placed in kegs and shipped to the consumers. The powder is placed in eight cylinders, bound in steel, and graphite is sprinkled over it. The power is then turned on and the cylinders revolve. This gives the powder its glossy black appearance and makes it easy to ignite. The power house is situated some

seventy-five feet from the glaze mill and in so far as danger from this source is considered, the bare possibility is nil.

I would suggest and advise that laws be enacted and passed by our General Assembly pertinent to the manufacturing of powder in this State. The distance between all the different dangerous mills and the powder and dynamite magazines should be regulated by law. Also, the amount of powder and dynamite allowed to be stored in any one place. Competent men and those thoroughly versed in the manufacture of powder should be consulted; and the laws formed according to the advice of the most practical and uninterested parties.

The powder industry, though dangerous, is nevertheless a necessary evil and provisions must be made by the State whereby the lives of those connected with the property adjacent to the plants, wherever they may be located, shall be protected in so far as is possible.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. BLAKELY,
Chief Inspector.

RECAPITULATION AND COMPARISON WITH LAST REPORT (1906-1907). *

	1907-1908.	1906-1907.
Number of inspections made during fiscal year.....	6,348	3,893
Number of reinspections	69	
Number of mercantile establishments visited.....	72	32
Number of business blocks inspected.....	26	
Number of churches inspected	21	
Number of hospitals and sanitariums inspected.....	21	
Number of hotels, apartment and lodging houses in- spected	342	158
Number of lodge and assembly halls inspected	202	
Number of schools and college buildings inspected.....	452	
Number of theaters and moving picture buildings in- spected	190	
Number of manufacturing establishments, workshops, laudries, renovating works, bakeries and printing establishments	4,953	3,703
Number of inspections by Chief Deputy D. F. Spees....	677	372
Number of accidents investigated by Chief Deputy D. F. Spees	34	90
Number of inspections by Deputy Thos. Williamson....	1,042	983
Number of accidents investigated by Deputy Thos. Will- iamson	10	64
Number of inspections by Deputy Peter Kline.....	1,449	373
Number of accidents investigated by Deputy Peter Kline	32	24
Number of inspections by Deputy John Fitzgibbons....	1,368	
Number of accidents investigated by Deputy John Fitz- gibbons	11	
Number of inspections by Deputy Chas. E. Butcher....	1,812	
Number of accidents investigated by Deputy Chas. E.. Butcher	13	
Number of accidents investigated by Chief Wm. E. Blakely	61	
Number of male and female employes in 5,025 stores, factories and shops visited.....	203,375	182,236
Number of male employes in 5,025 establishments.....	171,571	154,807
Number of female employes in 5,025 establishments....	31,804	27,339
Number of boys, ages fourteen to sixteen, in 5,025 es- tablishments	2,424	3,012
Number of girls, ages fourteen to sixteen, in 5,025 es- tablishments	1,198	1,194

RECAPITULATION AND COMPARISON WITH LAST REPORT (1906-1907).

1907-1908. 1906-1907.

Number of fire escapes ordered to be erected on buildings,
as follows:

On business blocks	5	5
On factory buildings	9	3
On hospitals and sanitariums	10	2
On hotels, dormitories, apartment, boarding and lodging houses	82	14
On lodge and assembly halls	127	18
On schools and colleges	177	6
On theaters	15	5
		<hr/>
Total number of fire escapes ordered.....	425	53
Total number of fire escapes erected.....	230	21
Knotted ropes and chains ordered to be placed in hotels, dormitories, apartment, boarding and lodging houses.	203	
Number of steam boilers in 3,703 establishments inspected in 1906-1907		2,028
Number of steam boilers in 4,953 establishments inspected in 1907-1908	4,903	
Number of inspections in 4,953 establishments by insur- ance companies	6,711	3,020
Number of inspections in 4,953 establishments by boiler makers and engineers	1,269	1,023
		<hr/>
Total inspection reports received and on file.....	7,980	4,043
The law requiring two internal inspections each year.		

Classified accidents as follows have been reported to this de-
partment:

Fatal accidents	69	62
Serious accidents—amputations, broken bones, loss of eyes, etc.	364	454
Slight accidents resulting in loss of five to twenty-five days' time, etc.	442	455
Very slight accidents resulting in loss of less than five days' time	773	1,316
		<hr/>
Total number reported	1,648	2,287

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.

Amount appropriated by General Assembly for salaries	\$7,900 00
Amount appropriated by General Assembly for traveling expenses. .	2,750 00
Amount appropriated by General Assembly for office expenses	650 00
Total	<u>\$11,300 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries—

To W. E. Blakely, Chief, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908..	\$1,800 00
To D. F. Spees, Chief Deputy, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908	1,500 00
To T. S. Williamson, Deputy, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908	1,000 00
To Peter Kline, Deputy, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908..	1,000 00
To J. Fitzgibbon, Deputy, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908..	1,000 00
To C. E. Butcher, Deputy, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908..	1,000 00
To E. Robinson, Stenographer, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908	600 00
Total	<u>\$7,900 00</u>

FOR TRAVELING AND OFFICE EXPENSES.

	<i>Traveling Expenses.</i>	<i>Office Expenses.</i>
Month of October, 1907, as per statements rendered...	\$305 78	\$11 73
Month of November, 1907, as per statements rendered. .	249 25	86 79
Month of December, 1907, as per statements rendered. .	215 04	73 18
Month of January, 1908, as per statements rendered. .	208 06	82 68
Month of February, 1908, as per statements rendered. .	216 10	8 43
Month of March, 1908, as per statements rendered....	251 34	47 72
Month of April, 1908, as per statements rendered....	163 75	4 84
Month of May, 1908, as per statements rendered.....	220 02	167 58
Month of June, 1908, as per statements rendered.....	217 31	7 73
Month of July, 1908, as per statements rendered.....	275 26	71 15
Month of August, 1908, as per statements rendered....	261 27	34 13
Month of September, 1908, as per statements rendered	158 45	53 71
Balances returned to State Treasurer.....	8 12	33
Total	<u>\$2,741 88</u>	<u>\$650 00</u>

EXHIBIT A.

Tabulated Statement of Inspections Made

BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF INDIANA.

1908.

The following is an explanation of figures in column "Orders issued and complied with:"

No. 1. Relates to guarding of machinery and belting.

No. 2. Relates to affidavits, registers, the names of those between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, and the posting of laws.

No. 3. Relates to toilet, washrooms and resting seats.

No. 4. Relates to elevators, hoisting shafts and stairways.

No. 5. Relates to fire escapes, exits, alarms, and the posting of notices in sleeping rooms, how to reach fire escapes.

No. 6. Relates to air space, water and ventilation.

No. 7. Relates to bakeshop and sanitary regulations.

No. 8. Relates to inspection of boilers or anything pertaining thereto

No. 9. Relates to theater construction.

No. 10. Miscellaneous.

Figures in black-faced type indicate the orders that have been reported as having been complied with.

Notice.—October, November and December are months of 1907.

In column "Boiler Inspected and by Whom," the asterisk (*) indicates an inspection by a boiler maker or engineer authorized by law.

ACTON, MARION COUNTY. Population: Census, 325; estimated, 275. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Pollers Inspected and by Whom.	
1	Chilian, F. & A.	Saw Mill.	5				250	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
2	Means, O. L.	Grain Elevator.	2				300	Gas Eng.				1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total.		7						1				

AETNA, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 200; estimated, 275. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 210.

3	Aetna Powder Co.	Dynamite.	210				60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.		210						2				

ALBANY, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,116; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 135; 1908, 67.

4	Albany Automobile Co., The.	Automobiles.	20				53	Gas.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
5	Albany Paper Co., The.	Strawboard paper.	40				60-72	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
6	Albany Water and Light Co.	Water and Light.	3				72	Steam.	2				Good.
7	Barnhart, E. W., Bakery.	Baking.	2				52					O. D.	Good.
8	Engle, P.	Flour and feed.	2				60	Steam.	1			8	Good.
	Total.		67						4		2		

ALBION, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,324; estimated, 1,600. Employees: 1907, 37; 1908, 25.

		3		84	365	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
9	Albion Light & Water Co.								5	Good.
10	Albion Opera House	2	1	60	300	Steam...				Good.
11	Albion Steam Laundry	1		60	300	Steam...				Good.
12	Busy & Gatewood	12		60	150	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 2	Good.
13	Clear, R. B.	1		60	300	Steam...				Good.
14	Markis, W. T.	5		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
15	Paragon Mills									Good.
	Total	24	1				4			

ALEXANDRIA, MADISON COUNTY. Population: Census, 7,221; Estimated, 7,500. Employees: 1907, 1,212; 1908, 1,210.

		3		84	365	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
16	Alexandria City Water Works	4		60	New	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
17	Alexandria Creamery Co.	75	25	60-72	300	Steam...	7	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
18	Alexandria Paper Co.	14			150	S. & E.				Good.
19	American Steel Wheel Co.	23	1	72	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
20	Banner Rock Products Co.	4		60	250	S. & E.	1	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
21	Brannum Lumber Co.	5		66	300	Gas				Good.
22	Browning & Co.	4		84	365	Steam...	4	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
23	Central Indiana Lighting Co.	2	6	60	300	S. & E.			1, 2	Good.
24	City Electric Laundry	20		60	265	Electric	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
25	Empire Mirror & Beveling Co.	450	60	48-60	250	S. & E.	10	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
26	Lippincott Glass Co., The	500	2	48-60	280	S. & E.	6	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
27	Pennsylvania American Plate Glass Co.	2	2		312	Electric			7	Good.
28	Schatz, R. A.	3	1	60	312	Electric				Good.
29	Scholl, James	4		60	300	Gas				Good.
30	Wells & Davis									Good.
	Total	1,113	97				29	6		

AMO, HENDRICKS COUNTY. Population: Census, 350; estimated, 350. Employees: 1907, 8; 1908, 9.

		3		60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
31	Anno Milling Co.	6		60	100	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
32	Horn & Thompson									Good.
	Total	9					2			

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
33	American Steel & Wire Co.....	Rods, Nails, wire and fence.....	630	4			S. & E.	12	12		1	Good.
34	Ames Shovel & Tool Co.....	Shovels, spades and scoops.....	164	1			Steam.	4	4			Good.
35	Anderson Art Glass Co.....	Art glass.....	5				Gas.				7	Good.
36	Anderson Baking Co.....	Baking.....	2	2				312	312			Good.
37	Anderson Book Bindery.....	Book binding.....	1	1				60	60			Good.
38	Anderson Bridge & Scraper Co.....	Structural iron.....										
39	Anderson Candy Kitchen.....	Confectionery and ice cream.....	75	1			Gas.				2, 7	Fair.
40	Anderson Canning Co.....	Fruit cannery.....	75	100			S. & E.	2				Good.
41	Anderson Carriage Manufacturing Co.....	Carriages and buggies.....	98	6			Gas.					Good.
42	Anderson Electric Light & Water Plant.....	Light and water.....	18				S. & E.	4				Good.
43	Anderson Computing Scale Co., The.....	Cheese cutters, scales and slicers.....	22	2			Electric.					Good.
44	Anderson Foundry & Machine Works, The.....	Brick and clay working machinery.....	60	1			Electric.				5	Good.
45	Anderson Hotel.....	Hotel.....	7	8								Good.
46	Anderson Knite & Bar Co.....	Edge tools.....	23	1			Gas.					Good.
47	Anderson Mattress Co.....	Mattresses.....	8	2			Electric.				2	Good.
48	Anderson Morning Herald.....	News and job printing.....	28	2			Electric.				2	Good.
49	Anderson Plating Co.....	Plating.....	2				New					Good.
50	Anderson Round House, Big & South.....	Round house and yards.....	45				Steam.	2				Good.
51	Anderson Table Co.....	Tables.....	50	1			Steam.	1				Good.
52	Anderson Tool Co.....	Iron and steel specialties.....	75	4			Steam.	1				Good.
53	Atherton & Sons, M.....	Planing mill.....	8				Electric.					Good.
54	Banner Store, The.....	Department store.....	18	20								Good.
55	Barber Manufacturing Co.....	Bed and seat springs.....	25	2			Gas.					Good.
56	Bedford, Horace.....	Job Printing.....	4	1			Electric.				1, 2	Good.
57	Benham Printing Co.....	Job printing.....	3	1			Electric.					Good.
58	Buckeye Manufacturing Co., The.....	Automobiles and gas engines.....	160	4			S. & E.					Good.
59	Bulletin Printing & Manufacturing Co.....	News and job printing.....	25	5			E. & G.	1			5	Good.
60	Columbia Hotel.....	Hotel.....										Good.
61	Computing Cheese Cutter Co.....	Cheese cutters and baby cabs.....	10	3			Gas.					Good.
62	Crawley & Clark.....	Wood novelties.....	3				Electric.					Good.
63	Crystal Ice Co., The.....	Artificial ice.....	15				Steam.	3				Good.
64	Crystal Theatre.....	Theatre.....	6									Good.
65	Diamond Steam Laundry.....	Laundring.....	4	5			Steam.	1			*	Good.

66	Dietzen's Steam Bakery.....	Baking.....	5	.....	60	312	Gas.....	.....	7	Good.
67	Donnelly Block.....	Apartment house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
68	Donnelly, James.....	Apartment house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
69	Dorsey Hotel.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
70	Dorsey Hotel.....	Hotel.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
71	Dunn Brothers.....	Cigar lighters.....	35	3	60	300	Electric.....	.....	1, 2	Good.
72	Dwiggins Wire Fence Co.....	Wire fence.....	2	.....	60	300	Electric.....	.....	2	Good.
73	Eldorado Bakery.....	Baking.....	2	.....	48	New	.....	.....	5	Good.
74	Engel, O. L.....	Job printing.....	2	.....	312	Electric.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
75	Eyke Block.....	Business block and rooming house.....	10	2	60	300	Electric.....	.....	5	Good.
76	Gedde Brothers Iron Roofing Co.....	Sheet metal goods.....	46	29	48-54	300	Electric.....	.....	4	Good.
77	Gospel Trumpet Co.....	Printing, binding and publishing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
78	Grand Hotel.....	Hotel.....	11	20	60	200	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
79	Grand Laundry Co.....	Laundry.....	75	60	60	300	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
80	Greensburg Chair Co.....	Chairs.....	10	.....	60	200	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
81	Hardware Specialty Manufacturing Co.....	Boring machines, clamps, etc.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
82	Harter Building.....	Lodge room.....	3	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
83	Hazelwood Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	14	25	60	300	Steam.....	*	8	Good.
84	Henry, C. L. & Co.....	Department store.....	.....	.....	60	312	.....	.....	5, 4	Good.
85	High School.....	School.....	25	1	60	300	S. & E.....	*	.....	Good.
86	Hill Machine Co., The.....	Machine tools, children's vehicles.....	65	4	60	300	G. & E.....	.....	2	Good.
87	Hill Standard Manufacturing Co.....	Brooms.....	3	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	7	Poor.
88	Holman, James H.....	Baking.....	2	.....	84-72	240	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
89	Horne Bakery.....	Heating.....	6	.....	60	70	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
90	Home Heating Co.....	Brass castings.....	3	.....	60	90	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
91	Hooster Brass Co.....	Cheese cutters.....	5	.....	60	300	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
92	Ideal Manufacturing Co.....	Building brick.....	100	.....	60	300	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
93	Indiana Brick Co.....	Butter and pasteurized milk.....	18	.....	60	300	Electric.....	.....	2	Good.
94	Indiana Ice & Dairy Co.....	Silo tanks.....	30	2	60-84	365	S. & E.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
95	Indiana Silo Co.....	Power house and general repairs.....	132	.....	60	312	Electric.....	.....	5	Good.
96	Ind. U. Traction Rep'r Shops & P'r House.....	Baking.....	3	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
97	Junior Bakery.....	Gray iron castings.....	10	.....	60	300	.....	.....	5	Good.
98	Kamala Red Men's Hall.....	Offices, apartments and lodgings.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric.....	.....	7	Good.
99	Kavelle Foundry Co.....	Baking.....	4	.....	60	300	Electric.....	.....	1	Good.
100	Lovett Block.....	Job printing.....	3	.....	60	312	.....	.....	7	Fair.
101	McIntyre & Hilbert.....	Baking.....	3	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
102	McKeown, Wm. J.....	Carriages and buggies.....	9	.....	60	300	S. & E.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
103	Masters & Shackelford.....	Encaustic tile.....	200	125	2	1	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
104	Mathes & Sons, Geo.....	Cheese knives.....	7	.....	60	300	S. G. & E.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
105	National Tile Co., The.....	Files.....	450	50	20	312	Steam.....	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
106	Neely Knife & Saw Co.....	Beer.....	30	.....	60	200	Electric.....	.....	2	Good.
107	Nicholson File Works.....	Job printing.....	4	.....	60	300	Gas.....	*	.....	Good.
108	Norton Brewing Co., T. M.....	Flint bottles and jars.....	5	1	60	230	Gas.....	.....	.....	Good.
109	Oak Grove Bakery.....	Magnets.....	210	6	15	1	S. & E.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
110	Oswalt Printing Co.....	Silicate of soda.....	15	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
111	Pennsylvania Glass Co.....	.....	30	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
112	Perfection Magnets Co., The.....	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.
113	Philadelphia Quartz Co.....	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Good.

ANDERSON, MADISON COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
114	Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co.	Poles and shafts.	200	1			60	S. G. & E.	4			Ins. Co.	Good.
115	Reliable Machine Co.	Gasoline engines.	4				300	Gas.					Good.
116	Remy Electric Co.	Magnetos.	30	2			300	Electric.	1			*	Good.
117	Reynolds Gas Regulator Co., The.	Gas regulators and governors.	55	1			300	Gas.					Good.
118	Rhoads, Samuel.	Wagons, buggies, etc.	3				300	Gas.					Good.
119	Roberts Machine Shop.	Machine shop.	10				300	Gas.					Good.
120	Salling, N. P.	Planting mill.	15				300	Gas.					Good.
121	Schalk Brothers.	Flour mill and elevator.	8				300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
122	St. John's Hospital.	Hospital.											Good.
123	Central Ave. School.	School building.											Good.
124	Columbia School.	School building.											Good.
125	Hazelwood School.	School building.											Good.
126	Lincoln School.	School building.											Good.
127	Main Street School.	School building.											Good.
128	Seventh Street School.	School building.											Good.
129	Washington School.	School building.											Good.
130	Seavey Hotel.	Hotel.											Good.
131	Sefton Manufacturing Co., J. W.	Corrugated paper and boxes.	200	200			60	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
132	Shimer & Co.	Farm fence.	25	1			300	Gas.					Good.
133	Short & Son, F. S.	Job printing.	3				312	Gas.					Good.
134	Springer, Geo. E.	Planing mill.	8				300	Gas.					Good.
135	Spring Steel Fence & Wire Co.	Field fence, gates and tools.	45	3			300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
136	Stag Hotel.	Hotel.											Good.
137	Star Bakery, The.	Baking.	2	1			60						Good.
138	Union Gas Co.	Pumping.	3				84	Steam.	2			O. D.	Good.
139	Union Grain & Coal Co., The.	Grain elevator and coal.	6				New	S. & G.	1			O. D.	Good.
140	Union Real Estate Co.	Heat, light and power.	3				365	S. & E.				Ins. Co.	Good.
141	Van Patten, S. L.	Dry Goods.	6	10			58						Good.
142	Vernon, C. W.	Grain elevator.	3				300	Steam.	1			*	Good.
143	Wellington & Son.	Flour mill.	8				300	Gas.					Good.
144	Wellington & Son.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Gas.					Good.
145	Westchester Motor Co.	Gasoline motors.	15				300	Gas.					Good.
146	Whitehouse, The.	Department store.	10	50			312						Good.

147	Wilkie Manufacturing Co., The.	Refrigerators and flooring.	90	3	60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
148	Winters, Mercer & Brannum Lumber Co.	Putting mill.	5		60	300	Electric			Good.
149	Wright-Rich Cut Glass Co.	Cut glass.	50	5	60	300	Steam...	2	*	Good.
150	Zimmer, A. A.	Baking.	2		60	312				Fair.
Total.			3,989	781	37	2		71	33	

ANDREWS, HUNTINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,800; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 65.

151	Andrews Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets.	60		60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
152	Collins Ice Cream Co., The.	Butter and cream.	2		60	300	Steam...	1	1	1, 2, 8
153	Wasmuth & Sons Co., A.	Grain elevator.	3		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
154	Andrews High School.	School building.								1, 2
155	Hotel Andrews.	Hotel.								1, 10
Total.			65					3	1	5

ANGOLA, STEUBEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,141; estimated, 2,700. Employees: 1907, 198; 1908, 96.

156	Angola Engine & Foundry Co.	Gas engines.	20		48	285	Gas	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
157	Angola Flour Mill.	Flour and feed.	3		60	300	Steam...			1, 4
158	Angola Manufacturing Co.	Boats and kitchen cabinets.	3		60	300	Gas			4
159	Angola National Mills.	Flour and feed.	2		60	100	Steam sup			Good.
160	Angola R. R. & Power Co.	Water, light and power.	3		84	365	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
161	Angola Republican.	News and job printing.	2	2	60	300	Gas			Good.
162	Butz, J. W.	Saw mill.	9		60		Steam...	1	New	Good.
163	Crofton Opera House.	Opera house.								5, 9
164	Ewers, S. S.	Saw mill.	3		60	40	Steam...	1	O. D.	8
165	Gibson, F.	Bakery.	2		60	300				7
166	Goodwin Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	10		60	75	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
167	Hotel Hendry.	Hotel.								5
168	Hepker, C. A.	Grain elevator.	1		60	300	Gas			Good.
169	Modern Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	3	6	60	300	Gas			1, 3
170	Opera House Bakery.	Bakery.	3		60	300	Gas			Good.
171	Ramsey, A. & Son.	Tight barrel cooperage.	20		60	150	Steam...	1	O. D.	8
172	Wright, H. B.	Caskets (wood).	3	1	60	300	Gas			Good.
Total.			87	9				5	2	

ARGOS, MARSHALL COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,300; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 97.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.				Number of Employees.		Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.			
						Males.	Females.				Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Hor. Tubular.			Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
173	Argos Light & Water Plant.					2		84	365	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.			
174	Argos Manufacturing Co.					20		59	250	Steam.	1				Good.			
175	Argos Reflector, The					3	2	54	300	Gas.				4	Good.			
176	Argos Steam Laundry					1	2	55	New	Steam.			*	4, 8	Good.			
177	Back, L.					4		60	300	Steam.	1			2	Good.			
178	Drake, T. S.					1		60	300						Good.			
179	Heinz, H. J.					10		60	75						Good.			
180	Kuhn, R. A.					2		60	300	Gas.				4	Good.			
181	Martin Jacob.					1		60	300	Gas.			Ins. Co.	4	Good.			
182	Reed & Son, Isaac.					2		72	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	2	Good.			
183	Schafer, Louis F.					16		59	150	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	2, 7	Good.			
184	Simmons, J. W.					1		60	300	Steam.	1		*	1, 2	Good.			
185	Van Manufacturing Co.					5		59	New	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	2	Good.			
186	Wickizer McClure Co., The					21	4	54	600	Steam.	1			5	Good.			
187	Huff Opera House.													5	Good.			
188	Argos House.													5	Good.			
189	Argos School.													5	Good.			
190	K. of P. Hall.													5	Good.			
191	Masonic Hall.													5	Good.			
192	Odd Fellows Hall.													5	Good.			
	Total.					89	8				8							

ASHLEY, STEUBEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, 16; 1908, 10.

193	Albright, O. G.	Bakery	1				60	300	Steam	1				Good.
194	Ashley Electric Plant.	Electric light	1				84	365	Steam	1				Good.
195	Morloff, J.	Saw mill	4				60		Steam	1				Good.
196	Peoples Flour Mill.	Flour and feed	3				60	150	Steam	1				Good.
197	Shull, F. A.	Bakery	1				60	300						Fair.
	Total		10							3				

ATTICA, FOUNTAIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,005; estimated, 3,500. Employees: 1907, 235; 1908, 431.

198	Attica Bridge Co.	Bridges and structural iron	50	1			60	300	Steam	2				Good.
199	Attica Broom Co.	Brooms	3				60	300	Gas					Good.
200	Attica Candy Factory	Confectionery	2				60	300						Fair.
201	Attica High School	Public school												
202	Attica Ledger	News and job printing	8				60	312	Gas					Good
203	Attica Opera House	Theatre and dance hall												
204	Attica Theatre	Moving pictures												
205	Buchanan & Moran	Wagon repairs	4	1			60	300	Gas					Good.
206	Carlson, A. F. & Son	Wagons and repairs	4				60		Gas					Good.
207	City Light and Water Plant	Light and water	7						Steam	4				Good.
208	City Milling Co.	Flour mill	4						Steam	1				Good.
209	Clark & Galloway	Saw and planing mill	10						Steam	1				Good.
210	De Hens, A.	Bakery	2	1			60	312						Good.
211	Fisher-Abrogast Co.	Carriages and wagons	12				60	300	Gas					Good.
212	Fountain-Warren Democrat	News and job printing	4				60	300						Good.
213	Hay, Geo. Building	Lodge hall												Good.
214	Hickory Handle Co.	Hickory handles	15				60	200	Steam	2				Good.
215	Hotel Attica	Hotel												
216	Johnson, C. J.	Planing mill	4				60	80	Steam	1				Good.
217	Leaf Buggy Co., The	Buggies and harness	10	1			60	300						Good.
218	Lawman & Hock	Bakery	2				60	312						Good.
219	McDermond, J. Frank	Department store	12	13			60	300	Steam	1				Good.
220	Martin, Jas. & Co.	Grain elevator	5				60	300	S. & E	2				Good.
221	National Car Coupler Co	Steel fastenings and R. R. devices	80				60	150	Steam	1				Good.
222	Nixon, John T.	Grain elevator	2						Steam	1				Good.
223	Paston, C. E.	Paving brick	50				60	90		2				Good.
224	St. Francis Xavier	Church												
225	Saturday Press	News and job printing	8	4			60	312	Gas					Good.
226	Sheridan, F. L.	Bakery	3				60	312	Electric					Good.
227	Sterling Remedy Co.	Proprietary medicine	32	65			60	300						Good.
228	White City Steam Laundry	Laundering	4	8			60	300	Steam	1				Good.
	Total		337	94						12				

AUBURN, DEKALB COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,396; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 633; 1908, 634.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.		Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.		
			Males.		Females.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.			Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.										
229	Auburn Automobile Co.	Automobiles.	50			69	300	Electric.	1		4, 1	Good.		
230	Auburn Bending Co.	Buggy bows.	15			60	260	Steam.		O. D.		Good.		
231	Auburn Courier.	News and job printing.	5	10		300	300	Gas.				Good.		
232	Auburn Dispatch.	News and job printing.	2	3		60	300	Gas.				Good.		
233	Auburn Manufacturing Co.	Vehicle bodies.	55		2	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.		
234	Auburn Excelsior Co.	Excelsior manufacturing.	8			60	270	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	8	Good.		
235	Auburn Roller Mills.	Flour and feed.	3			60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.		
236	Auburn Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	3	6		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	5, 8	Good.		
237	Auburn Wagon & Buggy Co.	Wagons and buggies.	75			60	225	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	2	Good.		
238	Auburn Water and Light Plant.	Water and light.	4			74	365	Steam.				Good.		
239	Baker, E. A.	Bakery.	2			60	300	Gas.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.		
240	Brugh & Shull.	Cigar makers.	4	4		84	365	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.		
241	Dekalb Light & Power Co.	Gas manufacturing.	3			60	300	Gas.				Good.		
242	Elkhart Carriage Co.	Carriages.	110	8	3	60	300	Gas.			5, 9	Good.		
243	Henry Opera House.	Opera house.				60	300	Gas.				Good.		
244	Hoodmeier, H. C.	Feed and grain elevator.	2			60	200	Gas.			1, 2	Good.		
245	Kiblinger, W. H. Co.	Auto buggies.				60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.		
246	Kiblinger, W. H. Co.	Vehicle maker.	93	7		60	300	Steam.			2	Good.		
247	Model Bakery.	Baking.	1			60					5			
248	Swineford Hotel.	Hotel.				60	100	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	7	Good.		
249	Thomas Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	2			60	300	Gas.				Good.		
250	Thomas Brothers.	Bakery.	4			60	200	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	8	Good.		
251	Thomas & Kessler.	Saw mill.	6			60	150	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.		
252	Vaughn, R. W.	Handle manufacturing.	15			60	300	Gas.				Good.		
253	Zimmerman Auto Works.	Automobiles.	4	5		54	300	Gas.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.		
254	Zimmerman Manufacturing Co.	Buggies and wind mills.	60					Steam.				Good.		
	Total.		586	43	5				13	2				

AURORA, DEARBORN COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,500; estimated, 4,620. Employees: 1907, 769; 1908, 962.

255	Acme Milling Co.	Flour mill	7	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
256	Aurora Brick Works	Building brick	27	.....	.....	.....	60	155	Steam...	1	.....	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
257	Aurora Bulletin, The	News and job printing	3	9	.....	.....	60	312	Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Good.
258	Aurora Coffin Co.	Coffins	40	10	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
259	Aurora Electric Co.	Are lamps and electric specialties	30	1	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	2	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
260	Aurora Furniture Co.	Furniture	52	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
261	Aurora Steam Laundry	Laundering	2	4	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	O. D.	8	Good.
262	Aurora Tool Works	Drill presses	70	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	2, 8	Good.
263	Cosby, P.	Saw mill	7	.....	.....	.....	60	100	Steam...	1	.....	.....	O. D.	7	Good.
264	Franks Bakery	Baking	2	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
265	Frogan Shoe Co., The	Females' shoes	19	38	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
266	Ind. Public Service Co., The	Artificial gas	2	1	.....	.....	84	365	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
267	Ind. Public Service Co., The	Light and water	9	.....	.....	.....	84	365	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
268	Ohio Valley Buggy Co., The	Buggies and carriages	80	6	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 7	Fair.
269	Peters, M. L. Mrs.	Baking	2	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
270	Royer Wheel Co., The	Wheels	300	1	.....	.....	60	300	S. & E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 2	Good.
271	Stamm Tool Works	Wood working tools	6	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Gas	1	.....	.....	O. D.	8	Good.
272	Star Milling Co., The	Flour mill	5	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
273	Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works	Foundry and machine shop	38	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	.....	2, 7	Good.
274	Watts, S. C.	Baking	3	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
275	Wright & Sons, J. C.	Planing mill	5	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
276	Wynond Cooperage Co., The Samuel	Whiskey barrels	150	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	3	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
277	Campbell Hotel	Hotel	1	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
278	K. of P. Lodge	Lodge room	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
279	Nickelo Theatre	Moving pictures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
280	Opera House	Opera house	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
281	St. Mary's School	Parochial school	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
282	South School	School building	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
283	St. John's Lutheran School	School building	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
284	Theatatorium Theatre	Theatre	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
285	Union Hotel	Hotel	872	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
Total			872	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AUSTIN, SCOTT COUNTY. Population: Census, 550; estimated, 400. Employees: 1907, 255; 1908, 95.

286	Star Canning Co.	Fruit cannery	25	70	.....	.....	60	150	Steam...	1	.....	.....	O. D.	8	Good.
Total			25	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AVILLA, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 750; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 9.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
287	Avilla Creamery	Creamery	1				300	Steam	1			O. D.	8	Good.
288	Hooper & Yeiser	Publishing and printing	2	1			300	Gas						Good.
289	Stewart, William	Baking	1				300	Steam						Good.
290	Yeiser Bros.	Saw Mill	4				300	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 8	Good.
	Total		8	1					2					

AVON, HENDRICKS COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

291	Avon Public School	School building											5	Good.
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BAINBRIDGE, PUTNAM COUNTY. Population: Census, 450; estimated, 450. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 14.

292	Aders Hall	Skating											5	Good.
293	Bainbridge Public School	School building												Bad
294	Hilands & Co., R. P.	Flour, meal and feed	4			60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
295	Priest, L. C.	Saw mill	10			60	150	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total		14						2					

BARCE, BENTON COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 100. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 3.

296	Starz & Co., W. F.	Grain elevator.	3	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
	Total		3	.....				1	.....		

BATESVILLE, RIPLEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,700; estimated, 2,430. Employees: 1907, 304; 1908, 601.

297	American Furniture Co.	Bedroom furniture.	148	5	4	.....	300	Steam....	2	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
298	Batesville Casket Co.	Caskets	30	30	6	3	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
299	Batesville Milling Co.	Flour mill	3	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
300	Batesville Novelty Co., The.	Hall furniture tables	26	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
301	Batesville Steam Laundry	Laundering	1	2	.....	.....	150	Gas....	.....	Ins.	2	Good.
302	Batesville Tribune	News and job printing	2	1	.....	.....	312	Gas....	.....	Ins.	2	Good.
303	Democratic Herald, The	News and job printing	3	2	.....	.....	300	Gas....	.....	Ins.	2	Good.
304	Enterprise Casket Co., The	Caskets	22	6	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
305	Geluring, Frank	Baking and confections	2	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	2	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
306	Greenman Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Bedroom furniture	110	5	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
307	Greenman Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Saw mill	30	.....	.....	.....	150	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
308	Hillenbrand Co.	Saw mill	11	2	.....	.....	175	Steam....	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
309	Kreuzman, Wm.	Baking	2	.....	.....	.....	300	Gas....	.....	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
310	Meyer Lumber & Hardware Co., The	Planing mill	2	.....	.....	.....	150	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
311	Schott Machine Shop, W. M., The	Machine shop	2	.....	.....	.....	300	Gas....	.....	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
312	Union Furniture Co.	Bedroom furniture	74	1	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
313	Western Furniture Co.	Furniture	50	1	2	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
314	K. of P. Lodge	Lodge room	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
315	Red Men Lodge	Lodge room	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
316	New Ripley House	Hotel	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
317	New School	School building	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
318	Old School	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
319	St. Louis School	School building	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
	Total		525	60	13	3			11	2		

BATTLE GROUND, TIPPECANOE COUNTY. Population: Census, 620; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 1.

320	Crabbs-Reynolds, Taylor Co.	Grain elevator	1	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
321	Tippecanoe Township School	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
	Total		1	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....

BEDFORD, LAWRENCE COUNTY. Population: Census, 6,115; estimated, 10,000. Employees: 1907, 995; 1908, 1,190.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com-paid With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 14 and 16.	Girls and 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
322	Atchinson & Sears	Saw and planing mill.	4				60	Steam	1			* O. D.	Good.
323	Barnard & Potts	Barrel heads	20		1		60	Steam	1			1, 2, 8 Ins. Co.	Good.
324	Bedford Bottling Works	Carbonated minerals	2	1			250	Steam			1		Good.
325	Bedford Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.	Electric light, power and gas	10				300	Steam	3	4			Good.
326	Bedford Foundry & Machine Co.	Stone machinery	40	1			365	Steam	1			1, 4, 8 Ins. Co.	Good.
327	Bedford Handle Co.	Brush handles	8				54	Steam	1			O. D.	Good.
328	Bedford Cut Stone Co.	Cut stone	25				60	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
329	Bedford Steam Stone Works	Sawed, cut and planed stone.	40				60	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
330	Bradley & Son, William.	Cut stone	100	1	1		60	Steam	2			* Ins. Co.	Good.
331	Brooks Cut Stone Co.	Cut and sawed stone.	7				60	Steam	2		1	Ins. Co.	Good.
332	Climax Stone Co., The	Cut, sawed and planed stone.	16				60	Steam	2			O. D.	Good.
333	Cosner Building	Lodge room.					53	Gas					Good.
334	Crystal Theatre	Moving pictures	3	5			300	Gas				5	Good.
335	Davis Hotel, The	Publishing and printing.	1	2			54	Gas					Good.
336	Daily Mail, The	Boarding house.	3	5			300	Gas				5	Good.
337	Dewey Hotel.	News and job printing	4	4			54	Steam	2			O. D.	Good.
338	Democrat, The	Sawed and planed stone.	30				60	Steam	2			1, 8 O. D.	Good.
339	Doyle & Co., Geo.	Cut, planed and sawed stone.	40				60	Electric				1, 2	Good.
340	Dugan Cut Stone Co.	School building					70	Steam	1			O. D.	Good.
341	East School	Sawed and planed stone.	14				275	S. & E.	4			2, 8 Ins. Co.	Good.
342	Ellis & Curtis Mill	Sawed, cut and planed stone.	90				300					3	Good.
343	First-Kerber Cut Stone Co.	Ax and hammer handles	2	5			60					5	Good.
344	Hartwell Bros.	Hotel.											Good.
345	Hathfield Hotel.	School building.	8				84	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
346	Hathfield House Annex	Artificial ice	3				150	Steam			1	O. D.	Good.
347	High School	Baking	4				300	Steam				O. D.	Good.
348	Home Artificial Ice Co.	Laundry	40	9			285	S. & E.	2			O. D.	Good.
349	Home Bakery	Dressed stone.	3				60	Steam	1			1, 2, 8 O. D.	Good.
350	Home Laundry	Saw mill	4				150	Steam	1			2, 8 Ins. Co.	Good.
351	Indiana Cut Stone Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	5	1			225	Steam	1			1, 4 Ins. Co.	Good.
352	Jordan Lumber Co., W. I.	Baking	3				300	Steam				2, 7	Good.
353	Lantz-Frey Lumber Co.												Good.
354	Lenon, C. M.												Good.
355	Leutke, Chas												Good.

356	New Deckard Hotel.....	Hotel.....	3	7							5	Good.
357	New Deckard Hotel Annex.....	Hotel.....									5	Good.
358	North School Building.....	School building.....										Good.
359	I. O. F. Building.....	Lodge room.....	75									Good.
360	Perry-Matthews-Buskirk Stone Co.	Sawed and planed stone.....										Good.
361	Pitman, H. E.....	Grain and feed.....	2	1						2	Ins. Co.	Good.
362	Rowe, John A.....	Cut stone.....	60									Good.
363	Sears Bakery.....	Baking.....	3									Good.
364	Southern Indiana Railroad Shops.....	General repairs.....	142							4	O. D.	Good.
365	Stone City Steel Construction Co.....	Bridges and structural iron.....	6								O. D.	Good.
366	Stickles Hotel.....	Hotel.....	2	4								Good.
367	Stone City Hotel.....	Hotel.....	1	3								Good.
368	Stone City Opera House.....	Opera House.....										Good.
369	Struble Cut Stone Co., H.....	Cut stone.....	53									Good.
370	Thornton Building.....	Lodge room.....										Good.
371	United States Cement Co.....	Portland Cement.....	250	1						7	Ins. Co.	Good.
372	West School Building.....	School building.....										Good.
	Total.....		1,135	50	5					37	15	6

BEECH GROVE, MARION COUNTY. Population: Census, 45, estimated, ——. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 490.

373	N. Y. C. Railroad Shops.....	Engine and car repairs.....	490							6	*	1	Good.
	Total.....		490							6			

BERNE, ADAMS COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 110.

374	Berne Electric Light Co.....	Electric light.....	2										Good.
375	Berne Grain & Hay Co.....	Grain elevator.....	4										Good.
376	Berne Lumber Co., The.....	Planing mill.....	5										Good.
377	Berne Manufacturing Co.....	Overalls and jackets.....	5	56									Good.
378	Berne Milling Co.....	Flour mill and elevator.....	4										Good.
379	Berne School.....	School building.....											Good.
380	Berne Witness.....	News and job printing.....	7	9									Good.
381	Gilliom Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	4										Good.
382	Mazelin & Co., J. P.....	Machineshop.....	2										Good.
383	Mennonite Church.....	Church.....											Good.
384	Moser & Co., H. A.....	Machine shop.....	5										Good.
385	Shalley, D. I.....	Baking.....	3										Good.
386	Zion Reformed Church.....	Church.....											Good.
387	Zook & Co., H. M.....	Condensed milk and butter.....	4										Good.
	Total.....		45	65						2	O. D.	1,4,8	

BICKNELL, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 800; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 39; 1908, 45.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
388	Bicknell Lumber Co.	Window frames and lumber.	3	...	...	...	300	Gas.	...	...	...	1	Good.
389	Boushey's Machine Bakery.	Baking.	2	...	...	...	300	Gas.	...	...	...	2, 7	Good.
390	Enterprise Flour Mill, The.	Flour mill.	3	...	...	...	300	Steam.	1	...	O. D.	8	Good.
391	Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	3	...	...	...	300	Steam.	...	...	...	...	Good.
392	Rock, Wm. F.	Building brick.	19	...	...	...	48	Steam.	1	...	*	...	Good.
393	Mason, W. T. S.	Saw mill.	5	...	...	...	54	Steam.	...	...	1 O. D.	8	Good.
394	Masonic Building.	Lodge room.	...	...	...	...	48	Steam.	...	...	...	5	Good.
395	News, The.	News and job printing.	2	2	...	...	48	Gas.	...	...	...	1, 4	Good.
396	Phillips, C. & E.	Grain elevator.	...	...	...	...	300	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
397	Bicknell School Building.	School building.	...	...	...	...	300	Steam.	1	...	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
398	Star Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	2	2	...	...	57	Steam.	...	...	...	5	Good.
399	Richie, Hoover & Keith.	Opera house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
	Total.	...	41	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	Good.

BIRDSEYE, DUBOIS COUNTY. Population: Census, 476; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 92; 1908, 99.

400	Birdseye Canning Co.	Vegetables.	25	50	...	...	80	Steam.	1	...	...	1	Good.
401	Schnell, J. H.	Flour, meal and feed.	3	...	...	...	300	Steam.	1	...	...	1	Good.
402	Southern Indiana Manufacturing Co.	Cane seat chairs and spokes.	20	1	1	...	300	Steam.	1	...	...	1	Good.
	Total.	...	48	50	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Good.

BLOOMFIELD, GREENE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,800; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 92; 1908, 132.

403	Acme Jack Co.	Lifting jacks.	2	...	...	...	100	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
404	American Post Co.	Iron fence posts.	6	...	...	...	100	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
405	Big 4 Jack Co.	Lifting jacks.	2	...	...	...	100	Gas.	...	...	...	1, 2	Good.
406	Bloomfield Democrat, The.	News and job printing.	4	...	...	...	300	Gas.	...	...	...	8	Good.
407	Bloomfield Machine & Plumbing Co.	General repairs.	4	...	...	60	300	S. & G.	1	...	O. D.	...	Good.

408	Bloomfield Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	7		45	300	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
409	Bloomfield News, The.	News and job printing.	3		60	300	Gas.			*		Good.
410	Bloomfield Vit. Brick & Tile Co.	Building and paving brick.	30		60	New	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 2	Good.
411	Fawcett Manufacturing Co., The	Chairs.	50	3	60	300	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 3, 8	Good.
412	Fawcett Manufacturing Co., The	Veneers.	4		60	250	Steam.	1		O. D.	8	Good.
413	Home Light & Power Co.	Power, light and water.	2		70	365	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
414	Combs House.	Hotel.									5	Good.
415	Elmora Hotel.	Hotel.	3		55	300	Gas.					Good.
416	Lanum, S. O.	Planing mill.										Good.
417	Leland Hotel.	Hotel.										Good.
418	Jackson & Son, S. R.	Baking.	2		60	300					5	Good.
419	Leader Jack Co.	Lifting jacks.	2		60	100	Gas.				2, 7	Good.
420	Richland Milling Co.	Flour meal and feed.	3		72	300	S. & W.	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8,	Good.
421	School—Bloomfield.	School building, old.									4	Good.
422	School—Bloomfield.	School building, new.										Good.
423	Union Jack Co.	Lifting jacks.	5								5	Good.
424	Nickels Theatre, The	Theatre.									5, 9	Good.
425	Bloomfield Opera House.											Good.
Total.			129	3				8				

BLOOMINGDALE, PARKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 505; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 166; 1908, 132.

426	Jessup, Nevins & Co.	Flour, feed and meal.	7		60	300	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
427	Meyers, J. L.	Saw mill.										
428	Van Camp Packing Co., The	Packing and preserving.	40	85	60	60	Steam.	2		O. D.	8	Good.
Total.			47	85				3				

BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, 6,460; estimated, 10,000. Employees: 1907, 611; 1908, 667.

429	Alpha Hall.	Rooming house.										Good.
430	Bayne, Thomas.	Saw mill.	5		60	250	Steam.	1		O. D.	5	Good.
431	Bencarts Bakery.	Baking.	3		60	300	Electric.				1, 8	Good.
432	Bloomington-Bedford Stone Co.	Quarried stone.	18	1	60	125	Steam.	1	3	Ins. Co.	2, 7	Good.
433	Bloomington Cut Stone Co.	Cut and sawed stone.	18		48-60	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
434	Bloomington Granite & Marble Works.	Monuments.	10		60	300	Gas.					Good.
435	Bloomington Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	6		60	300	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 8	Good.
436	Boys' Gymnasium.	Gymnasium.										Good.
437	Buskirk Building.	Lodge room.										Good.
438	Central Indiana Light Co.	Light, heat, power and gas.	10		84	365	Steam.		3	Ins. Co.		Good.
439	Central Oolitic Stone Co.	Cut, sawed and planed stone.	40		48	72	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.

BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
440	Consolidated Stone Co., The.	Sawed, planed and quarried stone.	160				72	Steam.	5	22	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
441	Coyle's Bakery.	Baking.	2				60	Electric.				7	Good.
442	Crescent Stone Co.	Quarried stone.	16		1		60	Steam.	1	3	O. D.	1, 2, 3, 8	Good.
443	Currie & Son.	Monuments.	2				60	Steam.				5	Good.
444	Dill Building.	Rooming house.											Good.
445	Eakin, Harry.	Planing mill.	3				54	Steam.	1		O. D.	8	Good.
446	Enterprise Machine Works.	General repairs.	3				60	Gas.					Good.
447	Fee Building.	Lodge room.					312						Good.
448	Fulwider, W. A.	Saw and planing mill.	12	1			60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 6	Good.
449	Garrison Brick & Coal Co.	Building brick.	20				60	Steam.	1		O. D.	8	Good.
450	Henry & Kerr.	Baking and ice cream.	3				60	Gas.				1, 7	Good.
451	Hoadley Stone Co.	Cut, sawed and planed stone.	35				48-72	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
452	Home Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	5	65			125	Steam.	2		O. D.	8	Good.
453	Home Glove & Mitten Manufacturing Co.	Canvas gloves and mittens.	5				60	Gas.				2, 3	Good.
454	Hunter Bros. Stone Co.	Sawed and quarried stone.	30				60	Steam.	1	3	O. D.	1, 2, 3, 8	Good.
455	Hotel Fournier.	Hotel.										5	Good.
456	Hotel Bowles.	Hotel.										5	Good.
457	Hotel, New Bundy.	Hotel.	4									5	Good.
458	Indiana State University.	Power, heat and light.					60	Steam.		3	O. D.	1, 10, 8	Good.
459	Indiana Tie & Creosoting Co.	Creosoting railroad ties.	50				75	Steam.	2		O. D.	1, 2, 6	Good.
460	Indianapolis Basket Co.	Split and fruit baskets.	40	30	10	5	New	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 8	Good.
461	Johnston, Wm. H.	Lumber, meat and feed.	6				54	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
462	K. of P. and Red Men Hall.	Lodge rooms.											Good.
463	Library Building.	Library.											Good.
464	Martin & Son., P. B.	Butter, ice and ice cream.	7	1			60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
465	Maxwell Hall.	Offices.											Good.
466	Modern Woodmen Hall.	Lodge room.										10	Good.
467	Oakes Manufacturing Co.	Incubators and supplies.	18	1			60	Electric.				1	Good.
468	Potter Manufacturing Co., The.	Washing machines, etc.	3				125	Steam.		1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
469	Reeds Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	4	5			60	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 8	Good.
470	School Building, Central.	School building.					300	Steam.					Good.
471	School, Fairview.	School building.											Good.
472	School Building, High.	School building.										10	Good.

BLUFFTON, WELLS COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
514	Hotel, Bliss.	Hotel.												Good.
515	Hotel, Washington.	Hotel.												Good.
516	King, Arthur J.	Pianos.	120	12			60	New	S. & E.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
517	Lewis, Stephen.	Cigars.	2				48	300						Good.
518	Masone Lodge Hall.	Lodge hall.												Good.
519	Masonic Lodge Hall.	Lodge hall.												Good.
520	M. E. Church, First.	Church.												Good.
521	Mercer Lumber Co., F. L.	Saw and planing mill.	22				60	300	Steam.		1		Ins. Co.	Good.
522	Merriman's Restaurant and Bakery.	Baking and restaurant.	6	4			60	312						Fair.
523	Odd Fellows Building.	Lodge hall.												Good.
524	Presbyterian Church, First.	Church.												Good.
525	Red Cross Manufacturing Co.	Windmills, tanks and pumps.	70				54	225	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
526	Reformed Church, First.	Church.												Good.
527	Roush, L. E.	Baking.	5	2			60	312	Electric.					Good.
528	School, Central.	School building.												Good.
529	School, Columbian.	School building.												Good.
530	School, High.	School building.												Good.
531	School, Washington Park.	School building.												Good.
532	Studebaker & Son, John.	Grain elevator No. 1.	3				60	300	Electric.					Good.
533	Studebaker & Son, John.	Grain elevator No. 2.	11				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
534	Dreamland Theatre.	Moving pictures.												Good.
535	Grand Opera House, The.	Opera house.												Good.
536	Vaudette.	Moving pictures.												Good.
	Total.		455	115	2					17	3			

BOONVILLE, WARRICK COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,849; estimated, 4,000. Employees: 1907 207; 1908, 228.

537	Boonville Bottling Works	Mineral water	6	45	5	4	60	300	Electric	1	O. D.	1, 2, 3, 4, 8	Good
538	Boonville Canning & Packing Co.	Fruit and vegetables	25	5			60	135	Steam	5	O. D.	1, 3, 8	Good
539	Boonville Electric Light & Power Co.	Electric Light, power and heat	5				84	365	Steam			3	Good
540	Boonville Enquirer	News and job printing	5				48	300	Electric			1	Good
541	Boonville Foundry & Machine Works	Coal cars and repairs	15				54	300	Electric			1, 8	Good
542	Boonville Lumber Co.	Saw mill	8				60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1	Good
543	Boonville Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed	2				60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good
544	Boonville Milling Co.	Grain elevator	8				60	300	Electric			7	Good
545	Christ, H. C.	Baking	2				60	300	Gas				Good
546	Derr & Son, John	Cigars	2	1			48	300				2, 3, 4	Good
547	Fluhre Bros. Tobacco Co.	Twist and smoking tobacco	4	4	2		60	300					Good
548	Fluhre Tobacco Co.	Twist tobacco	35	15			54	300					Good
549	Hotel St. Charles	Hotel										5	Good
550	Industrial Brick Works	Building brick and drain tile	15				54	200	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 3, 8	Good
551	I. O. F. Building	Lodge hall	7				60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good
552	Katterjohn, Q. F.	Flour mill	3				60	300	Steam			1, 7	Good
553	Kuntzman, Louis	Baking											Good
554	School, High	School building											Good
555	School, Gum St.	School building											Good
556	Standard, The	News and job printing	2	2			48	300	Gas			5	Good
557	White Building, C. P.	Lodge rooms										3	Good
558	White Lumber Co., C. P.	Planing mill	9				54	275	Electric			5	Good
559	Opera House, Matthewson	Theatre										1	Good
Total			150	67	7	4				10		9	Good

BOSWELL, BENTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 824; estimated, 800. Employees, 1907: —, 1908, 21.

560	Boswell Bakery	Baking	3				60	300	Gas	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good
561	Boswell Electric Light & Water Co.	Electric light	3				60	300	Steam				Good
562	Boswell Enterprise	News and job printing	3				54	300	Steam			2	Good
563	Boswell Lumber Co.	Planing mill	2				60	300	Gas			1, 2	Good
564	Eberly & Son	Wagons and repairs	5				60	300	Gas			1, 2, 8	Good
565	Farmers' Co-operative Grain Association	Grain elevator	3				60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good
566	Samuel Willis	Grain elevator	2				60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	8, 2	Good
567	Opera House, Boswell	Opera house and basket ball										5	Good
Total			21							3			

BOURBON, MARSHALL COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,187; estimated, 1,350. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 34.

Number.	* Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
568	Archer, W. J.	Saw mill.	10				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
569	Bourbon Elevator & Milling Co.	Flour mill and elevator.	10				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
570	Bourbon Elevator & Milling Co.	Planing mill.	2				300	Steam sup					Good.
571	Fogle & Fryett.	Baking.	3				300	Gas...					Good.
572	Hotel, Colonial.	Hotel.					60						Good.
573	Nasonic Hall.	Lodge hall.											Good.
574	News Mirror, The.	News and job printing.	4	2			300	Gas...					Good.
575	School, Bourbon.	School building.					60						Good.
576	Spencer, H. A.	Baking.	1				300						Good.
577	Union Water, Light & Power Co.	Water, light and power.	2				365	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
578	Opera House, Davis.	Theatre.											Good.
	Total.		32	2					4				

BRAZIL, CLAY COUNTY. Population: Census, 7,786; estimated, 10,000. Employees: 1907, 697; 1908, 901.

579	American Sewer Pipe Co.	Sewer pipe, cet.					300	Steam...	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
580	Ayers & McCarrel Block.	Lodge rooms.	104										Good.
581	Barnet Building.	Lodge room.			3								Good.
582	Bogle, Jerome.	Baking.	1				60						Good.
583	Brazil Brewing, Ice & Power Co.	Beer, ice and power.	16				300	Steam...				Ins. Co.	Good.
584	Brazil Clay Co.	Building brick.	85				300	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
585	Brazil Democrat, The.	News and job printing.	7	1			200	Steam...	2				Good.
586	Brazil Electric Co.	Electric light and power.	8				365	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
587	Brazil Water Works.	Water.	3				365	Steam...	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
588	Crawford & McCrimmon Co.	Mining machinery.	75	1			300	S. & E.	2			O. D.	Good.

589	Enterprise, The	1	2	48	300	Electric	Good.
590	Excelsior Clay Co.	40		60	200	Steam	Good.
591	Fast & Son	3		60	300	Electric	2, 7
592	Greek Candy Kitchen, The	2		60	312	Electric	1, 2
593	Hall Milling Co., W. C.	15		66	300	Steam	Good.
594	Halstead, F. N.	10	1	60	200	Steam	1, 4
595	Hinkle Publishing Co.	6	5	48	300	Elec. sup.	Ins. Co.
596	Home Bakery	3		60	300		Ins. Co.
597	Hotel Davis						2, 7
598	Hotel Decker						5
599	House, Brazil						5
600	Hotel Rigby						5
601	Hydraulic Press Brick Co.	175		48-60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.
602	K. of P. Building						1, 2
603	Krugan & Brother	1		60	312		5
604	McAdams, D.	4		60	300		2, 7
605	McCalips-Barton Press	3		48	300	Elec. sup.	2, 7
606	McRoy Clay Works	150	4	60	300	S. & F.	Ins. Co.
607	Moore, G. W.	2		60	300	Steam	O. D.
608	Neal, Wm. Robert	1	1	60	300	Gas	1, 2, 8
609	National Bank Building, First						1, 2, 7
610	Plum, Wm. H.	4		60	300	Steam	5
611	Read & Sons, C. W.	4		54	225	Steam	7, 8
612	Safety Deposit Building	4					1, 4, 8
613	School, Alabama St.						O. D.
614	School, High						O. D.
615	School, Jackson St.						5
616	School, Lambert St.						10
617	School, Meridian St.						5
618	School, Pinckley						5
619	Shaw Co., Wm. M.	7		54	300	Steam	O. D.
620	Sheridan Brick Works, The	85		60	300	Steam	1
621	Stahl, Urban & Co.	1	36	54	300	Electric	O. D.
622	Terre Haute, Indpls. & East, Traction Co.	10		84	365	Steam	Ins. Co.
623	Troy Steam Laundry	2	6	54	300	Steam	7
624	Vane's Boiler Works Co., John	10		54	300	Steam sup.	
625	Wildner & Co., C. E.	12	1	54	300	S. & Air	O. D.
626	Opera House, Sourwine's					Steam	Ins. Co.
Total		650	43	8		41	3

BREMEN, MARSHALL COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,600; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 333.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
627	Bremen Brick & Tile Co.	Building brick and tile.	8				300	Gas.				2, 10	Good.
628	Bremen Enquirer The	News, printing and binding.	3				300	Water.				4	Good.
629	Bremen Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Gas.					Good.
630	Bremen Machine & Iron Works	Machine and iron works.	2				300	Steam.			1	O. D.	Good.
631	Bremen Water & Light Plant	Electric light and water.	3				365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
632	Detrich, J. R.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
633	Gregg, J. H.	Slack cooperage.	20				130	Steam.	1			*	Good.
634	Holland Radiator Co.	Radiators and boilers.	225	3			300	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
635	Huff, F.	Saw mill.	8				100	Steam.	1			*	Good.
636	Knopke, C.	Planing mill.	7				100	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
637	Knopke & Sons	Baking.	2	1			66	300				2	Good.
638	Pomader & Sons	Department store.	7	6			300						Good.
639	School, Bremen	School building.											Good.
640	Schult, W. F.	Flour mill.	5				300	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
641	Vehon, Nathan.	Overalls and jackets.	2	6			300	Gas.				4, 8	Good.
642	Wright, J. J.	Boxes and bending.	20				300	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
643	Wright, J. W.	Baking.	1				300					6, 8	Good.
644	Opera House, Wright.	Theatre.										2	Good.
	Total.		317	13	3				10		1	9	Good.

BROOKFIELD, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 85; estimated, 60. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 6.

645	Vandiver, T. S.	Saw mill.	6				60	200	Steam.	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total.		6						1					

BROOKLYN, MORGAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 545; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 66; 1908, 92.


646	Brooklyn Brick Co.	Building brick and drain tile.	45	1	60	100	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
647	Brooklyn Creamery Association	Butter.	3	3	60	100	Steam.	1	O. D.	2, 8	Good.
648	Costlow & Scott.	Flour mill.	1	1	60	60	Water.	1	.....	1	Good.
649	Hughes Lumber and Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	1	1	60	60	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
650	Hughes Lumber & Grain Co.	Saw mill.	2	2	60	100	Water.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
651	Indiana Drain Tile Co.	Drain and partition tile.	40	40	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
652	School—Brooklyn.	School building.	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	Good.
	Total.	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BROOKSTON, WHITE COUNTY. Population: Census, 850; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 11.

653	Bell & Hansen	Grain elevator.	2	.....	60	300	Steam.	1	.....	8	Good.
654	Halstead Bros.	Grain elevator.	3	.....	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
655	Orabood, I. D.	Baking.	3	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	2, 7	Good.
656	Reporter, The.	News and job printing.	1	2	60	300	Steam.	?	.....	1	Good.
657	Opera House—Brookston.	Theatre.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
	Total.	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

BROOKVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,037; estimated, 2,225. Employees: 1907, 279; 1908, 296.

658	American, The.	News and job printing.	2	1	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
659	Brookville Carriage Co.	Carriage and buggies.	10	2	60	300	Gas.	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
660	Brookville Electric Co., The.	Electric light.	2	1	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
661	Brookville Steam Laundry	Laundering.	6	2	67	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
662	Daisy Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	2	2	60	300	Gas.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
663	Democrat, The.	News and job printing.	2	.....	60	300	Steam.	1	.....	.....	Good.
664	Dudley, F. M.	Saw and planing mill.	13	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
665	Fisher & Holmes.	Planing mill.	5	5	60	300	Gas.	1	*	1, 7	Good.
666	French Bros. Dairy Co.	Creamery and milk.	7	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	Good.
667	Goyert & Co.	Dressed poultry.	4	2	60	312	Steam.	1	.....	2	Good.
668	Hathaway's Cigar Co.	Cigars.	15	2	48	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
669	Kimble & Son, H. C.	Flour mill.	4	1	60	250	Steam.	1	*	.....	Good.
670	O'Boh Bakery.	Baking and confections.	2	1	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
671	Pippin, W. W.	Baking and confection.	3	1	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
672	Stalrup, J. C.	Machine shop.	2	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
673	Thompson & Norris Co., The.	Boxboard.	93	29	1	2	Gas.	5	.....	1	Good.
674	Tucker Furniture.	Furniture.	80	4	60	300	S. & W. Steam.	2	*	.....	Good.
	Total.	.....	252	44	5	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....

BROWNSBURG, HENDRICKS COUNTY.  Population: Census, 676; estimated, 900. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
675	School Brownsburg.....	School building.....												4, 5	Good.

BROWNSTOWN, JACKSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,685; estimated, 2000. Employees: 1907, 81; 1908, 98.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
676	Ball, W. C.....	Planing mill.....	4				60	200	Steam.....	1			O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
677	Brownstown Banner, The.....	News and job printing.....	2				60	300	Gas.....					1, 2	Good.
678	Brownstown Feed Exchange.....	Grain elevator.....	2				60	300	Gas.....					1	Good.
679	Brownstown Machine Co.....	Machine shop.....	1				60	300	Gas.....					8	Good.
680	Brownstown Water & Light Plant.....	Electric light and water.....	2				84	365	Steam.....	2			O. D.....	8	Good.
681	Cunningham, J. W.....	Plow beams and wagon stock.....	20				60	150	Steam.....	1			O. D.....	8	Good.
682	Ewing Mill Co.....	Flour mill.....	9				60	300	Steam.....	1			O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
683	Hotel Falk.....	Hotel.....												5	Good.
684	I. O. F. Building.....	Lodge hall.....					60	150	Steam.....	1				1	Good.
685	Jackson Brick & Hollow-ware Co.....	Drain tile and hollow brick.....	25				72	300	Steam.....	2			O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
686	Kieffer & Co., John E.....	Wrapping paper.....	21	4										10	Good.
687	K. of P. Building.....	Lodge hall.....												2, 7	Good.
688	Pfeiffer M. P.....	Baking.....	2				60	300	Steam.....	1			O. D.....	8	Good.
689	Robertson, R. L.....	Grain elevator.....	2				60	90	Steam.....					5	Good.
690	School, Brownstown.....	School building.....												1, 6	Good.
691	Schneider, John W.....	Planing mill.....	4				60	200	Steam.....	1			*	10	Good.
692	Nickelo, The.....	Moving pictures.....												5, 9	Good.
693	Opera House, Brownstown.....	Theatre.....													Good.
	Total.....		94	4						10					

BUCK CREEK, TIPPECANOE COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 2.

694	Alexander, Robert.....	Grain elevator.....	2	—	—	60	300	Steam....	1	—	O. D...	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total.....		2	—	—				1	—			

BUFFINGTON, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, .—; 1908, 750.

695	Universal Portland Cement Co.....	Portland cement.....	750	—	—	60	270	Electric....	—	—	—	1	Good.
	Total.....		750	—	—				—	—			

BURKET, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

696	School, Burket.....	School building.....											Poor.
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BUTLER, DEKALB COUNTY. Population: Census, 12,500; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 125.

697	Butler Basket Co.....	Baskets.....	26	9	—	54	300	Steam....	1	—	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
698	Butler Co., The.....	Windmills and vehicles.....	54	6	—	54	300	Steam....	1	—	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
699	Butler Pigin Creamery.....	Butler and ice cream.....	3	1	—	60	300	Steam sup	—	—	—	—	Good.
700	Butler Milling Co.....	Flour mill.....	4	—	—	60	300	Steam....	1	—	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
701	Butler Steam Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	1	3	—	60	300	Steam....	—	—	—	1	Good.
702	Butler Weekly Record.....	News and job printing.....	1	5	—	60	300	Gas.....	—	—	—	—	Good.
703	City Light & Water Plant.....	Electric light and water.....	4	1	—	72	365	Steam....	2	—	Ins. Co.	—	Good.
704	Dekalb Co. Herald.....	Newspaper.....	2	2	—	60	300	Gas.....	—	—	—	—	Good.
705	Noragon & Son.....	Grain elevator.....	2	—	—	60	300	Steam....	1	—	Ins. Co.	2, 7	Good.
706	Rider, Mrs. H. L.....	Baking.....	2	—	—	60	300	—	—	—	—	9	Good.
707	Opera House, Thompson.....	Theatre.....											Good.
	Total.....		99	26	—				6	—			

CAMBRIDGE CITY, WAYNE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,754; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, 307; 1908, 366.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
708	Bartel, A. H.	Overalls.	2	60			Gas.	1			1	Good.
709	Bertsch & Co.	Foundry and machine shop.	55				Steam.				3	Good.
710	Beyer, Louis.	Baking.	1	1			Gas.					Good.
711	Boden & Son, G. H.	Monumental stone.	2				Gas.					Good.
712	Cambridge Canning Co.	Vegetables and fruit.	5	16			Steam.	1			*	Good.
713	Cambridge City Casket Co.	Caskets.	22	2			Steam.	1			1, 8	Good.
714	City Water & Light Co.	Water and electric light.	3				Gas.	2			1	Good.
715	DeHays, Lee.	Carriage repairs.	6				Gas.					Good.
716	Gem Bakery, The.	Baking.	3				Gas.					Good.
717	General Repair Co.	Machine shop.	2				Gas.				6	Good.
718	Hamilton Co., H.	Harness.	2				Water.					Good.
719	Home Bakery.	Baking.	1	3			Steam.	1			3, 8	Good.
720	Imperial Mills, The.	Flour mill.	5				Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
721	Muston, J. F.	Saw mill.	4				Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
722	National Drill Co.	Drills and cultivators.	40	1			Steam.	1			8	Good.
723	Paul Casket Co.	Caskets.	30				Steam.				5	Good.
724	School, High.	School building.					Steam.	1				Good.
725	Stanford Manufacturing Co., The.	Folding chairs.	35	1			Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
726	Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	3	4			Steam.			1	O. D.	Good.
727	Terre Haute, Indpls. & Eastern Tract. Co.	Power station.	4				Electric.					Good.
728	Tribune, The.	Newspaper.	3				S. & G.	1			O. D.	Good.
	Total.		278	88				10		1		

CAMMACK, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 200; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 5.

729	Howell, D. Ed.	Drain tile.	3				Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
730	Howell, John.	Grian elevator.	2				Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
	Total.		5					2				

[illegible]

CARLISLE, SULLIVAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 699; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, 37; 1908, 17.

743	Carlisle Mill & Elevator Co.	6	54	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1	4, 8	Good
744	Hygiene Cabinet Co., The.	2	54	300	Steam	1	O. D.	8	8	Good
745	Lester, Martin.	2	60	100	Steam	1	O. D.	8	8	Good.
746	McConnell, Jim.	4	54	200	Gas	1		1	1	Good.
747	McConnell, Jim.	3	54	300	Gas	1		1	1	Good.
748	Opera House, Carlisle.								5	Good.
	Total.	17				3				

CARTHAGE, RUSH COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,028; estimated, 1,100. Employees: 1907, 183; 1908, 144.

[illegible]

CHALMERS, WHITE COUNTY. Population: Census, 425; estimated, 70. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 12.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
755	Hawkins Bros.	Grain elevator	2				300	Steam	1			1, 2, 8	Good.
756	Hotel Van Voorst	Hotel										4, 5	Good.
757	Ochs, Peter	Baking	2				300	Fair				2, 3, 7	Fair.
758	Ross, Ross & Barr.	Grain elevator	5				300	Steam	1			2	Good.
759	Shank & Son, L. H.	Planing mill	3				300	Steam		1		1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total		12						2	1			

CHESTERFIELD, MADISON COUNTY. Population: Census, 150; estimated, 400. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

760	Claus, W. F.	Saw mill	5				60	Steam	1			1, 8	Good.
761	Goodrich Bros, Hay & Grain Co.	Grain elevator	2				300	Gas				2	Good.
	Total		7						1				

CHESTERTON, PORTER COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,100; estimated, 1,700. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 133.

762	Armstrong, Jos H.	Planing mill.	3				60	Gas				1, 2	Good.
763	Bradley Chair Co., The.	Chairs	5				300	Steam	1			8	Good.
764	Chesterton Roller Mills.	Flour mill	4				300	Steam	1				Good.
765	Chesterton Tribune, The	News and job printing	3	1			312	Gas					Good.
766	Hillstrom Organ Co., The	Organs	30				300	Steam	1			1, 4	Good.
767	Hoham, J. E.	Baking	4				312	Steam					Good.
768	Sall Mount Asbestos Manufacturing Co.	Asbestos	60	20	1	2	300	Steam	2			1, 2	Good.
	Total		109	21	1	2			5				

CLEAR CREEK, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, 126; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, 421; 1908, 400.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
794	Chicago & Bloomington Stone Co.	Cut, planed and sawed stone.	100			60	Steam...	4		11	1, 2	Good.
795	Crown Stone Co.	Quarried stone.	22			60	Steam...	1		4	1, 8	Good.
796	McMillen & Son, W.	Sawed and planed stone.	40			72	S. & Air.	2		1	1	Good.
797	Matthew Stone Co.	Sawed and planed stone.	100	3		60	Steam...	3		12	1, 8	Good.
798	Monarch Stone Co.	Building and sawed stone.	35			60	Steam...	1		5	1	Good.
799	National Stone Co.	Sawed and planed stone.	100			60	Steam...	4		12	1, 8	Good.
	Total		397	3				15		45		

CLINTON, VERMILLION COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,918; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 115; 1908, 179.

800	Butcher & Cooper, A. C.	Saw mill.	20			50	Steam...	1			1, 2, 8	Good.
801	Canine Bros. Milling Co.	Flour mill.	2			60	New Electric.					Good.
802	C. & E. I. R. Pumping Station.	Pumping station.	2			365	Steam.		1			Good.
803	Clinton Bottling Works.	Mineral water.	5			70	Gas.					Good.
804	Clinton Canning Co.	Vegetables.	9	40		60	Steam.				8	Good.
805	Clinton Electric Light & Power Co.	Power plant.	5			84	Steam.	1				Good.
806	Clinton Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	10			84	Steam.	4				Good.
807	Clinton Paving Brick Co.	Paving brick.	60			250	Steam.	1			3	Good.
808	Clinton Water Works.	Pumping station.	2			365	Steam.	2	1		1	Good.
809	Hays & Balmer.	Machine shop.	4			60	Elec. Sup.	2				Good.
810	Meyers, Chas.	Baking.	6			300	Elec. Sup.				2, 7	Good.
811	Murray, D. R.	Grain elevator.	3			54	Elec. Sup.					Good.
812	Robison & Co., W. H.	News and job printing.	3			300	Gas.	1				Good.
813	Saturday Argus, The.	News and job printing.	1	1		48	Elec. Sup.					Good.
814	Weekly Clintonian, The.	Baking.	3			300					2, 7	Good.
815	Wilkinson, J. J.		3			60						Good.
	Total		138	41				12		2		

COALMONT, GREENE COUNTY. Population: Census, 14; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 25.

816	United States Powder Co.....	Blasting powder.....	25	60	300	Steam....	3	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
	Total.....		25				3			

COATSVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY. Population: Census, 800; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907, 13; 1908, 15.

817	Davis & Johnson.....	Flour mill.....	4	60	300	Steam....	1	O. D..	1, 3, 4, 8	Good.
818	Ellis, E. R.....	Drain tile.....	8	60	150	Steam....	1	O. D..	1, 8	Good.
819	Masten Lumber & Coal Co.....	Planing mill.....	3	60	200	Gas.....				Good.
	Total.....		15				2			

COCHRAN, DEARBORN COUNTY. Population: Census, 858; estimated, 960. Employees: 1907, 129; 1908, 128.

820	Cochran Chair Co.....	Chairs.....	125	60	300	Steam....	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
821	School, Cochran.....	School building.....								Good.
	Total.....		125				2			

COLBURN, TIPPECANOE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 250. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 8.

822	Alexander, Robt.....	Grain elevator.....	1	60	300	Steam....	1	O. D..	1, 8	Good.
823	Kipp, A. J.....	Saw mill.....	6	60	100	Steam....	1	O. D..	1, 2, 8	Good.
824	Wabash R. R. Pumping Station.....	Pumping station.....	1	60	365	Steam....	1	O. D..	2, 8	Good.
	Total.....		8				3			

850	Central School Building	2	72	300	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
851	City Hall, The	4	84	365	Steam	5	Ins. Co.	Good.
852	City Power House	4	60	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
853	Columbus Canning Co.	125	60	60	Gas		Ins. Co.	Good.
854	Columbus Daily Herald	5	48	312	Gas			Good.
855	Columbus Handle & Tool Co.	100	60	250	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
856	Columbus Ice & Cold Storage Co.	4	84	360	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
857	Columbus Light Co.	4	84	365	Steam	2, 8	O. D.	Good.
858	Columbus Machine Works	12	53	300	Gas			Good.
859	Columbus Milling Co.	5	60	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	Good.
860	Columbus Sanitarium	2	84	365	Steam	8	O. D.	Good.
861	Crumpp Brick Manufacturing Co., F. T.	2	60	90	Steam	2, 8	O. D.	Good.
862	Democrat, The	30	54	312	Gas			Good.
863	Dunlap & Co.	35	60	300	Gas	7		Good.
864	Finkes Bakery	2	60	312	Gas			Fair.
865	Geller's Bakery, W. C.	5	60	312	Gas			Good.
866	Glanton, J. A.	40	60	200	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
867	Griffith, H.	2	60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
868	Hege & Son	70	53	300	Steam	8	Ins. Co.	Good.
869	Hotel St. Denis					5		Good.
870	Indiana Harness Co.	6	60	300	Electric			Good.
871	Kearns & Burchett	40	60	300	Steam	8	O. D.	Good.
872	Kitzinger & Sons, Geo.	5	60	312	Gas	2		Good.
873	Knights & Ladies of Honor					5		Good.
874	Lowe Brothers	5	60	300	Steam	1		Good.
875	Metzler's Bakery	175	53	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
876	Mooney & Sons, W. W.	2	60	300	Steam	8	Ins. Co.	Good.
877	Orinoco Furniture Co.	85	60	300	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
878	Rebennack, J. W.	3	60	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	Good.
879	Reeves & Co.	650	60	300	S. & E.	4	Ins. Co.	Good.
880	Reeves Pulley Co.	200	60	300	Steam	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
881	Republican, The	9	48	312	Gas			Good.
882	Schaefer's & Schwartzkopf	7	60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
883	Schimmerer, George	15			Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
884	School, Central					5		Good.
885	School, First Ward					4		Good.
886	School, Booker Washington					10		Good.
887	School, Geo. Washington					5		Good.
888	Thomas, Ben C.	3	60	300	Steam	2, 8	O. D.	Good.
889	Zaharako Bros	3	60	300	Gas	2		Good.
Total		1, 852	124			44		

CONNERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY. Population: Census, 6,836; estimated, 8,500. Employees: 1907, 1,815; 1908, 1,847.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
890	Anstead Spring & Axle Co.	Buggy and carriage springs.	100				60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
891	Bertsch's Bakery.	Baking.	5				60	Electric.					Good.
892	Carter, Geo. R. Co., The.	Leather specialties.	20	15			60	Electric.					Good.
893	Central Manufacturing Co., The.	Carriage and automobile bodies.	220	1			60	Electric.					Good.
894	City Bakery, The.	Baking.	3				60	Electric.					Good.
895	Connorsville Blower Co., The.	Rotary blowers, pumps, etc.	150	4			60	Electric.					Good.
896	Connorsville Bottling Co., The.	Carbonated minerals.	8				60	Electric.					Good.
897	Connorsville Buggy Co., The.	Buggies and carriages.	50	3			58	Electric.					Good.
898	Connorsville Examiner, The.	Publishing and printing.	4	5			60	Steam.					Good.
899	Connorsville Furniture Co., The.	Bed room suits and sideboards.	200	2			60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
900	Connorsville Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Ice and ice cream.	8				60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
901	Connorsville Lumber Co.	Sash, Doors, casing, etc.	20				60	Steam.	1				Good.
902	Connorsville Mirror Works.	Mirrors.	8				60	Gas.					Good.
903	Connorsville Produce Co.	Dressed poultry.	4	1			60	Steam.					Good.
904	Connorsville Wheel Co.	Buggy and carriage wheels.	100	3			60	Electric.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
905	Courier, The.	Publishing and printing.	7	9			60	Steam.					Good.
906	Present Laundry, The.	Laundering.	2				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
907	East Side Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	20	1			60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
908	Enterprise Laundry.	Laundering.	2	5			New	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
909	Finch's Candy Kitchen.	Confectionery.	3	1			60	Steam.					Good.
910	Gings Lee Laundry.	Laundering.	3				60	Steam.					Good.
911	Green's Candy Kitchen.	Confectionery.	2	1			60	New					Good.
912	Home Bakery, The.	Baking.	5				60	Steam.					Good.
913	Light, Heat & Power Co., The.	Light, heat and power.	12	1			84	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
914	McCann Roller Mills.	Flour, meal and feed.	3				365	Water.	2				Good.
915	McFarlan Carriage Co.	Buggies and carriages.	250	20			60	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
916	New Method Laundry.	Laundering.	4	5			60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
917	Rex Buggy Co.	Buggies and carriages.	225	5			60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
918	Rex Shield & Manufacturing Co.	Storm shields.	4	6			60	Electric.	1				Good.
919	P. H. & F. M. Roots Co.	Rotary blowers and pumps.	225	2			60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.

CORYDON, HARRISON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,610; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 164; 1908, 213.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
942	Brown & Patterson.	Baking.	8				300	Steam.	1				Good.
943	Corydon Canning Co.	Tomatoes and fruit.	30	75		6	60	Steam.			Ins. Co.	18	Good.
944	Corydon Light, Water & Ice Co.	Light, water and ice.	6				365	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	10	Good.
945	Corydon Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	4				72	W. & S.	1				Good.
946	Corydon Packing Co.	Pork packing and ice.	6				60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	8	Good.
947	Corydon Planing Mill Co.	Planing mill.	3				60	Steam.					Good.
948	Corydon Water Works.	Pumping station.	1				30	Gas.					Good.
949	Democrat, The.	News and job printing.	6	1			48	Gas.					Good.
950	Fried & Schuck.	Baking.	2				60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
951	Keller Manufacturing Co., The.	Farm wagons.	70				60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 10	Good.
952	Pitman, E. L. Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	4				72	Steam.					Good.
953	Republican, The.	News and job printing.	3				60	Gas.				10	Good.
954	Corydon School Building.	Public school.					300						Good.
	Total.		138	75		6			10				

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Population: Census, 6,649; estimated, 10,000. Employees: 1907, 922; 1908, 1,003.

955	American Laundry	Laundering	6	6			60	300	Steam	1		O. D.	1, 8	Good.
956	Ammerman, G. W.	Baking	4				60	312	Gas				4	Fair.
957	Big Four Elevator	Grain elevator	2	1			60	300	Gas				2	Good.
958	Birch & Birch	Match and match box machinery	16				60	300	Gas				1, 2, 4	Good.
959	Boldt & Son	Flour, meal and feed	5				60	300	Water					Good.
960	City Laundry	Laundering	4	2			60	300	Gas				1, 2	Good.
961	Coons, John R.	Planing mill	3				60	300	Gas			Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
962	Crabbs, Reynolds & Taylor	Grain elevator	2				60	300	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
963	Crawfordsville Casket Co., The	Caskets	45	15			60	300	Steam	2				Good.
964	Crawfordsville Corrugated Culvert Co.	Corrugated culverts	3				60	New Gas						Good.
965	Crawfordsville Electric Light & Power Co.	Light and power	5				84	365	Steam		3	Ins. Co.		Good.

CROTHERSVILLE, JACKSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 765; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, 227; 1908, 300.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
1012	Crothersville Canning Co.	Vegetables.	50	75	.....	.....	60	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
1013	Cunningham, J. W.	Flour, meal and feed.	3	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
1014	DeHeur & Swain Lumber Co.	Saw and planing mill.	20	.....	.....	.....	60	Steam....	2	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
1015	Farmers Canning Co., The.	Vegetables.	40	80	.....	.....	45	Steam....	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
1016	Hvatt Cooperage Co., The.	Staves and heading.	25	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	2	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1017	Ritter, H. E.	Baking.	2	.....	.....	.....	150	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
1018	Stout, Pernal.	Saw mill.	5	.....	.....	.....	New	Steam....	1	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total	.....	145	155	.....	.....			8	.....	.....	.....

CROWN POINT, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,500; estimated, 3,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 65.

1019	Bartholomae, G. C.	Baking.	2	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	3	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
1020	Crown Brewing Co.	Brewery.	25	.....	.....	.....	60	Steam....	2	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
1021	Crown Point Electric Co.	Light and power.	3	.....	.....	.....	84	Steam....	2	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1022	Henderlong, L.	Planing mill.	8	.....	.....	.....	60	Gas....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1023	Schroeder, E. F.	Feed mill.	2	.....	.....	.....	300	Gas....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1024	Winer, M.	Shirts and overalls.	6	19	.....	.....	60	Gas....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total	.....	46	19	.....	.....			5	.....	.....	.....

CUMBERLAND, MARION COUNTY. Population: Census, 350; estimated, 750. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 31.

1025	Duncan & Barrett.	Saw mill.	8	.....	.....	.....	200	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
1026	Gale, Wm. Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	3	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
1027	Roach-Brown Manufacturing Co.	Kitchen cabinets.	20	.....	.....	.....	300	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D. . .	Good.
	Total	.....	31	.....	.....	.....			3	.....	.....	.....

DALE, SPENCER COUNTY. Population: Census, 250; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 14.

1028	Brown, A. F. & Sons.....	Tobacco hogheads and lumber.....	6	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 2, 8
1029	Kokomoor & Wheeler.....	Planing mill.....	3	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 2, 8
1030	School, Public.....	Public school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 8
1031	Wallace Milling Co., The.....	Flour, meal and feed.....	5	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	1, 2, 8
	Total.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....

DALEVILLE, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 250; estimated, 750. Employees: 1907, 156; 1908, 223.

1032	Daleville Bakery.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	60	New	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1033	Daleville Glass Co.....	Bottles.....	185	4	.....	60	300	Gas.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1
1034	Daleville Manufacturing Co.....	Saw mill.....	18	.....	.....	60	275	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 8
1035	Daleville Tile Works.....	Drain tile.....	3	.....	.....	60	120	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	8
1036	Petrow, James.....	Planing mill.....	2	.....	.....	60	252	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1037	Hamilton Wagon & Carriage Shop.....	Wagons and carriages.....	10	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1038	School, Daleville.....	Public school.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	.....	219	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,802; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 26; 1908, 30.

1039	Crawley, E. D.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1040	Danville Gazette, The.....	News and job printing.....	3	.....	.....	57	300	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	1
1041	Danville Light, Heat & Power Co.....	Light and power.....	1	.....	.....	84	365	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	.....
1042	Danville Water Works.....	Pumping station.....	1	.....	.....	84	365	Steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1043	Garrison & Hadley.....	Planing mill.....	3	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1044	Gibbs, A. J.....	Saw mill.....	3	.....	.....	60	150	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 8
1045	Hendricks County Republican, The.....	News and job printing.....	7	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1046	Hotel Bruce.....	Hotel.....	3	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1047	L. O. F. Building.....	Lodge rooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1048	Klondike Milling Co., The.....	Flour mill.....	7	1	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1
1049	Masonic Building.....	Lodge room.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1050	Moore Building.....	Lodge room.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1051	School, Central Normal.....	School, normal college, east building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1052	School, Central Normal.....	School, normal college, west building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1053	School, Danville High.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 10
1054	School, Danville.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1055	School, Danville.....	School building.....	3	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1056	Peoples Theatre, The.....	Baking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Total.....	.....	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....

DAYTON, TIPPECANOE COUNTY. Population: Census, 400; estimated, 400. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 8.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Applied With.	General Sanitary Condi-
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1057	Lentz, M. A.	Carriage repairs.	6				60	300	Electric.				2	Good.
1058	Menelee, Frank.	Grain elevator.	2				60	300					2	Good.
	Total.		8											

DECATUR, ADAMS COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,142; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 394.

1059	Adams County Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	6	2			60	365	Gas.				1, 2, 7	Good.
1060	Anderson & Baker.	Baking and restaurant.	5				60	280			1	O. D.	8	Good.
1061	Block Cement & Roofing Co.	Cement blocks and shingles.	6	1			60	300	Steam.				1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
1062	Breuerkamp, H. H.	Flour mill.	2	1			60	300	Gas.				1, 2	Good.
1063	Burk, G. T.	Grain elevator.	4	2			60	312					5	Good.
1064	Church, M. E.	Church building.	7				66	300	Electric.				7	Fair.
1065	Coffee & Rhinehart.	Baking and restaurant.	20	2			60	60	Electric.				1, 2	Good.
1066	Conter, H. L., Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream and soft drinks.	5				84	365	Steam.		2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1067	Coppock Motor Car Co.	Motor cars.	1	1			57	New	Electric.				2	Good.
1068	Decatur City Light & Water Plant.	Light, power and water.	12	1			54	312	Electric.		1		1	Good.
1069	Decatur Daily Times.	News and job printing.	18	1			60	300	Steam.				8	Good.
1070	Decatur Democrat.	News and job printing.	4	10			60	300	Steam.		1			Good.
1071	Decatur Egg Case Co.	Heading.	27	1			60	300	Steam.					Good.
1072	Decatur Filler Co.	Egg case fillers.	20	1			60	300	Electric.		2	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1073	Decatur Furnace Co.	Furnaces, gray iron castings.	8	2			66	300	Steam.		1		1, 2, 8	Good.
1074	Decatur Packing Co.	Pork and beef packing.	4				84	365	Steam.				2	Good.
1075	Decatur Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	1				84	365	Steam.		3		1	Good.
1076	Eckman, Chas. H.	Flour mill.	7				48	300	Steam.				2, 4	Good.
1077	Erie Railroad Pumping Station.	Pumping.	1					New					1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
1078	Ft. Wayne & Springfield Railroad Co.	Power and machine shop.	5	1			48	300	Steam.					Good.
1079	Gast, Frank & Co.	Cigars.	2				48	300	Steam.					Good.
1080	Geary, W. G.	Cigars.	14				60	120	Steam.		1			Good.
1081	Haugh, Julius.	Crushed and building stone.												Good.

	Hotel Murray	Hotel	3	1	60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	5	Good.
1082	Kirsch, Peter	planing mill	30	1	60	300	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1083	Krick-Lyndal & Co	Brick and drain tile			60	300	Steam			1, 2	Good.
1084	Masonic Hall	Building rooms	15		60	90	Steam	1	O. D.	4	Good.
1085	Mayer & Spooler	Building brick	5		60	200	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
1086	Meyer & Lennhart	Saw mill	2		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 8	Good.
1087	Niblick Grain Co.	Grain elevator	5		60-72	300				1, 4, 10	Good.
1088	Peoples Bakery & Restaurant	Bakery and restaurant	3	2	60	300				3, 7	Fair.
1089	Prover's Bakery	Public school								2, 7	Good.
1090	School, Central	Parochial school								4	Good.
1091	School, St. Josephs	Public school								5	Good.
1092	School, South Ward	Public school								4	Good.
1093	School, Third Ward	Public school								4	Good.
1094	School, West Ward	Public school								4	Good.
1095	St. Mary's Church	Church								5	Good.
1096	Sethler, Chas.	Cigars	5		48	300	Steam	1	*		Good.
1097	Sovine & Martin	Drain tile			60	150				1	Good.
1098	Studebaker Building	Drain tile			48	300				5	Good.
1099	Stein, Peter	Cigars	2	1	60	300	Steam	1	+	2, 4	Good.
1100	Vancamp, A.	Grain elevator	14		60	300	Gas			1, 4	Good.
1101	Vancamp Foundry & Machine Works	Gray iron castings and repairs	25		60	300	Gas			1, 2	Good.
1102	Ward Fence Co.	Farm and ornamental fence	4	75	60	New	Electric			2	Good.
1103	Waring Glove Co., The	Cotton gloves and mittens			60	300				4, 5	Good.
1104	Boesse Opera House	Theatre								9	Good.
1105	Crystal Theatre	Moving pictures								9	Good.
1106	The Pictorium	Moving pictures								9, 10	Good.
1107	Total		290	104				16	4	5	

DUBLIN, WAYNE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,100; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

1108	School, Dublin	Public school								5	Good.
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DUGGER, SULLIVAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 800; estimated, 1,300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

1109	Anderson, Jno.	Baking	2				Gas			1, 2, 7	Good
1110	Dugger Journal, The	News and job printing	3	2			Hand				Good
1111	Dugger Opera House	Theatre								9	Good.
	Total		5	2							

DUNKIRK, JAY COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,187; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 848; 1908, 972.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. R.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
1112	Barnes, R. J. & Co.	Flour mill.	3				60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
1113	Dunkirk Lighting Co.	Light.	4				60	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
1114	Dunkirk News.	News and job printing.	7	5			59½	Gas.					Good.
1115	Indiana Glass Co.	Glass tableware	375	50	25		50	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
1116	Marling, Hart & Co.	Bottles.	450	1	35		60	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
1117	Pearl Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	1	2			20	Gas.	1			O. D.	Good.
1118	Sawyer & Co.	Baking.	3	1			60	Gas.					Good.
1119	School Building, Central.	Public school.					Public school.						Far.
1120	School Building, North.	Public school.					Public school.						Good.
1121	School Building, South.	Public school.					Public school.						Good.
1122	Star Printing House.	News and job printing.	3	1			60	Gas.				5, 10	Good.
1123	Teegarden & Skinner.	Grain elevator.	4	1			60	Gas.					Good.
1124	Zimmer & Barrenbrugge.	Baking and confectionery.	4	1			60	Gas.					Good.
	Total.		853	59	60				8				

DUNREITH, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 205; estimated, 250. Employees: 1907, 95; 1908, 4.

1125	Cope, D. J.	Grain elevator.	2				60	Gas.					Good.
1126	Terre Haute, Indpls. & Eastern Trac. Co.	Power plant.	2				60	Electric.					Good.
	Total.		4										

EARL PARK, BENTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 250; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 20.

1127	Cadwell, Barr & Co.	Grain elevator.	5	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1128	Earl Park Tile & Brick Co.	Drain tile and building brick	12	...	60	200	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1129	Flinn & Gaunt.	Grain elevator.	3	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	O. D...	4, 8	Good.
Total.			20	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

EAST CHICAGO, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,411; estimated, 8,000. Employees: 1907, 3,512; 1908, 3,253

1130	American Conduit Co.	Underground metal tubing.	40	...	60	300	Steam	1	...	O. D...	8	Good.
1131	Chicago Terminal Trans. Railroad Co.	Car and locomotive repairs.	132	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
1132	Davidson Foundry Co.	Grey iron castings	150	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1133	Famous Manufacturing Co.	Balling presses.	50	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	...	...	Good.
1134	German American Co., The	Car repairs.	18	...	60	300	Air	...	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1135	Goodman Manufacturing Co.	Coal mining machinery.	130	...	60	300	Steam	1	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1136	Grasselli Chemical Co., The	Chemicals.	500	...	60	300	Steam	10	3	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1137	Graver, Win. Tank Works.	Steel tanks	85	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1138	Green Engineering Co.	Traveling Link Grates	100	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	2, 7	Good.
1139	Interstate Iron & Steel Co.	Iron and steel bars.	771	...	60	300	Steam	11	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1140	Laskowski, A.	Baking.	1	...	60	300	Steam	1	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1141	Limbert, Geo. B. & Co.	Machine shop	17	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1142	Lish, Prouty & Abbott Co.	Saw mill.	35	...	60	300	Steam	...	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1143	Miller, L.	Baking.	3	...	60	300	Steam	...	...	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
1144	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Bar iron.	1,000	...	60	300	Steam	20	...	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1145	Transki Home Bakery	Baking.	3	...	60	New	...	...	...	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
1146	United States Metal Refining Co.	Metal refining.	215	...	60	300	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
Total.			3,250	...	...	...	...	25	36	1	...	

EATON, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,567; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 366; 1908, 364.

1147	Baur Window Glass Co.	Window glass.	175	...	48-60	200	Steam	2	...	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1148	Indiana Union Traction Co.	Power house.	6	...	72	365	S. & E.	...	...	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1149	Osborne Bros. Bakery.	Baking.	2	...	60	312	...	3	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
1150	Paragon Paper Mill.	Paper.	40	7	72	300	Steam	5	...	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1151	Western Flint Glass Co.	Bottles.	125	9	54	300	Steam	1	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
Total.			348	7	9	...	...	8	3	...	...

EDINBURG, JOHNSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,820; estimated, 2,200. Employees: 1907, 455; 1908, 376.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1152	Diamond Veneer Co.	Sawed veneer.	10				100	Steam Su.				2	Good.
1153	Dunlap & Co.	Planing mill.	5				60	Gas.					Good.
1154	Edinburg Cabinet Co.	Cabinets, sewing machines.	80				300	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1155	Edinburg Courier.	News and job printing.	2	1			312	Steam.				2	Good.
1156	Edinburg Water & Light Co.	Water and light.	3				84	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1157	I. O. O. F. Lodge Building.	Lodge rooms.											Good.
1158	K. of P. Building.	Lodge rooms.											Good.
1159	Maley, Henry & Co.	Saw and planing mill.	14				60	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1160	Martin & Cutsinger.	Saw mill and grain elevator.	15				60	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1161	Naomi Canning Co.	Vegetables.	50	60	3	5	60	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1162	School, Edinburg High.	Public school.					90	Steam.				10	Good.
1163	Union Starch & Refining Co.	Starch and glucose.	175	10			300	Steam.		10		Ins. Co.	Good.
1164	Webb, David R.	Sawed veneer.	10				60	Steam.				2	Good.
1165	Webb, David R.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
1166	Dream, The.	Moving pictures.					60	Steam.				1	Good.
1167	Star, The.	Moving pictures.										10	Good.
	Total.		366	1	3	5			10	13			

EDWARDSPORT, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 600. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 10.

1168	Edwardsport Milling Co.	Flour mill.	3				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
1169	Scales, John.	Saw mill.	7				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
	Total.		10						2			3,4,8 8	

1170	Anglide Corp., Scale Co.	Scales.	50	3	60	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1171	Baker, C. E.	Bakery.	2	50	60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	7	Good.
1172	Barber Bros.	Paper boxes.	15	28	60	300	Steam.	1		2, 8	Good.
1173	Bales & Guthrie.	Laundry.	8	13	54	300	Electric.				Good.
1174	Buescher Band Instrument Co.	Band instruments.	46		66	300	Water.			7	Good.
1175	Bunnell & Morgan.	Feed mill.	1		60	300	Electric.				Good.
1176	Chamberlain, R. S.	Bakery.	4		48	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1177	Chester, C. M.	Cigars.	27	4	54	300	Electric.				Good.
1178	Chicago Telephone Supply Co.	Telephone supplies.	150	50	54	300	Electric.				Good.
1179	Conn, C. G.	Band instruments.	226	38	60	300	Electric.				Good.
1180	Cramer & Son, W. H.	Baking.	54	6	60	300	Electric.			2, 7	Good.
1181	Davis Acetylene Co.	Acetylene apparatus.									Good.
1182	Detwiler, Wm.	Packing.	1								Good.
1183	Eagles Hall Building.	Lodge hall.			59	300	Electric.				Good.
1184	Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Co.	Brass castings.	30		60	300	Electric.				Good.
1185	Elkhart Bridge & Iron Co.	Structural work.	28		72	275	W. & S.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1186	Elkhart Bristol Board & Paper Co.	Bristol board paper.	28	20	59	300	Steam.				Good.
1187	Elkhart Carriage & Harness Co.	Carriages and harness.	150	20	60	300	Water.	2		10	Good.
1188	Elkhart City Mills.	Flour mill.	6		59	300	Steam.			1	Good.
1189	Elkhart Egg Case Co.	Wrapping paper.	18		59	300	S. E. & W.		Ins. Co.		Good.
1190	Elkhart Paper Mill.	Book paper.	40	12	53	300	Electric.				Good.
1191	Elkhart Review.	News and job printing.	11	2	59	300	Steam.		Ins. Co.	1, 8, 10	Good.
1192	Elkhart Rubber Works.	Mechanical rubber goods.	24	3	59	300	Electric.	2			Good.
1193	Elkhart Truth.	News and job printing.	20	2	48	300	Electric.				Good.
1194	Elks Temple.	Lodge hall.	5								Good.
1195	Forward, W. & C.	Foundry and machine shop.	5		59	300	Electric.				Good.
1196	Foster-Kimball Machine Co.	Turning lathes.	40		55	300	Electric.			1	Good.
1197	Garden City Tablet Co.	Printing tablets.	15	22	60	300	Electric.			7	Good.
1198	General Manufacturing Co.	Special machinery.	25		60	300	Electric.			5	Good.
1199	Golden & Gemberling.	Baking.	1								Good.
1200	Hotel Bucklin.	Hotel.									Good.
1201	Hotel Golden.	Hotel.									Good.
1202	Hotel Standard.	Hotel.	5	55	59	200	Electric.			1, 2	Good.
1203	Gossard, W. H.	Corsets.	3	34	54	300				4	Good.
1204	Grand Dispensary, The.	Proprietary medicines.	3		60	300					Good.
1205	Hall, C.	Baking.	2		60	300					Good.
1206	Hassick, A.	Baking.	3		60	300					Good.
1207	Hub Laundry.	Laundry.	8	2	59	300	S. & E.	1	O. D.	7	Good.
1208	Indiana Buggy Co.	Buggies and carriages.	86	4	60	300	Steam.			1, 8	Good.
1209	Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	Light and power.	4		84	365	S. & W.	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1210	Kelley, Edward, Foundry Co.	Foundry and machine shop.	30		60	300	Electric.	3		1	Good.
1211	Kuhlman Electric Co.	Transformers.	24		59	300	Electric.				Good.
1212	L. S. & M. S. Repair Shops.	Rebuilding locomotives.	542		32	300	Steam.		*	1	Good.
1213	L. S. & M. S. Round House.	Round house and machine shop.	152		48	300	Steam.		*		Good.

ELKHART, ELKHART COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1214	Masson, J. A.	Baking.	1				60	Electric.					Good.
1215	Menonite Publishing Co.	Catalogs and blank books.	34	18	1		59	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
1216	Miles, Dr., Medical Co.	Proprietary medicines.	58	72			55	Electric.			Ins. Co.		Good.
1217	New England Manufacturing Co.	Acetylene apparatus.	12				59	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1218	Newman-Monger Co., The	Planing Mill	25				59	Electric.					Good.
1219	Northern Indiana Brass Works.	Brass foundry.	8				51	Electric.					Good.
1220	Noyes Carriage Co.	Carriages.	75	4	1		59	Electric.					Good.
1221	Pancoast Milling Co.	Flour mill.	4				60	Electric.					Good.
1222	Paxon, C. E.	Feed mill.	1				60	New Electric.					Good.
1223	St. Joe Motor Car Co.	Automobiles.	13				59	Electric.				5	Good.
1224	Sanitary Steel Couch Co.	Steel couches.	20				60	Electric.				5	Good.
1225	School Building, Beardsley	Public school.											Good.
1226	School Building, Central	Public school.											Good.
1227	School Building, E. Elkhart.	Public school.											Good.
1228	School Building, Fifth Ward.	Public school.											Good.
1229	School Building, Fourth Ward	Public school.											Good.
1230	School Building, High	Public school.											Good.
1231	School Building, Middleburg	Public school.											Good.
1232	School Building, South Side.	Public school.											Good.
1233	School Building, Weston	Public school.											Good.
1234	Shroll, C. W.	Baking.	2				60	Electric.					Good.
1235	Sideway Mercantile Co.	Go carts.	250	103	3	5	59	Electric.				10	Good.
1236	Strubler Computing Scale Co.	Computing scales.	16				55	Electric.				10	Good.
1237	Valley Paper Co.	Wrapping and news paper.	15				59	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
1238	Wambaugh Sanitary Milk Co.	Pasteurized milk.	6				42	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1239	Winnie Bros.	Planing Mill	21				54	Steam.	1				Good.
1240	Bucklin Opera House.	Theatre.										9	Good.
Total.			2,474	545	6	5			21	2	12		

ELLETTSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, 708; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, 65; 1908, 87.

1241	Curtis, W. R.	Flour mill	2						60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
1242	Eclipse Stone Co.	Sawed stone	7						72	300	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
1243	Ellettsville-Perry Quarry Co.	Blocked stone	16						225	225	Steam	2			O. D.	2, 3, 8	Good.
1244	Graswold & Chambers	Sawed and dressed stone	18						60	250	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	3	Good.
1245	Mathews Bros.	Sawed and dressed stone	25						60	300	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1246	Perry Bros. Stone Co.	Sawed and dressed stone	13						60	300	Steam	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
1247	Stewart, Henry	Saw mill	6						60	50	Steam	1			O. D.		Good.
	Total		87									9					

ELNORA, DAVIESS COUNTY. Population: Census, 908; estimated, —. Employees: 1907, 101; 1908, 132.

1248	Effinger, Anthony	Baking	1						60	300	Gas					2, 7	Good.
1249	Elnora Elevator Co.	Grain elevator	3						60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	1	Good.
1250	Elnora Milling Co.	Flour and saw mill	5						60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
1251	Elnora Packing Co.	Vegetables	30	70	10	10			60	130	Steam	1				1, 2, 8, 10	Good.
1252	Lennon, C. M.	Grain elevator	3						60	300	Gas					1, 10	Good.
1253	School, Elnora	Public school															Good.
	Total		42	70	10	10						2					

ENGLISH, CRAWFORD COUNTY. Population: Census, 649; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, 89; 1908, 101.

1254	English Canning Co.	Vegetables	35	40					60	80	Steam	1			*	3	Good.
1255	English Milling Co.	Flour mill	4						60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
1256	English News, The	News and job printing	1	1					48	300	Gas				*		Good.
1257	English State Co.	Staves and heading	20						60	300	Steam	1				1	Good.
1258	School Building, English	Public school														5	Good.
	Total		60	41								3					

EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH COUNTY. Population: Census, 59,007; estimated, 70,000. Employees: 1907, 9,877; 1908, 12,368.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
1259	Advance Stove Works.	Stoves and ranges.	80				60	300	Steam...			1	Good.
1260	Akin & Erskine Milling Co.	Flour mill.	35				60	300	Steam...		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1261	Akin Packing Co.	Meat packing.	18				60	300	Steam...		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1262	Anchor Supply Co.	Tents, awnings, etc.	18	7			60	300	Electric.				Good.
1263	Babcock Carriage Co.	Carriages and buggies.	15				60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	8	Good.
1264	Basic Chemical Co.	Flux for foundry.	5				60	200	Steam...				Good.
1265	B. & B. Laundry.	Laundering.	6	18			60	250	Steam...		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1266	Beach & Fuller Co.	Baskets.	100	50			59	300	Steam...	3	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 4	Good.
1267	Beatty, John & Son.	Cigars.	2	1			48	300	Steam...		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1268	Becker, D. G.	Farm wagons.	20				60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	1	Good.
1269	Becker, Frank.	Machine shop.	2				48	300	Steam...	1		5	Good.
1270	Bement Building	Offices.		1								1	Good.
1271	Bement & Seitz Co.	Wholesale grocers.	41				60	300	Gas...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1272	Bernardin Bottle Cap Co.	Bottle caps and stoppers.	20	75	20		60	300	Steam...			1	Good.
1273	Bernstein, D. S.	Overalls and pants.	6	40			59	300	Electric.			1	Good.
1274	Blend, Conrad.	Cigars.	4				48	300					Good.
1275	Blount Plow Works.	Plows and cultivators.	110	2	9		60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
1276	Bockstege Furniture Co., The.	Tables.	70	2	2		60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1277	Bosse Furniture Co., The.	Kitchen cabinets and wardrobes.	85	1	4		60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
1278	Bromm & Co., A.	Wholesale confectionery.	22	1			60	300	Gas...				Good.
1279	Brose & Arnold.	Flour mill.	7				60	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1280	Brose, George.	Flour mill.	15				60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
1281	Browning Milling Co., W. A.	Corn and feed.	4	1			60	300	Steam...	2	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
1282	Browning & Son, J. F.	Coffee and spice mills.	5	2			60	300	Steam...				Good.
1283	Buchart, Joseph C.	Cigars.	10	3			48	300					Good.
1284	Buckskin Breeches Co., The.	Men's clothing.	55	200			59	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1285	Buehner Chair Co., The.	Chairs.	35	1			60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
1286	Bunker Hill Milling Co.	Flour mill.	11				60	300	Steam...	1			Good.
1287	Butts Building.	Rooming house.											Good.
1288	Caden Stone Co.	Dressed stone.	30				48-60	243	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
1289	City Crematory.	Fertilizer.	10				48	300					Good.

1290	Christian, G. P., & Bros.	6	1	60	330	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 3, 8	Good.
1291	Clayton's Brick & Clay Product Co.	25		54	60	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1292	Coca-Cola Bottling Works	5		60	300	Steam...		Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1293	Cottage Building Co., The	20		60	300	Steam...	2	O. D.		Good.
1294	Cook, F. W., Brewing Co., The	420	23	60	300	Steam...	6	Ins. Co.		Good.
1295	Courier Pub. Co.	56	4	48	300	Electric				Good.
1296	Crescent Furniture Co.	135	1	12	60	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1297	Crescent Plating Works	5		54	300	Steam sup		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1298	Crescent Stove Works	50		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 4	Good.
1299	Crown Chair Co.	40		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1300	Crown Potteries Co.	225	75	54	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	2, 8	Good.
1301	Daudistel, Henry	12	5	60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	2, 10	Good.
1302	Dean's Confectionery	1		60	300	Steam...			5	Good.
1303	Dickman Block		1						2	Good.
1304	Doering, M.	5		48	300					Good.
1305	Enterprise Couch & Mattress Co.	35	1	60	300					Good.
1306	Evans Hall									Good.
1307	Evansville Auto. Co.	15		60	300	Electric		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
1308	Evansville Book Case & Table Co.	45	1	60	300	Steam...	1		2	Good.
1309	Evansville Bottling Co.	10		60	300	Electric				Good.
1310	Evansville Brass Works	4		54	300	Steam...				Good.
1311	Evansville Brewery	32		54	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1312	Evansville Brewing Association	100		60	300	Electric	5	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1313	Evansville Broom Co.	20	7	60	70					Good.
1314	Evansville Churn Co.	4		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1315	Evansville Coffin Co.	24	5	54	300	Steam...		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 4, 10	Good.
1316	Evansville Cotton Manufacturing Co.	375	12	20	60	Electric	5	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 4, 10	Good.
1317	Evansville Demokrat, The	18		48	300	Electric				Good.
1318	Evansville Desk Co., The	60	1		300	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 10	Good.
1319	Evansville Dimension Co.	35	3	60	300	Steam...	1		1, 8	Good.
1320	Evansville Dye Works	2		60	300	Electric	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1321	Evansville Furniture Co.	125	3	60	300	Steam...			1, 2	Good.
1322	Evansville Gas Engine Works	3		54	300	Electric				Good.
1323	Evansville Gas Works	65		60-54	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1324	Evansville Gas & Electric Light Co.	11		70	365	Steam...	4	Ins. Co.		Good.
1325	Evansville Glass Co.	500	100	50	60	Steam...	3	Ins. Co.		Good.
1326	Evansville Ice & Cold Storage Co.	35		54-60	300	S. & E.	9	Ins. Co.		Good.
1327	Evansville Mirror & Beveling Co.	30	1	60-54	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1328	Evansville Oil Co.	11		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. *		Good.
1329	Evansville Overall Co.	5	50	60	300	Electric				Good.
1330	Evansville Packing Co.	83	1	60	300	Steam...	4	Ins. Co.		Good.
1331	Evansville Press, The	12		43	300	Electric				Good.
1332	Evansville Pure Milk Co.	18	1	60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
1333	Evansville Sand & Gravel Co.	20		60	200	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1334	Evansville S. Ind. Trac. Co.	12		70	365	Steam...	5	Ins. Co.		Good.
1335	Evansville S. Ind. Trac. Co.	36		60	300	Electric			1	Good.
1336	Evansville Stove Works	50	1	48-60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.

EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Males.		Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			14 and 16.	Females.										
1337	Evansville & T. H. R. R. Shops.	Car shops and repairs.	275	1			54	300	Steam...	2			1	Good.
1338	Evansville Tool Works.	Edge tools, hammers, etc.	130	3			60	300	Steam...	3			1, 10	Good.
1339	Evansville Trunk Co.	Trunks.	30	2			60	300	Steam...	1			1	Good.
1340	Evansville Veneer Co.	Veneer.	85	1	6		60	300	Steam...	3				Good.
1341	Evansville Water Works.	Pumping station.	17				56	365	Steam...		3		1, 2, 10	Good.
1342	Evansville Wooden Mill Co.	Woolen goods.	60	115	1	1	60	300	Steam...	2			10	Good.
1343	Fellcock Auto. & Manufacturing Co.	Auto. specialties and veneered rolls.	20		4		58	300	Steam...	1			1	Good.
1344	Fendrich, H.	Cigars.	45	613			48	175	Steam...	1				Good.
1345	First Ave. B. & Tile Co.	Building brick and drain tile.	35	1			60	300	Gas.	1			1	Good.
1346	Flickner, J. O.	Harness and horse collars.	40				72	300	Steam...	2			2, 7	Good.
1347	Funke Sons, Ferdinand.	Wrapping paper.	15				60	300	Steam...	2			1	Good.
1348	Fowler, Dick & Walker.	Department store.	40	45			60	300	Steam...	1				Good.
1349	Gebhart, F. J.	Baking.	3				60	300	Steam...	2				Good.
1350	Globe Handle Co., The.	D. handles.	8				60	300	Steam...					Good.
1351	Globe Furniture Co., The.	Sideboards and suites.	100	1			60	300	Steam...					Good.
1352	Goerges, Otto.	Cigars.	8	4			48	300	Electric.				1, 4	Good.
1353	Grocers' Chemical Works.	Baking powder and extracts.	6				46	300	Electric.					Good.
1354	Groeninger, J. J., The.	Galvanized iron and tin work.	8	1			54	300	Steam...	1		*	1	Good.
1355	Grote Manufacturing Co.	Elevators and hot water heaters.	60	2			60	300	Electric.					Good.
1356	Haase, Conrad.	Mattresses and lounges.	10	20			60	300	Steam...	1			7	Good.
1357	Hartig-Becker Plow Co.	Plows.	20				60	300	Electric.					Good.
1358	Hartman, Chas.	Bakery.	6	1			54	312	Electric.					Good.
1359	Hartman, Fred.	Bakery.	4											Good.
1360	Hartmetz Building.	Offices and lodge rooms.					60	300	Steam...	1				Good.
1361	Hauserman, C. J.	Sausage, lard, etc.	26				60	300	Steam...	1			1, 8	Good.
1362	Healey, P.	Brass goods.	85	1			60	300	Steam...	2				Good.
1363	Heilmann Machine Works, The.	Engines, boilers, etc.	35				52	300	Steam...	1				Good.
1364	Helfrich Lumber Manufacturing Co., The.	Saw mill.	18	6			60	300	Steam...	2			1, 2	Good.
1365	Hearn & Speck Co.	Confectionery.	500	50	18		60	300	Steam...	1			1, 10	Good.
1366	Hercules Buggy Co., The.	Buggies and spring wagons.	3	2			60	312	Electric.					Good.
1367	Herman, J.	Confectionery.	100				60	300	Steam...	6				Good.
1368	Hermann, H., The.	Dimension stock.	75				60	300	Steam...	5				Good.
1369	Hermann, H., The.	Saw mill.												Good.

1370	Hohenstein Hartmetz Furniture Co.,	18	...	60	300	Electric.	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1371	Holt & Brandon Ice & Cold Storage Co.	30	...	84	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1372	Holtz Co., F., The	28	...	54	300	Steam.	1	*	1	Good.
1373	Hoosier Storage Battery Co.	25	4	60	New	Electric.			5	Good.
1374	Hotel Acme								5	Good.
1375	Hotel Imperial								5	Good.
1376	Hotel building								5	Good.
1377	Hotel Lottie								5	Good.
1378	Hotel Richmond								5	Bad.
1379	Hotel Rustin								5	Good.
1380	Hotel St. Cloud								5	Bad.
1381	Hotel St. George								5	Good.
1382	Hotel New Vendome								5	Good.
1383	Hotel Wellington	8	1	60	300	Steam.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1384	Hunt & Co., M. A.	30	12	60	300	Gas.	3			Good.
1385	Inglehart Bros.	1		60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
1386	Illinois Central Railroad Shops	55		50	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1387	Indiana Canning Co.	40	140	60	130	Steam.				Good.
1388	Indiana Collar Co.	10		60	300	Electric.				Good.
1389	Indiana Concrete Co.	3		48-54	160	New			4	Good.
1390	Indiana Coopers Co.	25		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1391	Indiana Furniture Co.	75	6	60	162	Electric.				Good.
1392	Indiana Shoe Co., The	35	25	54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1393	Indiana Stove Works	135	1	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1394	Indiana Tie Co.	30		60	300	Electric.				Good.
1395	Indiana Refining Co.	4		60	300	Electric.			2	Good.
1396	Journal Job Printing Co.	15	5	48	300	Electric.			5	Good.
1397	Journal-News Block							O. D.	1, 8, 10	Good.
1398	Journal-News Co., The	43	4	48	300	S. & E.	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1399	Karges Furniture Co., The	130	1	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1400	Karges Wagon Co.	40	8	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1401	Keller Crescent Printing	45	35	54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
1402	Kirkpatrick, John	4	2	48	300	Electric.				Good.
1403	Klein, Philip	6		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1404	Koenemann, Rehl & Co.	9	1	48	300	Electric.		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1405	Kohnoor Laundry	10	30	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	2, 7	Good.
1406	Kremer, Jos. A.	4		60	300	Electric.			1	Good.
1407	Lannert Manufacturing Co.	12	1	60	300	Electric.			2	Good.
1408	Legmann Printing Co.	13	4	48	312	Electric.				Good.
1409	Lehnhard & Neiert	17	3	60	300	Electric.				Good.
1410	Lehnhard & Neiert	4		60	100	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 10	Good.
1411	Lincoln Cotton Mill Co., The	70	210	59	300	Electric.				Good.
1412	Lindenschmidt Co., The	8	2	48	300	Electric.				Good.
1413	Little Blackwood Cigar Co.	8		48	300				2	Good.
1414	Lohmeyer, L. F.	1		48	300					Good.
1415	McCorkle, Jno. S.	11	1	54	300	Electric.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1416	McPerson & Foster Co., The	60	3	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
1417	M ₃ net Laundry	7	25	60	312	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.

EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Males.		Females.					Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.											
1418	Maley Lumber Co., Henry.	Saw mill.	80				60	New	Steam...	2			1	Good.	
1419	Maley & Wertz.	Saw mill.	50	1			60	300	Steam...	3			1	Good.	
1420	Mechanics Planing Mill.	Planing mill.	26				54	300	Steam...	1			1	Good.	
1421	Melzer Bros.	Laundry soap.	15	3			57	270	Steam...	2				Good.	
1422	Mesker Co., Geo. L.	Architectural iron work.	195	3	1		60	300	S. & E.	2			1, 10	Good.	
1423	Metal Furniture Co., The.	Metal beds.	30	1			60	300	S. & E.	2			8	Good.	
1424	Miller Co., Eli D.	Folding beds.	80	1	6		60	300	Steam...	1				Good.	
1425	Miller, Fred.	Bakery and confectionery.	30	8			60	300	Electric.					Good.	
1426	Morgan & Babcock.	Artificial ice and electric lights.	6				84	200	Steam...	3			1, 2	Good.	
1427	Myer, A.	Baking.	1				60	300	Steam...				1, 2	Good.	
1428	National Biscuit Co.	Baking.	56	24	1		57	300	Steam...	1			1, 2, 10	Good.	
1429	National Pottery Co., The.	Sanitary earthenware.	60	1			60	300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co. *	Good.	
1430	Nenneker & Crawley Machine Co.	Machine shop.	4				60	200	Electric.				1, 2	Good.	
1431	Never-Split Seat Co.	Closet seats.	55	1	5		60	300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.	
1432	New Imperial Laundry Co.	Laundrying.	6	18			55	300	Steam...				Ins. Co.	Good.	
1433	Newton Kelsay.	Hames.	105	20			60	300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.	
1434	New York Dimension Supply Co.	Dimension stock.	60		8		60	300	Steam sup.				Ins. Co.	Good.	
1435	Pasons & Scoville Co.	Wholesale grocers.	16	4			60	300	Electric.				2	Good.	
1436	Pearl Steam Laundry.	Laundrying.	15	60			58	300	Steam...	1			2, 10	Good.	
1437	Peerless Tank & Seat Co.	Plumbers wood work.	60				60	300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.	
1438	Peiz, Wm.	Boilers and tanks.	10				54	300	Steam...	1	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
1439	Peerless Laundry, The.	Laundrying.	6	15			58	300	Steam...	1			O. D.	1, 8	Good.
1440	Phoenix Flour Mill.	Flour mill.	20	2			60-72	300	Steam...	2			O. D.	1, 8, 10	Good.
1441	Ragan Bros.	Wholesale grocers.	47	3			60	300	Electric.				Ins. Co.	1, 4, 10	Good.
1442	Rastatter, Julius.	Baking.	12				60	300	Electric.						Good.
1443	Rechtin, Theodore E.	Planing mill.	25				45	300	Electric.				2, 7	Good.	
1444	Redding Carving Works, P. H.	Spindle carvings.	40		4		60	300	Steam sup.				1, 4	Good.	
1445	Riesz, John.	Cigars.	1				48	300	Steam...				2	Good.	
1446	Reitz Sons Co., Clemens.	Saw mill.	60				60	300	Steam...				1, 8	Good.	
1447	Reitz & Sons, John A.	Saw mill.	75	2			60	216	Steam...	3	1		O. D.	4, 8	Good.
1448	Rosenthal-Kuebler Printing Co.	Job printing and book binding.	18				48	300	Electric.						Good.
1449	St. George Hotel Laundry.	Laundrying.	6	6			60	300	Steam...	2			O. D.		Good.
1450	Schelosky Table Co.	Tables.	25				60	300	Steam...	1			O. D. *	4	Good.

1451	Schnute, Holtzmann Co.	Planing mill.	30		54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
1452	School, Assumption	Parochial school building								Good.
1453	School, Baker Ave., No. 1	Public school building							10	Good.
1454	School, Baker Ave., No. 2	Public school building							5	Good.
1455	School, Baker Ave., No. 3	Public school building								Good.
1456	School, Blankenburg	Public school building							10	Good.
1457	School, Campbell St.	Public school building								Good.
1458	School, Canal St.	Public school building								Good.
1459	School, Centennial	Public school building								Good.
1460	School, Chandler St.	Public school building							10	Good.
1461	School, Chestnut St., No. 1	Public school building							4, 10	Good.
1462	School, Chestnut St., No. 2	Public school building								Good.
1463	School, Clark St.	Public school building							10	Good.
1464	School, Columbia St.	Public school building								Good.
1465	School, Delaware St.	Public school building							10	Good.
1466	School, Fulton Ave.	Public school building							5	Good.
1467	School, Governor St.	Public school building							5	Good.
1468	School, High	Public school building								Good.
1469	School, Lutheran	Parochial school building								Good.
1470	School, High	Manual training building							10	Good.
1471	School, St. Marrens	Parochial school building								Good.
1472	School, Sisters St., Anthony's	Parochial school building								Good.
1473	School, St. Josephs	Parochial school building								Good.
1474	School, Third Ave.	Public school building								Good.
1475	School, Trinity	Parochial school building							10	Good.
1476	School, Twelfth Ave	Public school building								Good.
1477	Schroeder Headlight Co	Locomotive headlights	100	2	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 10
1478	Schultz, C. E.	Cigars.	13	3	48	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
1479	Schultz & Waltman Co.	Planing mill.	40	2	54	300	Electric.			Good.
1480	Single Center Buggy Co.	Buggies and wagons.	20		60	300	Electric.			Good.
1481	Small & Co., W. H.	Grain elevator	6		60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
1482	Smith Chair Co., E. Q.	Chairs	35	1	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
1483	Smith Chair Co., E. Q.	Chairs	13	3	60	300	Steam.	2	O. D.	1, 8
1484	Smith Hoe & Tool Co., John C.	Hoes, picks and tools	21		54	300	Steam.	1		2
1485	Smokeless Fuel & Fertilizer Co., The.	Fertilizer			60	300	Steam.		4	Good.
1486	Southern Mattress & Lounge Co.	Mattresses.	6	1	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
1487	Southern Stove Works	Stoves	150	2	48	300	Electric.			Good.
1488	Southern Sweat Pad Co.	Sweat pads	3	18	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
1489	Southern Broom Manufacturing Co.	Brooms.	155	45	7	60	300	Steam.	2	Good.
1490	Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane	Hospital for insane.	60	50	84	365	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 5
1491	Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane	Hospital building.								Good.
1492	Specialty Furniture Co	Furniture	110	2	60	300	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	1
1493	Standard Brick Manufacturing Co., The	Common building brick No. 1	40		60	275	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
1494	Standard Brick Manufacturing Co., The	Common building brick No. 2	25	2	54	180	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 10
1495	Standard Chair Co., The.	Chairs.	22	2	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	10
1496	Standard Oil Co.	Distributing station	33		48-60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
1497	Stern Stock Co.	Candy	12	1	60	300	Steam.		7	Good.
1498	Stoltz-Schmitt Furniture Co	Bedroom suites and chiffoniers.	70	6	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	10

EVANSVILLE, VANDERBURGH COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Horizontal Tublar.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1499	Strickler, Henry.....	2	6				60	Electric..				2	Good.
1500	Temple & Co.....		4	11	2		60	Steam sup	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
1501	Thompson, Thayer & McGowen.....		50	1			60	Steam...					Good.
1502	Torian & Barbour Hat Co.....		15	1			60	Electric..				1, 2	Good.
1503	Tucker, W. L.....		7	7	1	2	50	Electric..	1		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
1504	Uhl Pottery Co.....		35	2	1		54	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1505	Uhl Elevator, The.....		10				60	Steam...	1				Good.
1506	United States Furniture Co., The.....		75	1	9		60	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
1507	Von Behren Manufacturing Co.....		70	1			60	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1508	Vulcan Plow Co., The.....		110				54	Steam...					Good.
1509	Weyer, John W.....		8				48	300					Good.
1510	White Swan Laundry, The.....		18	50	2		60	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1511	Wichel, Louis A.....		4				60	300			O. D.	8	Good.
1512	Wittekindt, A. A.....		20				54	Steam...	1				Good.
1513	World Furniture Co., The.....		63		2		60	New	2		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
1514	Young & Ousinger.....		25	1			60	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1515	Y. M. C. A. Association.....												Good.
1516	Theatre, Bijou.....											9	Good.
1517	Theatre, Grand, The.....											9, 10	Good.
1518	Theatre, Majestic, The.....											9, 10	Good.
1519	Theatre, Peoples, The.....												Good.
Total.....			9,384	2,511	292	181			192	22	2		

FAIRLAND, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 515; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 40; 1908, 46.

1520	Arbuckle, F. M.	Saw and tile mill	3	20	60	500	Steam...	1	O. D.	8	Good.
1521	Libby, McNeill & Libby	Vegetables	18	20	60	60	Steam...	2	O. D.	8	Good.
1522	Nading Mill & Grain Co.	Grain elevator	1		60	300	Gas			1, 2	Good.
1523	Weaver, W. B.	Planing and feed mill	2		60	300	Gas			2	Good.
1524	Williams Grain Co., W. E.	Grain elevator	2		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
Total			26	20				4			

FAIRMOUNT, GRANT COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,205; estimated, 3,500. Employees: 1907, 167; 1908, 217.

1525	Ackerman, V.	Baking	3		60	312	Steam	3	Ins. Co.	7	Fair.
1526	Central Indiana Lighting Co.	Electric lights	3		54	365					Good.
1527	City Steam Bakery	Baking	2		60	312					Good.
1528	Fairmount Grain Co.	Grain elevator	3		60	300	Steam	1	*		Good.
1529	Fairmount Water Works	Pumping station	3		84	365	Steam	2	O. D.	8	Good.
1530	Merritt, Braunum & Bevington Co.	Planing mill			60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 3	Good.
1531	Snyder Preserve Co., T. A.	Chile sauce	45	146	60	60	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
1532	Ulrey, A. A. & Co.	Flour mill	7	1	60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	10	Good.
1533	School Academy	Public school building								5	Good.
1534	School, Fairmount High	Public school building								4	Good.
1535	School, South Building	Public school building								4	Good.
1536	School, North Building	Public school building								4	Good.
Total			66	147	1	3		10			

FARMERSBURG, SULLIVAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 10.

1537	Brunker's Hall	Theatre and entertainments								9	Good.
1538	Cushman, C. C.	Baking	2		60	312	Gas			1, 2, 7	Good.
1539	Lash Flour Mills, F. B.	Flour mill	5		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
1540	Modern Woodmen Hall	Lodge rooms								5	Good.
1541	Torr Electric Light Co.	Electric lights	3		72	365	Steam	1	O. D.	8	Good.
Total			10					2			

FARMLAND, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 870; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, 30; 1908, 12.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
1542	Farmland City Flour Mill	Flour mill	2				60	300	Gas					1	Good.
1543	Farmland Register, The	News and job printing	1	2			48	312	Gas					3	Good.
1144	Goodrich Bros	Grain elevator	2				60	300	Gas					2	Good.
1545	Randolph County Enterprise, The	News and job printing	2	1			48	300	Gas					1, 3	Good.
1546	Watson Bakery	Baking	2				60	312	Gas					1, 3	Good.
	Total		9	3											

FERDINAND, DUBOIS COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 53.

1547	Bolte & Son, Benj.	Heading, flooring and grill work.	6	60	150	Steam....	1	...	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1548	Ferdinand Brewing Co.	Beer and pop.	3	60	300	Steam....	1	...	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1549	Ferdinand Electric Light Co.	Planing mill and electric light.	7	60	300	Steam....	1	...	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1550	Kittens, Jos. F.	Foundry and machine shop.	21	60	300	Steam....	...	1	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1551	Muller & Sons, Peter.	Flour mill.	4	60	300	Steam....	1	...	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1552	Pitts, Samuel.	Saw mill.	10	60	150	Steam....	...	1	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
1553	Weyer & Co., John.	Machine shop.	2	60	200	Steam....	1	...	...	...	O. D....	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total.		53	...	...		5	...	2	...			

FORT BRANCH, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 849; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, 72; 1908, 30

1554	Evansville & Southern Ind. Traction Co.	Power plant.	8		96	365	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1555	Fort Branch Electric Light & Power Co.	Electric light and power.	3		77	365	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
1556	Fort Branch Milling Co.	Flour mill.	6	1	300	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
1557	Lintz Bros.	Foundry and machine shop.	5		60	300	S. & E.		1	1, 8	Good.
1558	Polk Clay Co., The	Drain tile.	5		60	150	Steam sup.				Good.
1558½	Pure Food Bakery	Baking.	2		60	300				10	Good.
1559	School, Ft. Branch	Public school building, No. 1.								10	Good.
1560	School, Ft. Branch	Public school building, No. 2.								10	Good.
Total.			29	1				2	3	1	

FOTRVILLE, HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,006; estimated, 1,450. Employees: 1907, 65; 1908, 60.

1561	Adams, H. S.	Saw and planing mill.	25		60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1562	Fortville Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	2		60	300	Electric.			2	Good.
1563	Fortville Tribune.	News and job printing.	2		48	300	Gas.				Good.
1564	Gressel Chemical Co.	Silicate of soda.	25		60	300	Steam.	2	*		Good.
1565	K. of P. Lodge Building.	Lodge rooms.									Good.
1566	McComas, J. A.	Flour mill.	2		60	300	Gas.			2	Good.
1567	Monroe & Denney	Baking.	2		60	300	Gas.			2, 7	Good.
1568	School, Fortville	Public school building.									Good.
1569	Wiseheart & Son Bakery	Baking.	2		60	300					Good.
Total.			60					4			

FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 45,115; estimated, 60,000. Employees: 1907, 11,880; 1908, 12,158.

1570	Adams-Taylor Machine Co.	Machine shop.	3		60	312	Gas.			1	Good.
1571	Aldine Block.	Lodge purposes and lodging.									Good.
1572	Anthony Wayne Club, The	Club rooms and dance hall.								5	Good.
1573	App, M. Building	Lodge purposes.	20	18	57	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
1574	Archer Printing Co.	Job printing.	6		72	170	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.		Good.
1575	Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	3		60	300	Gas.			1, 2	Good.
1576	Anti Borax Compound Co.	Welding compound.	20	3	48	300					Good.
1577	Baker, A. C. & Bro	Cigars.	8		60	300				4	Good.
1578	Baker, B. H.	Carriage repairs.									Good.
1579	Bank Block.	Lodge and office rooms.	10	25	54	312	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
1580	Banner Laundering Co.	Laundering.	1,050		60	300	S. & E.	14	Ins. Co.		Good.
1581	Bass Foundry & Machine Shop.	Boilers, engines, etc.									Good.

FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Horizontal Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1582	Berghoff Brewing Co.	Beer.	66	...	...	...	54	312	Steam.	3	...	...	10	Good.
1583	Cooney Payer Cigar Co.	Cigars.	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1584	Bibb Hoop Co.	Hoops.	35	...	...	...	60	180	Steam.	2	...	...	...	Good.
1585	Bicknese Building, F. C.	Tenement building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Good.
1586	Biewend, Mrs. C. N.	Tenement building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4, 5	Good.
1587	Bider, S. D.	Coopers trusses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1588	Blase Building.	Lodging.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1589	Blase, Mrs. Wilhelmina.	Flats.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1590	Blase Manufacturing Co., No. 1.	Canvas gloves.	10	165	...	...	60	270	Gas.	...	...	...	1, 10	Good.
1591	Boss Manufacturing Co., No. 2.	Cotton gloves.	4	75	...	...	60	350	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
1592	Bothner, John G.	Lodge rooms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1593	Bowser & Co., S. F.	Oil tanks and pumps.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1594	Brand Restaurant.	Boarding and lodging.	350	26	...	...	60	300	S. & E.	3	...	...	...	Good.
1595	Breen, Wm.	Lodging and living rooms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1596	Brunswick Hotel.	Rooming.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1597	Catholic Library Hall.	Socials.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1598	Centifra Brewing Co.	Beer.	54	...	...	...	54	300	Steam.	3	...	...	...	Good.
1599	Central Foundry Co.	Gray iron castings.	25	...	...	...	60	300	Steam.	1	...	...	1, 8	Good.
1600	Chawvey Bros.	Carriages and general repairs.	8	...	...	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1601	Chicago Newspaper Union.	News publishing.	23	1	...	...	48	300	Steam.	1	...	...	1, 4, 10	Good.
1602	Chicago Rug Factory.	Rugs.	7	1	...	...	60	300	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
1603	Citizens Band Hall.	Band practice.	...	...	...	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1604	City Carriage Works, No. 1.	Painting and trimming.	8	...	...	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	4, 10	Good.
1605	City Carriage Works, No. 2.	Carriages and buggies.	10	...	...	...	60	300	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
1606	Columbia Candy Kitchen.	Confectionery.	1	1	...	...	60	312	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1607	Coverdale & Archer.	Apartment and grocery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1608	Craig Biscuit Co.	Crackers and cakes.	22	25	...	...	60	300	Steam.	1	...	...	...	Good.
1609	Dennitser & Gerte.	Apartments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1610	Dedier, F. X.	Apartments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
1611	Dehm Building.	Lodge rooms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4, 10	Good.
1612	Deister Concentrator Co.	Ore concentrators.	10	1	...	...	55	300	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
1613	Del Rio Cigar Co.	Cigars.	6	...	...	...	48	300	...	...	...	...	2, 4	Good.
1614	Dreier, Wm. H.	Lodging house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.

1615	Eagle Steam Laundry.....	Laundring.....	8	14		60	300	Steam.	1			O. D.	8	Good
1616	East Columbia Machine Works.	Machine shop.....	10			60	80	Electric.					1, 2	Good
1617	Eckerts Cigar Factory.....	Cigars.....	86		1	48	300	Steam.	2	1		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good
1618	Eckert Packing Co.....	Pork and beef packers.				50	300	Steam.						Good
1619	Economy Glove Co.....	Cotton gloves.....	6	84		54	300	Gas.					1, 4	Good
1620	Economy Motor Buggy Co.	Motor buggies.....	43	4		55	200	Gas.					2	Good
1621	Ehrmann, Chas.....	Wagons and carriages.	5			60	300						10	Good
1622	Elektron Building.....	Business college.....											10	Good
1623	Emmanuel Lutheran Church.	Church.....		8		60	300	Gas.					1	Good
1624	Empire Box Co.....	Cigar boxes.....	4										5	Good
1625	Emporium, The.....	General store and dance hall.											1, 2, 8	Good
1626	Engineering Co., The.....	Structural and ornamental iron.	11			60	60	Steam.		1		O. D.	5	Good
1627	Eureka Hall.....	Lodge purposes.....												Good
1628	Ewing Hall.....	Armory.....											4	Good
1629	Feichter, Jacob.....	Lodging and boarding.												Good
1630	Field, Sam'l.....	Apartment.												Good
1631	First Presbyterian Church.	Church and parish house.				60	300	Gas.					1	Good
1632	Fishback Plaster Co.....	Wall plaster.....	6										5	Good
1633	Flick Building.....	Lodge purposes.....											5, 10	Good
1634	Foellinger Block.....	Apartment house.....											1	Good
1635	Ft. Wayne Box Co.....	Paper boxes.....	21	53	1	57-60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good
1636	Ft. Wayne Builders' Supply Co.	Planning mill.....	20			54	300	Steam.				Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good
1637	Ft. Wayne Corrugated Paper Co.	Factory building.....												Good
1638	Ft. Wayne Electric Works.....	Electrical apparatus.....	694	108	13	55	300	S. & E.		8		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good
1639	Ft. Wayne Foundry & Machine Co. .2	Gas engines, etc.....	75			60	300	Gas.	2	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 8	Good
1640	Ft. Wayne Gas Co.....	Artificial gas.....	21			70-84	365	Steam.	1			O. D.		Good
1641	Ft. Wayne Handle Co.....	Handles.....	18			60	300	E., G. E.						Good
1642	Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.	Publishing.....	36	4		48	312	Steam.						Good
1643	Ft. Wayne Lumber Co.....	Planning mill.....	10			54	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good
1644	Ft. Wayne Lutheran Hospital.	Hospital.....											5	Good
1645	Ft. Wayne Orphan Home, The.	Orphans' home.....				57	300	Electric.						Good
1646	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Printing and lithographing.	56	27	4	57	New	Electric.					1, 2	Good
1647	Ft. Wayne Refrigerator Co.	Refrigerators.....	12			60	300	Electric.					4, 5	Good
1648	Ft. Wayne Rescue Mission.	Lodging.....										Ins. Co.	2	Good
1649	Ft. Wayne Rolling Mill Co.....	Bar iron.....	550	2		48-72	275	S. & E.		9				Good
1650	Ft. Wayne Rug Factory.....	Rugs.....	6			60	300	Gas.						Good
1651	Ft. Wayne Saddlery Co.....	Saddlery.....	10	2		60	300	Electric.					1, 2	Good
1652	Ft. Wayne Special Furniture Co.	Furniture.....	7			60	300	Electric.						Good
1653	Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Co.	Power and light.....	28			84	365	Steam.		10		Ins. Co.	2	Good
1654	Ft. Wayne Wind Mill Co.....	Windmills.....	25	1		57	300	G. & E.						Good
1655	Foster Co., S. M.....	Shirt waists.....	9	200		54	300	Electric.				Ins. Co.	1	Good
1656	Frank, Henry.....	Planing mill.....	15			54	300	Steam.	1					Good
1657	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods.....	10	20		60	312	Electric.					2, 10	Good
1658	Freiburger S. & Bro.	Leather gloves and mittens.	10			48	300	Electric.					1, 4	Good
1659	Freiburger Hardware Co.	Furnaces and sheet metal goods.	12	25		54	300	Electric.					2	Good
1660	Friday, Mrs. Sarah.....	Lodge purposes.....	8											Good
1661	Gaunt, F. G., Manufacturing Co.	Automatic feeders.....	7			60	300	Electric.					1, 2	Good

FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1662	Geaks, Wm., Stone Yard.	Cut stone contractor.	20			48-59	Electric.				1	Good.
1663	Geller, W. F.	Baking and ice cream.	7			60	Electric.				1, 2, 7	Good.
1664	Geller, Theo. H.	Baking.	1			60	Electric.				2, 7	Good.
1665	General Electric Co.	Electric lamps.	40	435		55	E. & S.		2	Ins. Co.	1, 4, 10	Good.
1666	Gilmartin, Ed. & Son.	Planing mill.	18			60	Gas.				1, 10	Good.
1667	Globe Mills.	Flour mill.	6			60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
1668	Globe Printing Co.	Job printing.	12	7		54	Electric.				2, 10	Good.
1669	Gruber, Frank J.	Cigars.	20	2		300	Steam.	1		*	1	Good.
1670	Gruber, Frank.	Boilers and repairs.	10			60	Steam.				7	Good.
1671	Guttermuth, B.	Baking.	2	1		60	Gas.					Good.
1672	Haberkorn, Engine Co.	Engines.	19	2		312	Gas.				1, 4, 7	Good.
1673	Haffner's Star Bakery.	Baking.									5	Good.
1674	Hamilton Block.	Apartment and rooming.									5	Good.
1675	Hamilton House.	Boarding and lodging.	17			60	E. & G.				2	Good.
1676	Hanna-Breckinridge Co.	Second hand machinery.	5			60	Steam.		1	O. D.	2, 8	Good.
1677	Harden, W. E.	Gray iron castings.									5	Good.
1678	Harmony Lodge Building.	Lodge purposes.	23	7		48						Good.
1679	Hazard, Al.	Cigars.	4	3		59	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	7	Good.
1680	Heit Candy Co.	Confectionery.	30	28		60	Electric.				5	Good.
1681	Heit, Miller, Lau Co.	Confectionery.	3			60	Steam.				1, 4	Good.
1682	Helme Block.	Apartment house.	8			60	Steam.	1		*	1	Good.
1683	Helme, Herman.	Planing mill and furniture.									5	Good.
1684	Hilker Bros.	Apartments.	8			60	Steam.				1	Good.
1685	Hoagland, The.	Planing and saw mill.				60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 4, 10	Good.
1686	Hoffman Bros. Co.	Apartment house.	50			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1687	Hoffman Bros. Co. Annex.	Veneers and lumber.	6			60	Electric.				5	Good.
1688	Hoffman Bros. Co.	Veneers.	1	1		60	Electric.				2	Good.
1689	Hoffman House.	Rooming.	12	60		51	Electric.				1, 10	Good.
1690	Home Bakery.	Baking.	50			60	Steam.	1		O. D.	2, 4, 8	Good.
1691	Hoosier Manufacturing Co.	Overalls and duck clothing.									8	Good.
1692	Hope Hospital.	Hospital.									5	Good.
1693	Horton Manufacturing Co.	Washing machines.										Good.
1694	Hotel Arlington.	Hotel.										Good.

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FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.		Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Vertical and F. B.		
1743	National Handle Co.....	Handles.....	30	2		60	Steam...	1		1	Good.
1744	News Publishing Co., The	Newspaper.....	30			48	Electric...			1, 2	Good.
1745	Noble Hoop Co.....	Hoops.....	45			60	Steam...	2		1	Good.
1746	Noble Machine Co.....	Copperage machinery	35	10		60	Steam...	1		4, 5	Good.
1747	Ober, Sophie.....	Lodging house.....								4, 5	Good.
1748	Old Fort Saloon.....	Lodging.....									Good.
1749	Ortman, H. W.....	Cigars.....	20	3		48	Steam...	4		1, 8	Good.
1750	Packard Co., The.....	Pianos and organs.....	275			55	Steam...				Good.
1751	Page Printing Co.....	Job printing.....	5			48	Gas.....	300		1, 10	Good.
1752	Paragon Manufacturing Co.	Shirt waists.....	7	105		57	Electric			5	Good.
1753	Patton & Pfeifer.....	Lodging.....						2			Good.
1754	Paul Manufacturing Co.....	Wood pulleys and furniture.	50			60	Steam...				Good.
1755	Peerless Manufacturing Co.	Washing machines.....								4, 5	Good.
1756	Peerless Restaurant.....	Lodging house.....								1	Good.
1757	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	General repairs.....	995			60	S. & E.	11			Good.
1758	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	Round house and coal wharf.	206			72	E. & S.	2			Good.
1759	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	Repairs.....	360			60	Air.....				Good.
1760	Pennsylvania R. R. East Car Shops.	Pumping.....	2			84	Steam...	2			Good.
1761	Peoples Store, The.....	Department store.....	30	45		50	Gas.....			1, 3	Good.
1762	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Bread, cakes and crackers	84	50		60	Steam...	1			Good.
1763	Perrine-Armstrong Co.	Saw mill.....	80	1		54	Steam...	2		5	Good.
1764	Pfeiffer, John M.....	Lodging and cigar factory									Good.
1765	Pfeiffer, John M.....	Cigars.....	7	1	1	48					Good.
1766	Pidgeon, C. T. Millinery Co	Millinery.....	8	75							Good.
1767	Prixey-Long Block.....	Store and offices.....								5	Good.
1768	Princess Manufacturing Co.	Men's working shirts.....	5	40		54	Electric			1, 2	Good.
1769	Rabe Building.....	Tenement and offices.....								5	Good.
1770	Rashtetter, Louis & Son.....	Buggy bows and bent wood work.	25			60	Steam...	2			Good.
1771	Rhinesmith & Simonson.	Sash and doors.....	50			60	Steam...	2			Good.
1772	Rodabaugh, John F.....	Lodging house.....								4, 5	Good.
1773	Ruede Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods and carpets.	55	57		60				2, 10	Good.
1774	St. Johns Evangelical Church	Church.....									Good.
1775	St. Josephs Hospital.....	Hospital, church and convent.								4, 5, 8	Good.

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FORT WAYNE, ALLEN COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Males.		Females.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.										
1824	Vazantos, John.....	Confectionery.....	6	1		60	300	Electric				1, 2	Good.	
1825	Vienna Steam Bakery.....	Baking.....	9	1		60	312	Electric				7	Good.	
1826	Volland Milling Co.....	Flour mill.....	5			60	300	Electric				1, 4	Good.	
1827	Vordemark Building.....	Apartment house.....										5	Good.	
1828	Wabash R. R. Co.....	General repairs.....	575			60	300	Steam...	6		2	*	Good.	
1829	Wallace-Undersmith Hoist Co.....	Concrete machinery.....	16			60	150	Gas.....				1, 10	Good.	
1830	Wayne Knitting Mills.....	Knit goods.....	538	726	130	55	300	Electric					Good.	
1831	Wayne Knitting Mills.....	Mending.....	3	48	6	55	300						Good.	
1832	Wayne Manufacturing Co.....	Soft drinks.....	8			60	New	Steam...			1	*	Good.	
1833	Wayne Muslin Underwear Co.....	Muslin underwear.....	1	10		54	260	Electric				1, 3	Good.	
1834	Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.....	Oil tanks and pumps.....	9			54	300	Electric				1, 2	Good.	
1835	Wayne Shoe Manufacturing Co.....	Boots and shoes.....	30	30	2	60	130	Electric				5	Good.	
1836	Wayne Spoke & Bending Co.....	Buggy bows and spokes.....	40			60	300	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.	
1837	Wayne St. M. E. Church.....	Church.....	12	13		60	300					4	Good.	
1838	Well Bros. & Co.....	Hides, wool and furs.....										5	Good.	
1839	Weitzel Lodging House.....	Lodging.....	15	1		54	300						Good.	
1840	Welch, Jno. H. & Sons.....	Sheet metal goods.....	300	3		60	300	E. & S.	3				Good.	
1841	Western Gas Construction Co.....	Gas machinery.....	4			60	New					Ins. Co.	Good.	
1842	Western Vulcanizing Works.....	Vulcanizing rubber goods.....										2, 4	Good.	
1843	White Apartment.....	Apartment house.....											Good.	
1844	White Fruit House, The.....	Department store.....	57	23		59	312	Electric					Good.	
1845	Winbaugh, Geo.....	Book binding.....	2	3		54	300						Good.	
1846	Wolf, Paul E.....	Mattresses and awnings.....	8	3		60	300	Gas...				1	Good.	
1847	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Department store.....										2, 4, 10	Good.	
1848	Yergens & Son.....	Buggy bows.....	20			60	300	Steam...	1			5	Good.	
1849	Young Women's Christian Association.....	Dormitory.....											Good.	
1850	Zion Church.....	Church.....											Good.	
1851	Zollinger, L. C.....	Trucks and wagon repairs.....	12			60	300						Good.	
1852	Casino, The.....	Moving pictures.....											Good.	
1853	Fairy Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....											Good.	

FRANKFORT, CLINTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 7,000; estimated, 10,000. Employees: 1907, 709; 1908, —.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
1875	Coulter Opera House Block.....	Business block.											4	Good.
1876	Metropolitan Theatre.....	Theatre.											9	Good.

FRANKLIN, JOHNSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,005; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 481; 1908, 441.

1877	Curtis, A. F.....	Artificial ice.	7				84	120	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1878	Davis Bros. Bakery.....	Baking.	2				60	300	Steam...	1		O. D...	8	Good.
1879	Dunlap, King & Co.....	Grain elevator.	3				60	300	Steam...					Good.
1880	Evans, C. C. Bakery.....	Baking.	3				60	300	Steam...	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
1881	Franklin Canning Co.....	Vegetables.	150	75	6		60	60	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
1882	Franklin Coil Hoop Co.....	Coiled hoops and planing mill.	23				60	300	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
1883	Franklin Democrat.....	News and job printing.	2	2			60	312	Gas...			Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1884	Franklin Desk Co.....	Office desks.	75				60	250	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1885	Franklin Lumber Co.....	Saw mill.	30				60	250	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1886	Franklin Water, Light & Power Co.	Water, light and power.	2				84	365	Steam...	3		Ins. Co.	4	Good.
1887	Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	8				60	300	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1888	Moy Lee.....	Laundrying.	3	1										Good.
1889	Ohlrogge, Jno.....	Bakery.	3				60	300	Gas...			O. D...		Good.
1890	Ottis Steam Laundry.....	Laundrying.	4	3			60	300	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.	8	Good.
1891	Pinnell & Engler.....	Planing mill.	13				60	150	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
1892	Republican, The.....	News and ob printing.	2	3			52	312	Gas...			Ins. Co.	2	Good.
1893	School, Franklin College.....	Dormitory.							Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	5	Good.
1894	School, High.....	Public school building.											4	Good.
1895	School, Franklin.....	Public school building.												Good.
1896	School, West.....	Public school building.												Good.
1897	Suckow, Wm.....	Flour mill.	15				60	300	Steam...			Ins. Co.		Good.

1898	Valentine & Valentine.....	Flour mill.....	6	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ina. Co.	Good.
1899	City Theatre.....	Theatre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1900	Family Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1901	Grand Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	351	84	6	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....

FREEDOM, OWEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 285; estimated, 285. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 6.

1902	Arney, Burgis.....	Meal and feed.....	2	.....	60	50	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	Good.
1903	Heaton, M. V.....	Lumber and corn meal.....	4	.....	60	150	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	Good.
	Total.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

FRENCH LICK, ORANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 260; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 47.

1904	French Lick Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	3	.....	60	200	Steam.....	1	.....	*	Good.
1905	Hotel Arlington.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1906	Hotel Brown.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1907	Hotel Claxton.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1908	Hotel Ellis.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1909	Hotel Erwin.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1910	Hotel French Lick Springs Co.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1911	Hotel French Lick Springs Co.....	Baking.....	6	1	54	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1912	Hotel French Lick Springs Co.....	Laundrying.....	4	19	55	300	Steam sup.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1913	Hotel French Lick Springs Co.....	Tower plant.....	6	.....	60	300	Steam.....	4	.....	Ing. Co.	Good.
1914	Hotel Grand.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1915	Hotel Indiana.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1916	Hotel Southern.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1917	Hotel Toller.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1918	Hotel Wells.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1919	Hotel Windsor.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1920	Salvers, L. G.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1921	School, French Lick.....	Public school building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1922	Springs, Valley Creamery Co.....	Creamery butter.....	1	.....	60	New	Steam.....	1	.....	*	Good.
1923	Springs, Valley Herald, The.....	News and job printing.....	3	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
1924	Vienna Bakery.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	New	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	27	20	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....

GARRETT, DEKALB COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,910; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 710; 1908, 631.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- pleted With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1925	Allman, N. R.	Planing mill	2				Gas		4		1	Good.
1926	B. & O. Railroad Shops	Locomotive repairs.	560				Steam				1, 10	Good.
1927	Garrett Machine Works Co.	Gas engines.	5				Gas					Good.
1928	Garrett Water & Light Co.	Water and light.	5				Steam	2				Good.
1929	Hellenhouser, M. C.	Baking.	2				Gas					Good.
1930	Hotel, The Broughton.	Hotel.					G. & E.				5	Good.
1931	Hotel Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	2	3			Gas	1			1, 8	Good.
1932	Robert Hixon Lumber Co., The	Planing mill.	1				Gas					Good.
1933	Rowe, C. W.	Bakery	2				Gas					Good.
1934	Smith, F. A.	Bakery	3				Gas					Good.
1935	Wayne Knitting Mills.	Hosiery	1	40	5		Gas				1, 4, 10	Good.
1936	Wagoner Opera House.	Theatre					Gas				9	Good.
	Total		583	43		5		2	4	1		

GARY, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 8,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 817.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- pleted With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
1937	Falkenaw Construction Co.	Planing mill	8				Steam		1		1	Good.
1938	Indiana Steel Co.	Rails and general steel work	800				Steam		2		1, 2	Good.
1939	Rzeszolarski, S.	Baking.	2				Gas				2, 7	Good.
1940	Salamon, Geo.	Baking.	3				Gas				2, 7	Good.
1941	Wojechowiec, Bakery.	Baking.	4				Gas				2, 7	Good.
	Total		817						3			

GOODLAND, NEWTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,205; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
		Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
1905	Goodland Electric Light Plant.....							Steam.....	2			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1906	Goodland Grain Co.....	2				84	365	Steam.....	2			Ins. Co.	10	Good.
1907	Murray, H. & Co.....	3				60	300	Steam.....	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
1908	Siekinger, Clint.....	1				60	365	Steam.....					9	Good.
1909	McCurry, S. E. & Co.....													Good.
	Total.....	7							5					Good.

GOSHEN, ELKHART COUNTY. Population: Census, 7,810; estimated, 12,000. Employees: 1907, 1,239; 1908, 1,096.

1970	Albright, Thomas Co.....	19				59	300	Electric.....				Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1971	Art Novelty Co.....	20				60	300	Electric.....					1	Good.
1972	Banta Furniture Co.....	92		2		60	300	Steam.....	2				1, 2, 4	Good.
1973	Boreal Manufacturing Co., The.....	35	65		12	60	300	Electric.....						Good.
1974	Brown Machine Co.....	1				60	300	Electric.....						Good.
1975	Cooking Club Publishing Co.....	5	8			59	300	Gas.....						Good.
1976	Frantz, C. H.....	3	3			54	300					*		Good.
1977	Freburg Laundry Co.....	4	6			60	300	S. & E. Electric.....	1					Good.
1978	Goshen Buggy Top Co.....	10	1			60	300	Electric.....	1			*	4	Good.
1979	Goshen Churn & Ladder Co., The.....	50				60	300	Electric.....						Good.
1980	Goshen Democrat.....	4				59	300	Electric.....						Good.
1981	Goshen Eyelet Co.....	2	2			59	300	Electric.....						Good.
1982	Goshen Gas Co.....	4				84	300	Steam.....	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
1983	Goshen Manufacturing Co., The.....	75		1		60	300	Steam.....	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
1984	Goshen Milling Co., H.....	16				60	300	Steam.....	2			Ins. Co.	4	Good.
1985	Goshen Milling Co., T.....	2				60	300	Water.....					2	Good.
1986	Goshen Motor Works.....	4				60	300	Electric.....					4	Good.
1987	Goshen Pharmaceutical Co.....	4	2			60	300							Good.
1988	Goshen Sash & Door Co.....	60		2		60	300	Steam.....	1			Ins. Co.		Good.

GREENCASTLE, PUTNAM COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,661; estimated, 4,000. Employees: 1907, 618; 1908, 306.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
2025	A. C. Stone Co.	Crushed stone.....	100				60	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
2026	Barnaby, C. H.	Lumber and veneer.....	35				300	Steam...				Ins. Co.	Good.
2027	Barnaby, C. H.	Planing mill.....	2				60	Gas...					Good.
2028	Besser, W. T.	Flour mill.....	6				66	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2029	Bittles, R.	D. handles.....	17				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2030	Crystal Ice Co.	Artificial ice.....	2				84	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2031	Gardner Bros.	Artificial ice.....	4				84	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2032	Greencastle Banner, The.	News and job printing.....	6	3			59	Gas...					Good.
2033	Greencastle Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets.....	35				300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2034	Greencastle Foundry & Machine Co.	General repairs.....	5				60	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2035	Grubb, G. W.	Planing mill.....	3				60	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2036	Harris Milling Co.	Flour mill.....	7				66	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2037	Hays Building.	Lodge purposes.....											Good.
2038	Hotel Belnap.	Hotel.....	40				60	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2039	Cole Bros. Lightning Rod Co.	Lightning rods.....					300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2040	Commercial Hotel.	Hotel.....	2	5			60	Steam...					Good.
2041	Home Laundry.	Laundering.....											Good.
2042	I. O. F. Lodge Building.	Lodge purposes.....											Good.
2043	I. O. F. Lodge No. 348 Building.	Lodge purposes.....											Good.
2044	Kiefer, Chas.	Baking.....	2				60						Good.
2045	Langdon Building.	Club and dance hall.....											Good.
2046	Luetkes Bakery.	Baking.....	4				60	Steam...	1			*	Good.
2047	Masonic Building.	Lodge purposes.....					60	Steam...					Good.
2048	Model Steam Laundry.	Laundering.....	4	5			300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
2049	Punam Electric Co.	Electric light.....	4				84	Steam...	1	2		Ins. Co.	Good.
2050	School, First Ward.	Public school building.....											Good.
2051	School, High.	Public school building.....											Good.
2052	School, Second Ward.	Public school building.....											Good.
2053	School, Third Ward.	Public school building.....											Good.
2054	School, Depauw University.	Central college building.....											Good.
2055	School, Depauw University.	East college building.....											Good.
2056	School, Depauw University.	Florence Hall dormitory building.....											Good.
2057	School, Depauw University.	Minshall laboratory building.....											Good.
2058	School, Depauw University.	Music hall building.....											Good.

Year	Building	Power and heat	Gas	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good
2059	School, Depauw University	2	84	210	Ins. Co.	Good
2060	School, Depauw University	8	60	300		Good
2061	School, Depauw University	2				Good
2062	Star & Democrat Pub. Co.					Good
2063	Wagner Building					Good
2064	Lodge purposes	1	60	300		Good
2065	Wardens' Bakery	2	60	300		Fair
2066	Zels, C. T.	2				Good
	Blake's Opera House					
	Total	291	15		21	

GREENFIELD. HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,489; estimated, 4,850. Employees: 1907, 492; 1908, 595.

2067	Abbott, J. R.	Machine shop	2																														Good
2068	Barrett Grain Elevator Co.	Flour mill and elevator	4																													Good	
2069	Buflin Manufacturing Co.	Hand cars	4																													Good	
2070	City Electric Light Plant	Light and power	5																													Good	
2071	Comer, Chas.	Bakery	2																													Good	
2072	Comstock-McKee Manufacturing Co.	Library tables	10																													Good	
2073	Conklin, A. P.	Planing mill	12																													Good	
2074	County Heat & Light Co.	Heat and light	2																													Good	
2075	Curt Edge Laundry, The	Laundry	2																													Good	
2076	Goble, D. H., Printing Co.	Binding and job printing	5																													Good	
2077	Greenfield Brick Co.	Building brick	260																													Good	
2078	Greenfield Fruit Jar & Bottle Co.	Fruit jars and bottles	6																													Good	
2079	Greenfield Ice & Fuel Co.	Artificial ice	21																													Good	
2080	Greenfield Lumber & Ice Co., The	Planing mill	15																													Good	
2081	Greenfield Novelty Works, The	Handles and dowel pins	2																													Good	
2082	Greenfield Steam Laundry	Laundrety	2																													Good	
2083	Greenfield Printing & Pub. Co.	News and job printing	8																													Good	
2084	Greenfield Water Works	Pumping station	3																													Good	
2085	King, W. S.	Bakery	2																													Good	
2086	Mitchell, Win., Printing Co.	Job printing and binding	18																													Good	
2087	Modern Woodmen Hall	Lodge rooms	20																													Good	
2088	National Adjustable Chair Co.	Reclining chairs	10																													Good	
2089	New Milling Co., The	Flour mill	5																													Good	
2090	Reporter, The	News and job printing	3																													Good	
2091	Republican, The	News and job printing	3																													Good	
2092	School, High	Public school building																														Good	
2093	School, Longfellow	Public school building																														Good	
2094	Snall, W. M.	Confectionery	2																													Good	
2095	Townsend, C. S.	Bottles	125																													Good	
2096	Wickery Creamery	Butter	3																													Good	
2097	Gants Theatre	Theatre																														Good	
Total			551	44	26	8																											

2128	White & Canine Manufacturing Co.	Saw mill machinery.	25	60	200	Gas.	Good.
2129	Fairlyland Theatre.	Moving pictures.	29				Good.
2130	Greensburg Opera House.	Theatre.	104				Good.
2131	Wonderland Theatre.	Moving pictures.					Good.
Total.						9 1	

GREENSFORK, WAYNE COUNTY. Population: Census, 325; estimated, 450. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 58.

2132	Boyd, William.	Grain elevator and saw mill.	5	60	300	Steam.	Good.
2133	Clayson's Repair Shop.	Machine repairs.	5	60	300	Gas.	Good.
2134	Greensfork Canning Co.	Fruit canning.	7	60	60	Steam.	Good.
2135	Harris, D. W. & Co.	Dressed poultry.	20	60	300	Gas.	Good.
2136	Wayne County Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	3	60	300	Gas.	Good.
Total.			40	18		2	

GREENWOOD, JOHNSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,503; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 526; 1908, 1,044.

2137	American Printing Co.	Commercial printing.	6	5	48	Gas.	Good.
2138	Citizens Light & Water Co.	Light and water.	3		84	Steam.	Good.
2139	Cook, C. B.	Grain elevator.	2		60	Steam.	Good.
2140	Elder, W. P.	Flour mill.	2		60	Steam.	Good.
2141	Greenwood Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	9		60	Gas.	Good.
2142	Folk, J. T., Co.	Vegetable cannery.	700	300	7	8	Good.
2143	Webster, G. W.	Baking.	2		60	Steam.	Good.
Total.			724	305	7	8	2,7

GWYNNEVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 100; estimated, 275. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 11.

2144	Burt, W. C., Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	2		60	Gas.	Good.
2145	School, Gwynneville.	Public school building.	9		60	Steam.	Good.
2146	Wilcox, W. W.	Saw and planing mill.	11		300	Steam.	Good.
Total.						1	10 1,8

HAGERSTOWN, WAYNE COUNTY. Population: Census, 862; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 72.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Com- pleted With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
2147	Clark Bros.....	Flour mill.....	4				300	Gas					1, 4	Good.
2148	Home Bakery, The.....	Baking.....	1	1			320							Good.
2149	Light Inspection Car Co.....	Railroad inspection cars.....	50	1			300	Gas				*		Good.
2150	Wetking & Kregg.....	Saw and planing mill.....	15				300	Steam	1					Good.
	Total.....		70	2					1					

HAMMOND, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 12,376; estimated, 25,000. Employees: 1907, 2,430; 1908, 6,089.

2151	Betz, Frank S. Co.....	Physicians supplies.....	149	65	3	2	60	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
2152	Bick Laundry Co.....	Laundry.....	3	10		2	60	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
2153	C. O. D. Laundry.....	Laundry.....	2	15			60	Steam			1	O. D.		Good.
2154	Champion Potato Machinery Co.....	Potato machines.....	40				60	Electric					1	Good.
2155	Conkey, W. B. Co.....	Books and catalogues.....	600	400	14	56	60	S. & E.		3		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
2156	Enterprise Bed Co.....	Spring beds.....	83	15	19	1	60	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	3	Good.
2157	Fitz Hugh-Luther Co.....	Car and locomotive builders.....	200				60	Electric	2			*	1	Good.
2158	Hammond Bedding Co.....	Mattresses.....	5	10	1		60	Electric						Good.
2159	Hammond Boiler Works.....	Boilers and sheet iron work.....	14				60	Electric						Good.
2160	Hammond Dairy Co.....	Pasteurized milk.....	10	2			60	Electric						Good.
2161	Hammond Distilling Co.....	Distilling.....	80		1		60	Steam		4		Ins. Co.		Good.
2162	Hammond Elevator Co.....	Grain elevator.....	7				60	Steam	2			*		Good.
2163	Hammond Lumber Co., The.....	Planing mill.....	4				60	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	10	Good.
2164	Kaufman & Wolf.....	General merchandise.....	32	68	1	9	66						2	Good.
2165	Lake Co. Printing & Publishing Co.....	Job printing and publishing.....	22	7			54	Electric						Good.
2166	La Vendor Cigar Co.....	Cigars.....	15	6			48							Good.
2167	Minar, Edward C. Co.....	General merchandise.....	26	23	1	1	66						2, 10	Good.
2168	Model Home Bakery.....	Baking.....		4			60							Good.
2169	North Star Iron Works.....	Foundry and machine shop.....	18				60	Electric					1	Good.
2170	Products Manufacturing Co.....	Stearic acid and glycerine.....	12				60	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	2, 3	Good.
2171	Raid, Murdock & Co.....	Fruit canning.....	144	122	2		60	Steam		2		Ins. Co.		Good.

2172	Scherer, Michael.....	2	700	842	54	79	60	312	Steam.....	6	3	2	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
2173	Simplex Railway Appliance Co.....	7					60	300	Steam.....	3			Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
2174	South Shore Gas & Electric Co.....	7					60	300	Electric.....				Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2175	Swain, S. E., & Co.....	5					60	300	Electric.....				Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
2176	Specialty Muslin Underwear Co.....	5					60	300	Electric.....				Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
2177	Standard Steel Car Co.....	2, 695					60	300	Steam.....	8			Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
2178	Straube Piano Co.....	62					60	300	Steam.....	2			O. D.	8	Good.
2179	Torbert, A. C., & Co.....	70					60	300	Steam.....					9	Good.
2180	Wiegand, August.....	1					60	312							Good.
2181	Towle Opera House.....														
Total.....		5,114		842	54	79				22	9	2			

HARRISON, DEARBORN COUNTY. Population: Census, 12; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, 69; 1908, 85.

2182	Dair Bros.....	3					60	150	Steam.....	1			O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
2183	Spraul, Geo., Packing Co.....	20					60	120	Steam.....	1			O. D.	8	Good.
2184	Union Roller Mills.....	6					60	300	Steam.....	1			O. D.	1, 8	Good.
Total.....		29	41	5	10					3					

HARTFORD CITY, BLACKFORD COUNTY. Population: Census, 5,912; estimated, 6,700. Employees: 1907, 1,058; 1908, 861

2185	Bee Hive Bakery.....	1					60	320	Steam.....	1			O. D.	7, 8	Good.
2186	Bowen, W. J., Machine Shop.....	6					60	300	Electric.....						Good.
2187	Bowman & Co.....	5					60	300	Good.....						Good.
2188	Campbell & Ervin.....	5					60	300	Good.....						Good.
2189	Central Union Telephone Co.....	8					53	350	Good.....						Good.
2190	City Confectionery, The.....	1					60	300	Good.....						Good.
2191	Dupont, E. I. De Nemour Powder Co.....	60					60	300	Steam.....	3			Ins. Co.		Good.
2192	Ellerenz, A.....	1					60	325	Gas.....					7	Good.
2193	Ellis Feed Mill, The.....	3					60	300	Good.....						Good.
2194	Gen Bakery.....	2					60	320	Steam.....				Ins. Co.	7	Good.
2195	Hartford City Electric Co.....	5					60	300	Gas.....						Good.
2196	Hartford City Grain & Milling Co.....	1					60	300	Gas.....						Good.
2197	Hartford City Grain & Milling Co.....	1					60	300	Gas.....						Good.
2198	Hartford City Grain & Milling Co.....	5					60	300	Electric.....					1	Good.
2199	Hartford City Paper Co.....	65					60	New	S. & E.	4			Ins. Co.		Good.
2200	Huggins & Wright.....	2					60	300	Steam.....				Ins. Co.		Good.
2201	Johnston Glass Co., The.....	300					60	300	Steam.....	6			Ins. Co.		Good.
2202	Knecht-Stenhillier.....	3					60	New	Steam.....						Good.

HARTFORD CITY, BLACKFORD COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
2203	Meyer Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	5				60	Gas.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2204	Meredith & Croninger.	Drain tile.	16				60	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2205	Newbauer, J. A. & Sons.	Coal and cement.	5				60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2206	New Method Laundry, The.	Laundering.	4	5			55	Electric.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2207	News-Telegram, The.	News and job printing.	10	1			60	Gas.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
2208	Sneath Glass Co.	Lantern globes.	135	15			55	Electric.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2209	Star Bakery, The.	Baking.	3	1			60	Electric.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2210	Times-Gazette Co., The.	News and job printing.	7	4			55	Electric.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2211	Wayne Paper Mills.	Express paper.	70	2			60	Steam.	4			Ins. Co.	Good.
2212	Weiler, A. & Bros.	Department store.	24	33			60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2213	Willman Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	8	1			60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2214	Winklebeck & Waters.	Saw mill.	3				60	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.		763	98					24	4	1		

HAUBSTADT, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 20; 1908, 22.

2215	Ballard & Garrison.	Grain elevator.	2				60	Gas.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2216	School, Haubstadt.	Public school building.					New					Ins. Co.	Good.
2217	School, St. Peter and St. Pauls.	Parochial school building.										Ins. Co.	Good.
2218	Schiff & Pfeiffer.	Wagon repairs.	3				60	Gas.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2219	Seitz, Geo. D. & Co.	Planing mill.	6				58	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
2220	Stunkel, Theo. A.	Grain elevator.	1				60	Gas.				Ins. Co.	Good.
2221	Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.	Flour mill and electric light.	10				60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.		22						2				

HAZLETON, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 650; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 26.

2222	Bartlett-Kuhn & Co.	Grain elevator	3					60	300	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
2223	Hazleton Milling Co.	Flour mill and grain elevator	3					60	300	Steam	1		O. D.	Good.
2224	School, Hazleton	Public school building												Good.
2225	Phillips, H. P.	Saw mill	10					60	100	Steam		1	O. D.	Good.
2226	Princeton Milling Co.	Grain elevator	2					60	300	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
2227	Shelofsky, P. F.	Baking	2					60	New					Good.
2228	Shute, E. G.	Dig and wash, sand and gravel	2					60	150	Steam		1	O. D.	Good.
2229	Thomas, T. F.	Machine shop	4					60	300	Steam	1			Good.
2230	Hazleton Opera House	Theatre												Good.
Total			26								4	2		

HENRYVILLE, CLARK COUNTY. Population: Census, 350; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, 103; 1908, 7.

2231	Cable & Dunlevy	Flour mill	2					60	300	Steam	1		*	Good.
2232	Smith, I. L.	Saw mill	5					60	250	Steam	1		*	Good.
Total			7								2			

HIBBARD, MARSHALL COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 125. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 40.

2233	Andreas Bros.	Saw and planing mill	25					60	200	Steam		1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2234	Dietrich & Bro., O. E.	Brick and drain tile	15					60	60	Steam	1		*	Good.
Total			40								1	1		

HILLSDALE, VERMILLION COUNTY. Population: Census, 200; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, 58; 1908, 258.

2235	Barnes-Hancock F. B. & C. Co.	Fire brick and crushed clay	40					60	300	Steam	2		O. D.	Good.
2236	Hillsdale Fire Brick & Clay Co.	Fire brick and clay	20					60	200	Steam	1		*	Good.
2237	Lanyon, D. N.	Crushed fire clay	8					54	300	Steam	1		*	Good.
2238	National Drain Tile Co.	Drain tile	60	1				60	300	Steam	5		Ins. Co.	Good.
2239	Southern Fire Brick & Clay Co.	Clay and building brick	120					54	300	Steam	3		*	Good.
2240	Wabash Fire Clay Works	Crushed fire clay	9					54	300	Steam	1		*	Good.
Total			257	1							13			

HOBART, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,390; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 178.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and By Whom.		
2241	Coppins, Otto J.	Baking.	1				60	300	Steam.	4			Ins. Co.	7	Good.
2242	Kuige Brick Works.	Building brick.	52		1		60	200	Steam.	4			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2243	National Fire Proofing Co.	Roofing tile.	110		2		60	200	Steam.	1			O. D.	18	Good.
2244	Scharback, Wm.	Planing mill.	6				60	300	Steam.					7	Bad.
2245	Siegfried, Baumer.	Baking.	2				60	312	Water.						Good.
2246	Smith, Roper & Co.	Flour mill.	4				60	300	Water.						Good.
2247	Opera House, Stratton.	Theatre.												9	Good.
	Total.		175		3					9					

HOMER, RUSH COUNTY. Population: Census, 130; estimated, 150. Employees: 1907, 21; 1908, 21.

2248	Arbuckle & Son.	Drain tile, blocks and bricks.	13				60	200	Steam.	2			*		Good.
2249	Jarrett, E. A.	Grain elevator.	2				54	200	Gas.				*		Good.
2250	Van Winkle & Grocox.	Saw mill.	6				60	150	Steam.	1					Good.
	Total.		21							3					

HOPE, BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,088; estimated, 1,170. Employees: 1907, 124; 1908, 104.

2251	Cook, G. S.	Saw mill	4					50	Steam...	1				Good.
2252	Cook Lighting Co., G. S.	Electric light and heat	1					84	Steam...	1				Good.
2253	Dennison, G. J.	Planing mill	3					300	Gas...					Good.
2254	Hope Canning Co., The	Vegetables	25	65				100	Steam...	1			O. D.	8
2255	Reed, F. M.	Flour mill	3					60	Gas...					Good.
2256	Stuener & Price	Flour mill	3					300	Steam...	1			*	
2257	School Building, City	Theatre						60	Gas...					5
Total			39	65						4				Good.

HOWELL STATION, VANDERBURGH COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,421; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 802; 1908, 783.

2258	L. & N. R. R. Shops	General repairs	775	1				54	Steam...				6	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
2259	Standard Chair Co.	Saw mill	5					60	Elec. Sup.						1, 6	Good.
2260	Walden & Eads	Baking and ice cream	2					60	Gas...						2, 7	Good.
Total			782	1								6				

HUNTINGBURG, DUBOIS COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,527; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, 271; 1908, 380.

2261	Argus, The	News and job printing	3	1				60	Gas...						3	Good.
2262	Brettelles Model Laundry	Laundering	2	3				48	Steam...			1		Ins. Co.		Good.
2263	Brockington, Sebastian	Building brick	8					60	Steam...					*		Good.
2264	Farmers Mill, The	Flour mill	5					60	Steam...	1						Good.
2265	Huntingburg Brewing Co.	Beer and mineral waters	14					60	Steam...	1						Good.
2266	Huntingburg Canning Co.	Vegetables	25	50				30	Steam...					Ins. Co.		Good.
2267	Huntingburg City Hall	Shows, dancing, etc.														Good.
2268	Huntingburg Dry Pressed Brick Co.	Pressed brick	40	1				60	Steam...	1				Ins. Co.	5	Good.
2269	Huntingburg Wagon Works, The	Farm wagons	40	1				60	Steam...	1				*	1	Good.
2270	Huntingburg Water Works	Pumping station	1					70	Steam...	2				Ins. Co.		Good.
2271	Independent, The	News and job printing	3	1				60	Gas...						3	Good.
2272	Landgrebe, Kilian & Co	Lodge hall													5	Good.
2273	Lukemeyer & Son, W. H.	Building brick and tile	7					60	Steam...	1				O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
2274	Mossner Bros. Co., The	Woolen yarn and electric light	7	8				60	Steam...	2				Ins. Co.		Good.
2275	Milton, D. R.	Baking	2					51	Steam...						7	Good.
2276	Partenheimer & Co., Phillip	Planing mill	6					51	Steam...					O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
2277	Rauscher, Wm	Abattoir	4					120	Steam...	1				O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
2278	Reed & Son, F. M.	Baking	2	1				60	Gas...							Good.

2304	Erie Stone Co., The.	Crushed stone	35	1	2	120	Steam	2	4	3	Good.
2305	Ft. Wayne & W. V. Traction Co.	Power house and car barns	20	2	6	60	Steam	1	4	1	Good.
2306	Gray & Whitestone	Feed mill	10	6	1	60	Gas	1	4	1	Good.
2307	Guide Publishing Co., The	Job printing and publishing	10	1	1	54	Electric	5	5	5	Good.
2308	Herald & News Express Co.	News and job printing	22	1	1	48	Electric	5	5	5	Good.
2309	Hotel, Exchange	Hotel									Good.
2310	Hotel Huntington	Hotel									Good.
2311	House, Spencer	Hotel									Good.
2312	Huntington Brewing Co.	Beer	10			60	Steam	2		4	Good.
2313	Huntington Business University	Business college									Good.
2314	Huntington Light & Fuel Co.	Electric light, heat and power	7			84	Steam	1	2		Good.
2315	Huntington Lumber Co.	Planing mill	5			60	Electric	1		2	Good.
2316	Huntington Milling Co.	Flour mill	10	1		60	S. & W.	1		1, 8	Good.
2317	Huntington Theatre Building	Lodge room								4	Good.
2318	Kenower & Sons, John	Planing mill	11			60	Steam	1		1	Good.
2319	Knudson-Mercer Co.	Planing mill	4			60	Gas			1, 2	Good.
2320	Majestic Furnace & Foundry Co.	Heating furnaces	30	1		60	Electric			10	Good.
2321	Milligan Block	Rooming house								2, 8	Good.
2322	Modern Laundry	Laundry	4	8		60	Steam	1		5	Good.
2323	National Bank, First	Lodge hall								1	Good.
2324	News-Democrat	News and job printing	13	1		54	Electric			2, 8	Good.
2325	Ohio & Western Lime Co., The	Lime	85			60	S. & Air	7		1	Good.
2326	Petrie's Bakery	Baking	10			60	Electric		1	5	Good.
2327	Red Men's Hall	Baking								5	Good.
2328	Roches' Hall	Lodge hall									Good.
2329	Schaefer Building	Lodge hall									Good.
2330	Schaff Bros	Planing	80			60	Steam	1		5	Good.
2331	School, Central	School building								4	Good.
2332	School, F. V. Lutheran	School building								5	Good.
2333	School, High	School building								5	Good.
2334	School, Peter and Paul's	School building								5	Good.
2335	School, St. Mary's	School building								4, 5	Good.
2336	School, State Street	School building								4	Good.
2337	School, Tipton Street	School building								4	Fair.
2338	School, William Street	Grain elevator	4			60	G. & E.			7	Fair.
2339	Schlenberg Bros. & Weber	Baking	4	1		60				7	Fair.
2340	South Side Bakery	Baking	2			312					Good.
2341	Star Restaurant & Bakery	News and job printing	9			54	Electric				Good.
2342	Times Publishing Co.	Job printing and wholesale paper	9	8		60	Electric				Good.
2343	U. B. Publishing Establishment	Laundry	6	12		60	Steam	1			Good.
2344	Union Laundry Co.	Cotton gloves	4	100		60	Electric			1	Good.
2345	Waring Glove Co.	Grain elevator	3			60	Electric			9	Good.
2346	Winkelmeier & Son Co., J. F.	Theatre									Good.
2347	Theatre Huntington	Moving pictures									Good.
2348	Theatre Reno										Good.
Total			1,075	218				26	6	6	

HYMERA, SULLIVAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 100; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
2249	Cote, L. E.	Baking.	1			60						2, 7	Good.
2350	Eppert & Son, Wm. H.	Baking.	2			60						2, 7	Far.
2351	School, Hymera.	School building.											Good.
2352	Weekly Herald.	News and job printing.	2	2		54						9	Good.
2353	Opera House, Hymera.	Theatre.											Good.
	Total.		5	2									

INDIANA HARBOR, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 9,000. Employees: 1907, 2,130; 1908, 1,936.

2254	American Steel Foundries.	Steel castings.	600	5	6	60	300	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
2255	Harbison-Walker Refractory Co.	Silica brick.	60			60	300	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
2256	Inland Steel Co.	Billets and sheet steel.	942	6	25	60	300	Steam.	22		Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
2257	Standard Forgings Co.	Car and locomotive axles.	300			60	300	Steam.	13		Ins. Co.	2, 3	Good.
2258	Ward-Dickey Steel Co.	Planished sheet steel.	20			60	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	7	Good.
2259	Wolper, S.	Baking.	3			60	312						Good.
	Total.		1,925	11	31			14	27				

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY. Population: Census, 169,164; estimated, 241,500. Employees: 1907, 24,530; 1908, 38,769

2360	Acme Bedding Co.	Mattresses and bedding.	5	2		60	300	Electric.					F. to G.
2361	Acme Burial Vault Co.	Cement burial vaults.	4			54	300	Steam.	4		Ins. Co.		Good.
2362	Acme Milling Co., A.	Flour mill and elevator.	53	1		60-72	300	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
2363	Acme Milling Co., B.	Flour and feed mill.	20			60-72	260	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
2364	Adams, J. D.	Road grading machinery.	30			58	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
2365	Adams & Raymond.	Veneer mill.	80		20	57	290	Steam.	4		Ins. Co.		Good.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
2415	Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	10				60-84	Steam.	5			10	Good
2416	Arundel Flats.	Apartment house.											Good
2417	Ashtan Bros.	Rugs, mats and carpets.	15	7			60	Electric.					F. to G.
2418	Atkins, E. C. & Co.	Producer gas.	6				84	Supplied.				5	Good.
2419	Atkins, E. C. & Co.	Saws, band, circle, hand and cross cut.	769	20	35		40-60	Steam.	4	5		1	Good.
2420	Atkins, E. C. & Co.	Saw handles.	125	10	10		40	Supplied.				1	Good.
2421	Atlas Engine Works.	Engines, boilers and stacks.	953	6	20		42-60	Supplied.		4		1	Good.
2422	Atlas Engine Works.	Gas engines.	75				42-60	Supplied.				1	Good.
2423	Atlas Engine Works.	Power house.	15				42-60	Steam.	6	2			Good.
2424	Auerbach Bros.	Cigars.	3				54	Electric.					Good.
2425	Auto Repair Co.	Auto and cycle repairs.	5				55	Supplied.					Good.
2426	Automatic Vending Machine Co.	Vending machines.	18	2			55	Supplied.					Good.
2427	Ayers, L. S. & Co.	Mercantile Estate.	121	310	9	25	54	Steam.	2	2		1	Good.
2428	Bachman, F. M.	Veneer and planing mill.	38				53	Steam.					Good.
2429	Bachman, Valentine.	Flour and feed.	7	1			60	Steam.		1			Good.
2430	Baker, Jacob.	Cigars.	2				50	Electric.					Good.
2431	Baker Overall Co.	Overalls, pants and jackets.	3	45			48	Steam.					Good.
2432	Balke & Krauss Co.	Planing mill.	19				50	Electric.	1			10	Good.
2433	Balke & Krauss Co.	Ice cream and ices.	25	1			60-70	Electric.				5	Good.
2434	Ballard Apartments.	Apartment house.	2									1	Good.
2435	Ballard, Bertha, Home.	Boarding home for girls.					45	Steam.	2				Good.
2436	Balweg & Co.	Packing boxes.	30				55	Electric.				5	Good.
2437	Bank Furniture Co., The.	Office furniture and fixtures.	22				54	Steam.					Good.
2438	Barnes-Warner Co.	Printing.	7	3			50	Steam.	1				Good.
2439	Barry Saw Co.	Circular and cross cut saws.	12				54	Gas.					N. G.
2440	Barlow & Mitchel.	Printing.	6				55	Steam.	2				Good.
2441	Bates Forge Co., The.	Drop forgings.	12				55	Steam.				7	F. to G.
2442	Baumann, Anton.	Baking.	2				54	Steam.					Fair.
2443	Baumann, Frederiek.	Pretzels and rye bread.	2				50	Steam.				7	Good.
2444	Beck, Henry.	Baking.	1				30	Steam.					Good.
2445	Bee Hive Paper Box Co.	Paper boxes.	22	37	1	1	58	Steam.	1				Good.
2446	Bemis Indianapolis Bag Co.	Cotton, burlap and paper bags.	87	180	7	21	56	Steam.	2			1	Good.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Males.		Females.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.								
2496	Campbell Circular Advertising Co.	Circular distributing.	5	12	1	54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2497	Capital Auto. Co.	Auto. and carriage tops.	13	3		59	300	Electric.					Good.	
2498	Cabinet Blank Book Co.	Book manufacturers.	4	3		48	New	Electric.					Good.	
2499	Capital City Brewing Co.	Beer and bottling.	44	3	3	54	300	Steam.	2	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.	
2500	Capital Cleaning Co.	Carpet renovating.	3	1		58	300	Gas.					Fair.	
2501	Capital Furniture & Cabinet Co.	Planing mill.	10			54	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.	
2502	Capital Gas Engine Co.	Gas engines.	14			49	300	Supplied.					Good.	
2503	Capital Lumber Co., No. 1.	Planing mill.	35			59	300	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.	
2504	Capital Lumber Co., No. 2.	Planing mill.	8			56	300	Gas.					Good.	
2505	Capital Planing Co.	Electro-planing.	4			54	New	Electric.					Good.	
2506	Capital Printing Co.	Printing.	5	1		50	150	Electric.					Good.	
2507	Capital Rattan Co.	Rattan furniture, etc.	100	6	4	45-53	300	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.	1	Good.	
2508	Capital Suspender Co.	Suspenders and supporters.	4	31		58	300	Electric.					Good.	
2509	Carleton Flats.	Apartment house.											Good.	
2510	Carman & Fryer.	Electrical supplies and repairs.	25			54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2511	Carter, Lee & Co.	Planing mill.	7			45	300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.	
2512	Castor Brothers.	Printing.	4	2		48	300	Electric.					Good.	
2513	Central Chair Co.	Chairs and rockers.	80			45	300	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.	
2514	Central Folding Box Co.	Paper boxes.	15	12		55	300	Electric.					Good.	
2515	Central Machine Works	Machine repair shop.	16			50	300	Electric.					Good.	
2516	Central Plating Co.	Polishing and plating.	4			54	300	Supplied.					Good.	
2517	Central States Bridge Co.	Iron and steel structural work.	80			50	260	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.	
2518	Central Veneer Co.	Knife cut veneer.	9	1		50	120	Electric.	2				Good.	
2519	Central Wire & Iron Works.	Wire screen and mesh work.	6			58	300	Electric.					Good.	
2520	Century Biscuit Co.	Baking.	63	62	1	52-60	300	Steam.	1	3	Ins. Co.	7	Good.	
2521	Century Building.	Industrial building, power plant.	13			56-63	365	Steam.					Good.	
2522	Century Chemical Co.	Proprietary medicines.	2	2		50	300	Electric.					Good.	
2523	Champion Manufacturing Co.	Cotton mops.	3			54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2524	Champion Milling Co.	Flour and feed.	4			55	300	Steam.	1		O. D.	8	Good.	
2525	Chandler & Taylor Co.	Engines, saw mills and machinery.	100	5		55	300	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.		Good.	
2526	Chandler & Taylor Co.	Boilers, tanks and stacks.	40			55	300	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.	
2527	Chandler & Taylor Co.	Foundry, heavy castings.	38			55	300	Supplied.				1	Good.	
2528	Chellenham Press, The.	Printing.	25	14		48	300	Electric.					Good.	

2529	C. H. & D. Ry. Co.	250	40	300	Steam.	1	2	Yes	1, 3	Good.
2530	C. I. & L. Ry. Co.	20	60	360	Steam.		1	Yes	1	Good.
2531	Chicago Steam Dye Works	3	60	300						Good.
2532	Chief Manufacturing Co.	10	60	300	Gas.				1	Good.
2533	Chief Rug Co.	3	58	300	Gas.				1	Good.
2534	Chief Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.	4	58	300	Gas.				1	Good.
2535	Citizens Motor Car Co.	5	60	365	Electric.				4	Good.
2536	Claman Bros.	3	54	300	Electric.					Good.
2537	Clarina and Marina.									Good.
2538	Clark & Roberts Co.	30	55	300	Gas.				4	Good.
2539	Clawson, J. B., Mrs.	9	45	300	Electric.					Good.
2540	Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis Ry. Co.	135	54-63	312	Steam.	3		*		Good.
2541	C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.	875	50-63	312	Steam.	4		*		Good.
2542	C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.									Good.
2543	Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.	18	33	300	Electric					Good.
2544	Climax Machinery Co.	30	3	300	Electric				1, 2	Good.
2545	Clune, M. & Sons.	24	3	300	Electric.				5	Good.
2546	Coburn Apartments, The									Good.
2547	Coco-Cola Bottling Works	6	54	300	Electric.					Good.
2548	Coffin-Fletcher Packing Co.	103	40-60	300	Steam.	4		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2549	Cole Carriage Co.	75	5	300	Electric.					Good.
2550	Colonial Flats.									Good.
2551	Colonnade, The								5	Good.
2552	Columbia Conserve Co.	90	65	300	Steam.	4		Ins. Co.	4	Good.
2553	Columbia Harness Co.	18		28	Electric				10	Good.
2554	Columbia Meter Co., The	3	55	200	Electric.					Good.
2555	Columbia School Supply Co.	42	3	300	Electric.				1, 4	Good.
2556	Columbia Voting Machine Co.	40	1	300	Electric.					Good.
2557	Commercial Printing Co.	2	48	300	Electric.					Good.
2558	Compeer Cigar Co.	70	25	300						Good.
2559	Composite Brick Co.	18		150	Steam.			O. D.	2, 5	Good.
2560	Cones, C. B., & Son Manufacturing Co.	14	192	300	Electric.	1			1, 8	Not G.
2561	Confure, Ephraim	2		300						Good.
2562	Continental Manufacturing Co.	1		300	Electric.				1	Good.
2563	Convent of The Good Shepherd.									Good.
2564	Cook J.	3	43	300	Electric.				9, 1	Good.
2565	Co-operative Granite Co.	16	75	300	Steam.	2		Yes		Good.
2566	Coorse & Gaylor Ice Co.	23		300	Gas.					Good.
2567	Cooper, E. A.	2	56-72	300	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	3	Good.
2568	Cooper, E. A.	6	48	300	Steam.	2		O. D.	9, 8	Good.
2569	Corrigan-McMurd Press	1		300	Electric.					Good.
2570	Cory Grocery Co.	4	50	300						F. to G.
2571	Corys, G. E.	23	54	300	Electric.				4, 5	Good.
2572	Craft, A. P.	15	54	300	Electric.				7	Good.
2573	Craig, C. W.	2	60	300	Electric.					Good.
2574	Crawens, J. L.	11	50	300	Gas.					Good.
2575	Crescent Machine & Tool Co.	4	55	300	Steam.			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2576	Crescent Oil Co.	4	55	300	Steam.					Good.
2577	Crown Chemical Co., The	4	54	300	Electric.					Good.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
2578	Crown Garment Manufacturing Co.	Ladies' skirts.	5	24			300	Electric.				5	Good.
2579	Cruise & Connaughton.	Boiler and stack work.	10				300	Electric.				6, 7	Good.
2580	Culmann, Louis	Baking.	2				55	Electric.					F. to G.
2581	Cummings, M. F.	Wash boards and stereo. boxes.	5				60	Steam.				Yes	Good.
2582	Cusack, Thos. Co.	Advertising signs.	38	2			48-60	Steam.	1				
2583	Darmody, J. F., Co., The.	Candies and chocolates.	58	42	5		59	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2584	Davy & Eder.	Second hand packing boxes.	3				54	New					Good.
2585	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works.	Deep well and steam pumps.	132	5	1		59½	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2586	Delaware, The	Apartment house.											Good.
2587	Deschler & Co.	Dress and cure meats.	5				60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	5	Good.
2588	DeSota Building.	Business block and 3d floor workshop.											Good.
2589	Diamond Block Works.	Cement building blocks.	2				New	Gas.					Good.
2590	Diamond Chain Manufacturing Co.	Motor and power chains.	150	75			54	Electric.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2591	Dick, Geo. W.	Electro plating.	3				54	Electric.					Good.
2592	Diener, August & Sons.	Marble and granite work.	7				54	Gas.					Good.
2593	Diener, August & Sons.	Marble and granite work.	7				54	Oil.				1	Good.
2594	Dierdorf, John, Co.	Manufacture pianos.	5				54	Steam.		1			Good.
2595	Dietz, Fred, Co., The.	Packing boxes.	40				55	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
2596	Dilling & Co.	Candies.	20	50			45	Steam.			Ins. Co.		Good.
2597	Dohn, Wm.	Machine shop.	1				48	Electric.					Good.
2598	Domb Bros.	Ladies' garments.	10	15			54	Electric.					Good.
2599	Duckwall-Harman Co.	Leather belting.	4	1			54	Electric.					Good.
2600	Dugan-Johnson Co.	Surgical instruments.	5	1			54	Electric.					Good.
2601	Dunbar, Nannie	Wraps and dresses.	9				54	Electric.					Good.
2602	Dynes, L. G., Printing Co.	Printing.	6				48	Electric.				1	Good.
2603	Dynes Lumber Co., Inc.	Planing mill.	20				58	Steam.					Good.
2604	Eaglesfield Stewart Co.	Parquetry flooring.	18				55	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
2605	Eaglesfield, Wm., Co.	Planing mill.	20				55	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
2606	Eberhart & Co.	Tents and awnings.	6	7			54	Electric.					Good.
2607	Eclipse Press, The	Printing.	2				54	New					Good.
2608	Economy Printing Co.	Printing.	3				54	Electric.					Good.
2609	Efroymsen & Wolfe.	Star mercantile establishment.	55	82	5	12	58	Electric.				10	Good.
2610	Eldridge Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	25				60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.

26111	Electro-Therapeutic Manufacturing Co.	4	...	54	300	Electric.	...	Good.
26112	Elliott Dress Beef Co.	1	...	60	300	...	...	Good.
26113	Emmett Flats	...	...	...	...	...	10	Good.
26114	Emmelm Bros. Manufacturing Co.	3	...	54	300	Gas	...	Good.
26115	Empire Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	10, 5	Good.
26116	Emrich Furniture Co.	100	1	50	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
26117	English Theatre	...	...	...	...	...	10	Good.
26118	Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co.	50	3	55	300	Electric	...	Good.
26119	Evans, Geo. T.	2	...	58	300	Supplied.	...	Good.
26120	Evans Milling Co.	45	...	60	300	Steam	...	Good.
2621	Everett, J. A.	13	4	48	300	Electric	Ins. Co.	Good.
2622	Excelsior Laundry	18	47	55	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2623	Exchange Hotel	3	2	...	...	Hand	...	Good.
2624	Factory Hat Store	22	97	54	300	Electric	...	Good.
2625	Fainley & McCreia Millinery Co.	5	...	55	300	Gas	...	Good.
2626	Farbanks, Morse & Co.	150	15	45-54	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2627	Farbanks-Morse Electrical Mfg. Co.	295	5	48-60	200	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2628	Farmland Glass Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
2629	Family Theatre	4	...	60	New	Electric	...	Good.
2630	Farmers Protective Dairy Association	3	2	54	300	Electric	...	Good.
2631	Federal Engraving Co.	2	...	60	300	Electric	...	Good.
2632	Fench, Paul	3	1	54	300	Electric	Ins. Co.	Good.
2633	Finchout Bros.	7	25	58	300	Steam	...	Good.
2634	Fitch, A. M., & Co.	1	7	54	New	Electric	...	Good.
2635	Fitu Garment Co.	6	...	59	300	Steam	O. D.	Good.
2636	Fitzwater Bros.	3	5	59	300	Steam	...	Good.
2637	Fletchers Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	8, 1	Good.
2638	Fletchers Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
2639	Foster, B. L.	2	...	50	250	Steam	...	Good.
2640	Foster Lumber Co.	50	2	55	300	Electric	Ins. Co.	Good.
2641	Frazer Bros. & Van Hoff	11	...	54	300	Electric	...	Good.
2642	Frazier Store Co.	55	...	54	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2643	Freeman Pub. Co., The	7	3	54	300	No.	...	Good.
2644	French Steam Dy. Works	5	...	60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2645	Fulmer-Cornelius Press, The	15	3	48	300	Electric	...	Good.
2646	Fulmore Manufacturing Co., The	10	...	60	300	Steam	Yes*	Good.
2647	Furnas Office & Bank Furniture Co.	53	...	50-60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2648	Furnas, R. W., Ice Cream Co., The	25	...	60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2649	Gall, Albert, Co.	9	...	60	300	Electric	...	Good.
2650	Gardner Charles J	17	...	60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good.
2651	Gardner, E. G.	5	...	54	300	Electric	...	Good.
2652	Gardner, Joseph	25	1	48	300	Hand	...	Good.
2653	Gayday, The	...	...	...	...	...	10	Good.
2654	Gaylor, The	3	4	58	200	Electric	...	Good.
2655	Geiger, A.	8	...	55	300	Electric	...	Good.
2656	Geiger & Peters	15	...	58	300	Electric	...	Good.
2657	Geiger-Timney Co., The	22	...	53	300	Electric	...	Good.
2658	Gem Garment Co.	14	120	...	...	...	1, 2	Good.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- pleted With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.		
			Males.		Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.				Girls Between 14 and 16.	Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.			Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom
2653	Gem Laundry.	Laundering.	10	40			54	300	Steam.	2			10	Good.		
2660	Gem, The.	Moving pictures.												Good.		
2661	Gerhart, Christ.	Cigars.	4				48	300						Good.		
2662	Gillett, C. H.	Vehicle poles and shafts.	30	1	1		48	300	Steam.	2				Good.		
2663	Gillum Bros.	Bakery.	1					300					7	Good.		
2664	Glenco, The.	Apartments.												Good.		
2665	Goett Bakery, The.	Baking.	2				60	300					7	Good.		
2666	Gootwin, H. E.	Cement building block.	4				60	300						Good.		
2667	Goth & Co.	Tomb stones.	5				54	300	Electric					Good.		
2668	Grabhorn, H. A.	Printing.	2	1			48	300	Electric					Good.		
2669	Grand Laundry.	Laundering.	11	32			60	300	Steam.	1			10	Good.		
2670	Grand Theatre.	Theatre.											3	Good.		
2671	Granger Store, The.	Merchandise establishment.	7	8			58	300						Good.		
2672	Green, Thos. L., & Co.	Bake shop machinery.	18				58	300	Gas.					Good.		
2673	Griffith Bros. L., & Co.	Millinery goods.	25	40			60	300	Electric					Good.		
2674	Grocers Baking Co.	Baking.	65	5	4		60	300	Electric					Good.		
2675	Grocers Supply Co.	Spices, extracts, baking powder, etc.	5	4			58	300	Electric				10	Good.		
2676	Gudelhoefer Wagon Co.	Express and business wagons.	40	1			57	300	Electric					Good.		
2677	Gutenberg Co.	Printing and publishing.	25		1		48	300	Electric	1		Yes*	1, 2	Bad.		
2678	Gusdorf, S. M., & Co.	Pig skin tannery.	16	3			60	300	Steam.					Good.		
2679	Haas, Joseph, Dr. Remedy Co.	Stock and poultry remedies.	3	3			54	300	Electric	2		Ins. Co.	7	Good.		
2680	Habich, C. Co., The.	Pon and mineral water bottling.	10				54	300	Steam.					Fair.		
2681	Hacker, Chas. & Son.	Baking.	2	2			50	New						Good.		
2682	Hacker, Edward.	Baking.	2				54	300	Steam.	2		O. D.	8	Good.		
2683	Hagelkamp Bros. & Haverskamp	Feed mill.	3				60	100	Supplied.				10	Fair.		
2684	Hagelkamp Bros. & Haverskamp.	Tomato and pumpkin canning.	20	45			60							Good.		
2685	Halcyon Building.	Apartment house.												Good.		
2686	Hampton Printing Co.	Printing.	33	5	3	1	48	300	Electric					Good.		
2687	Hampton, Wm.	Printing.	12	2			48	300	Electric					Good.		
2688	Harrell, J. F.	Printing.	2				50	New	Electric					Good.		
2689	Harriet Flats.	Apartment house.												Good.		
2690	Harrington & Folger.	Printing.	15	4	1		48	300	Electric				3	Good.		
2691	Harris-Adams Co.	Printing.	12	4			54	300	Electric					Good.		

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

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			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
2740	Hotel, Majestic.....	Hotel.....										10	Good.
2741	Hotel, New Commercial.....	Hotel and rooming.....										10	Good.
2742	Hotel, New Occidental.....	Hotel.....										10.5	Good.
2743	Hotel, Oneida.....	Hotel.....										10.5	Good.
2744	Hotel, Princeton.....	Hotel.....										10	Good.
2745	Hotel, Spencer house.....	Hotel.....										10.5	Good.
2746	Hotel, Stubbens.....	Hotel.....										10.5	Good.
2747	Howard Machine Works.....	Machine repairs.....	10				54						Good.
2748	Howe Engine Co.....	Fire extinguishers.....	14	2			55					10	Good.
2749	Huettner Machine & Tool Co.....	Special machinery.....	6				54						Good.
2750	Huffman, W. D. Co.....	Pickles and table condiments.....	15	13			300	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
2751	Hughes, Jos. L. & Son.....	Wove fixtures, etc.....	14				60	1			O. D.	8	Good.
2752	Humphreys & Sargent.....	Sheet metal work.....	7				54						Good.
2753	Hunt, M. C. Mrs.....	Soap and chemicals.....	5				55	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
2754	Indiana Artificial Limb Co.....	Artificial limbs.....	3				60						Good.
2755	Indiana Automobile Co.....	Garage and repair shop.....	13	2			60-72						Good.
2756	Indiana Bank Furniture Manufacturing Co.....	Bank and office furniture.....	18	1			300	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2757	Indiana Bottling Co.....	Pop and seltzer waters.....	6				75					5	Good.
2758	I. O. of K. P.....	Lodge and business building.....											Good.
2759	Indiana Business College.....	Commercial school.....											Good.
2760	Indiana Cement Block & Post Co.....	Cement blocks and posts.....	4										Good.
2761	Indiana Coopers Co.....	Slack barrels.....	12				58						Good.
2762	Indiana Coopers Co.....	Barrels and casks.....	6				54	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
2763	Indiana Chemical Co.....	Printing ink, cleaners, etc.....	2	1			50						Good.
2764	Indiana Dry Goods Co.....	Mercantile establishment.....	14	44		8	56						Good.
2765	Indiana Electrotype Co.....	Electrotyping and engraving.....	38	4	1		48						F. to G.
2766	Indiana Fan Co.....	Fans and water motors.....	11	3			45						Good.
2767	Indiana Farmer.....	Composition, business office.....	11	4			48						Good.
2768	Indiana Fur Co.....	Furs and fur garments.....	16	2			54						Good.
2769	Indiana Industrial Home for Blind men.....	Brooms and whisks.....	8	13			60	1			O. D.	8	Good.
2770	Indiana Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	16				55						Good.
2771	Indiana Mirror Manufacturing Co.....	Mirrors, glass grinding.....	12				300						Good.
2772	Indiana Moulding Co.....	Mouldings and frames.....					300						Good.

2773	Indiana Newspaper Union.....	78	32	1	48	300	Electric.	1	Good.
2774	Indiana Supply Co.....	3			54	300	Electric.		Good.
2775	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	350	4		300	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2776	Indianapolis Aluminum Brass Co.....	3			55	300	Electric.		Good.
2777	Indianapolis Basket Co.....	9	3	1	55	300	Electric.		Good.
2778	Indianapolis Bleaching Co.....	82	1	1	58	300	Supplied.	1	Good.
2779	Indianapolis Blue Print Co.....	8			56	300	Electric.		Good.
2780	Indianapolis Brewing Co., No. 1.....	62			54-72	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2781	Indianapolis Brewing Co., No. 2.....	78	15	6	1	54	300	Electric.	Good.
2782	Indianapolis Brewing Co., No. 2.....	103			54	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2783	Indianapolis Brush & Broom Co.....	14	3		58	300	Gas.		Good.
2784	Indianapolis Cabinet Makers' Union.....	54	2		54	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2785	Indianapolis Candy Co.....	27	60	3	55	300	S. & E.	1, 10	Good.
2786	Indianapolis Chair & Furniture Co., 2.....	300	7	3	55	275	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2787	Indianapolis Cold Storage Co.....	25	1		60-72	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2788	Indianapolis Commercial Club.....							5	Good.
2789	Indianapolis Corrugating Co.....	23	2		55	300	E. & G.	8	Good.
2790	Indianapolis Creamery.....	12	2		84	365	Steam.	Yes*	Good.
2791	Indianapolis Daily Live Stock Journal.....	8	2		48	300	Electric.		Good.
2792	Indianapolis Dast Co., The.....	50	15	5	1	58	300	Gas.	Good.
2793	Indianapolis Drop Forging Co.....	50	1		45-55	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2794	Indianapolis Elevator Co., "A".....	12			60	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2795	Indianapolis Engraving & Electrotyping Co.....	26	2	1	48	300	Electric.		Good.
2796	Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry.....	20			48	300	Electric.		Good.
2797	Indianapolis Excelsior Machinery Co.....	5			55	300	Electric.		Good.
2798	Indianapolis Foundry Co.....	150		1	56	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2799	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	82			60-72	365	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2800	Indianapolis Glove Co., 2.....				84				Good.
2801	Indianapolis Grill Co.....	9	60	1	50	300	Electric.		Good.
2802	Indianapolis Handle & Manufacturing Co.....	15			59	300	Gas.	1	Good.
2803	Indianapolis Knitting Mills.....	80			45	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2804	Indianapolis Knit underwear.....	65	7		55	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2805	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co., No. 1.....	40			60-84	365	Steam.	1, 10	Good.
2806	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co., No. 2.....	18			60-84	365	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2807	Indianapolis Lithographic Co.....	5			53	300	Gas.	4	Good.
2808	Indianapolis Machinery Exchange.....	11	1		54	300	Electric.		Good.
2809	Indianapolis Mfgs. & Carpenters Union.....	50			55	300	Steam.	Ins. Co.	Good.
2810	Indianapolis Motor Car Co.....	4			60-72	New	Steam.	1	Good.
2811	Indianapolis Mortar & Fuel Co.....	3			55	300	Electric.	8, 1	Good.
2812	Indianapolis News.....	243	29	3	48-54	300	Steam.	O. D.	Good.
2813	Indianapolis Paint & Color Co.....	20			60	300	Electric.	1, 5	Good.
2814	Indianapolis Paper Stock Co.....	6	8		60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
2815	Indianapolis Plating Co.....	3			54	300	Electric.		Good.
2816	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	6			60	300	Electric.		Good.
2817	Indianapolis Pressed Fuel Co.....	3			125				Good.
2818	Indianapolis Printing Co.....	10	2	2	48	300	Electric.		Good.
2819	Indianapolis Regalia Co.....	2	12		53	300	Electric.		Good.
2820	Indianapolis Repair Co.....	5	1		60	New	Electric.		Good.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and By Whom.		
2820	Indianapolis Rubber Co.	Auto and cycle tires.	207	20	4	1	60	300	4	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
2821	Indianapolis Rug Factory	Yankee or rustic rugs.	2	4			54	300					1	Good.
2822	Indianapolis Saddlery Co.	Harness and horse collars.	123	8			55	300					5	Good.
2823	Indianapolis Sanitorium.	Hospital.												Good.
2824	Indianapolis Sawn Veneer Co.	Hard wood veneering.	10	1			60	300	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2825	Indianapolis Show Case Co.	Show cases.	246	33	2		54	365						Good.
2826	Indianapolis Star.	Daily morning newspaper.	110	2			48	New						Good.
2827	Indianapolis Stogie Co.	Stogie cigars.	21	12	2		54	225	2			Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
2828	Indianapolis Stove Co.	Heating stoves and ranges.	48	4			40-60	300						Good.
2829	Indianapolis Sun, The.	Daily evening newspaper.	2	32	4		44	300					1	Good.
2830	Indianapolis Supporter Co., 2	Hose supporters.	17	2			54	300						Good.
2831	Indianapolis Tailoring Co.	Men's clothing.	15	21			60	300						Good.
2832	Indianapolis Tent & Awning Co.	Tents and awnings.	17	17			55	300	2			Ins. Co.	3	Good.
2833	Indianapolis Terra Cotta Works.	Terra cotta ornaments for building.	50	3			50	300	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
2834	Indianapolis Toilet & Apron Supply Co.	Laundrying.	3	6			50	300						Good.
2835	Indianapolis Tool Co.	Tools and special machinery.	5				50	300						Good.
2836	Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co.	Power house, car repairs.	200				84-59	300		22		Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
2837	Indianapolis Tractor & Terminal Co.	Pratt St. track repair shop.	9				70	365				Yes*		Good.
2838	Indianapolis Union Railway Co.	Locomotive repair shop.	35				48-60	300	3			Ins. Co.		Good.
2839	Indianapolis Union Station Power House.	Steam heat and electric current.	5				84	365		3				Good.
2840	Indianapolis Varnish Co.	Varnish and japan.	5	1			54	300						Good.
2841	Indianapolis Water Co.	West Washington pumping station.	5				84	365		4		Ins. Co.		Good.
2842	Indianapolis Wire Bound Box Co.	Packing boxes.	12	1			55	300				Ins. Co.		Good.
2843	Losley Iron Works, The.	Structural iron work.	30				55	300	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
2844	Interior Hard Wood Co., The.	Parquet flooring.	90	9			55	300	4			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2845	International Machine & Tool Co.	Turret lathes.	40				49 1/2	200						G. to E.
2846	Interstate Bag & Envelope Co.	Envelopes.	4	3			55	208						Good.
2847	Interstate Car Co.	Build and repair freight cars.	175	1			54	300					1, 3	Good.
2848	Irvin Manufacturing Co.	Automobile fronts and accessories.	5	1			55	New						Good.
2849	Iske Bros.	Furniture upholstery.	9	1			58	300						Good.
2850	Irenbach, G. & Co.	Saw and dress building stone.	30				48-60	300	2			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
2851	Jackson, J. W. & Sons	Overalls.	6	54		6	54	300						Good.

2832	Jacob & Co.	Wood patterns.	7	2	54	300	Electric.			Good.
2833	Jacobs Printing Co.	Printing.	2	14	48	300	Electric.	1, 3	Ins. Co.	Good.
2834	Jenney Electric Manufacturing Co.	Dynamoes and motors.	100	4	54	300	Steam.	2		Good.
2835	Jersey Bulletin.	Composition and office.	4	2	48	300				Good.
2836	Jessup & Antrim.	Ice cream and butter.	28	1	60	360	Electric.			Good.
2837	Jessup, O.	Ice cream and butter.	7		60	363	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2838	Johnson-Smith Excelsior Co.	Wood excelsior.	15	1	60	300	Electric.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
2839	Johnson, W. F.	Planing mill.	4		60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
2840	Jungclauss, Wm. P. Co., The.	Planing mill.	20		54	300	Steam.			Good.
2841	Kahn, N.	Dry goods.	5	30	60	300	Electric.			Good.
2842	Kahn Tailoring Co.	Men's custom tailoring.	250	12 14	56	300				Good.
2843	Kahn Tailoring Co.	Cutting, fitting and altering.	31	24 1	55	300	Gas.			Good.
2844	Kant Swag Gate Co.	Farm gates.	2		55	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2845	Karstadt Bros. Dye Works.	Cleaning and dyeing.	7	6	60	300				Good.
2846	Kaskey, Tony.	Baking.	1		48	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	Good.
2847	Kattau, H. H.	Planing mill.	3		55	300				Good.
2848	Keller, Joseph.	Mercantile.	4	6	60	300				Good.
2849	Keller, Robert.	Bakery.	2		60	300				Good.
2850	Keller, Robert.	Baking and restaurant.	4		60	300				F. to G
2851	Keller, Robt. & Sons.	Boilers and tanks, etc.	8		60	300	Gas.			Good.
2852	Kennedy, P. J.	Boilers, tanks, etc.	15		58	300				Good.
2853	Kennwood.	Apartment house.								Good.
2854	Kernel & Zink.	Manufacturing jewelers.	2		55	New	Electric.			Good.
2855	Keyless Lock Co., The.	Case and P. O. locks, screens, etc.	80	10 3	58	300	S. & E.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2856	Kindergarten Toy Co.	Toys and novelties (wood).	1	4	58	163	Gas.			Good.
2857	Kingman & Co., Ltd., No. 1.	Packers beef, pork and oleomargarine.	2,440	200 12	60	300	Steam.	10	Ins. Co.	Good.
2858	Kingman & Co., Ltd., No. 2.	Packing boxes and barrels.	100		58	300	Electric.			Good.
2859	Kingman & Co., Ltd., No. 3.	Car repair shop.	28		58	300	Electric.			Good.
2860	Kingman Bros.	Extracts, perfumes, etc.	1	1	55	300				Good.
2861	Kinkling, R.	Costumes, toupees.	1	3	54	300				Good.
2862	Kinzer, J. D.	Ice cream.	3	3	48	300	Electric.			Good.
2863	Kirkoff Bros. Co.	Plumbing and heating.	7		54	300	Electric.			Good.
2864	Kirschbaum & Son.	Shirt waists.	18	150	54	300	Electric.			Good.
2865	Klausner, J. R.	Printing.	2		54	300	Electric.			Good.
2866	Klein, C.	Baking.	10		54	300	Gas.			Good.
2867	Klein, H. Z. Co., The.	Mineral Waters.	2		50	300				Good.
2868	Knickerbocker, The.	Cement building blocks.	6		59	300	Hand.			Good.
2869	Knight & Jilison.	Apartments.								Good.
2870	Knight & Jilison.	Steam, water and gas pipe shop.	78		54	300	Electric.			Good.
2871	Knox, S. H. & Co.	Wooden pumps.	20		52	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2872	Kramer, Chess N.	Five and 10 cent store.	7	32	52	300				Good.
2873	Kramer Manufacturing Co.	Sheet metal works.	3	5 2	54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2874	Kratz, Carl.	Furniture and mantels.	65		55	300				Good.
2875	Krauss, P. H., Laundry.	Baking.	1		New					Good.
2876	Krauss, Paul H.	Laundrying.	16	51 1	54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
2877	Kriber, Nannie.	Mens dress shirts.	13	14	55	300	Electric.			Good.
2878	Kresage, S. S.	Dress making.	12		60	300				Good.
2879		Five and 10 cent store.	8	41	53	300				Good.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.	
			Boys and 16 and 14		Females.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Males.	Girls Between 14 and 16.										
2899	Krouse, C. E.	Degreasing leather, etc.	70	20		55-59	300	Steam.	3			8	Good.	
2900	Kruse & Dewenter Co.	Hot air furnaces.	30	1		48	300	Electric.				1	Good.	
2901	Lagaman, Paul.	Baking.	3			60	300					1	Good.	
2902	Lancaster, J. E.	Baking.	1	1			300					7	Good.	
2903	Langdon, Chas. Home Bakery.	Baking.	1	1			New	Electric.					Good.	
2904	Langsenkamp & Son.	Copper smithing.	8			60	300	Gas.					Good.	
2905	Langsenkamp-Wheeler Brass Works	Brass foundlers and finishers	64	1		55	300						G. to ex.	
2906	Laurie, Wm. Co.	Mercantile.	25	59		59	300						Good.	
2907	Lauter, H. Co., The.	Furniture.	300	2	25	55	300	Steam.	5			1, 10	Good.	
2908	Laycock, T. B., Manufacturing Co.	Metal beds, couches, etc	148	37	12	48	300	Steam.	4			1, 10	Good.	
2909	Laycock, Power House Co.	Power, light and heat.	7	2		60-62	300	Steam.	3				Good.	
2910	Leedy Manufacturing Co.	Band drums and parts.	17	2		60	300	Electric.					Good.	
2911	Lees, John.	Tools and special machinery	4			52	300	Electric.					Good.	
2912	LeMay, Lon.	Baking, pies and cakes	2	5		54	New						Good.	
2913	Lesh, C. P., Paper Co.	Wholesale, rule and print.	27	8		48	60	Electric.				1	Good.	
2914	Levy Bros. Co.	Printing and binding.	140	40	1	50	300	S. & E.	1				Good.	
2915	Lieber, H. Co., The	Picture frames and moulding.	140	7	14	46-51	300	Steam.	3				Good.	
2916	Lightford & Foster	Wood and metal models and patterns	5			54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2917	Lilly, Eli Co., The	Pharmaceutical goods.	152	283	1	50-53	300	Steam.		3		1	Good.	
2918	Lilly Varnish Co.	Varnish and japan.	12			50	300	Steam.	2				Good.	
2919	Link Belt Co.	Machine and motor link belting	200	40	4	45-50	300	Electric.				1	Good.	
2920	Lockman, Hanley Co.	Book binding	5	4		48	300	Electric.					Good.	
2921	Lyman Bros.	Portraits and frames.	4	2		60	300	Steam.	1				Good.	
2922	McCoy-Howe Co.	Pharmaceutical goods.	17	10		58	300	Steam.				4	Good.	
2923	McCune, Wiles & Ross, Inc.	Roasting, grinding coffee and spices.	6	1		60	300	Electric.				5, 10	Good.	
2924	McDougal, G. P. & Son	Kitchen furniture	100	4	2	58	300	Hand	2				Good.	
2925	McGannon, O. C.	Baking, etc.	2	1		54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2926	McKee, R. W.	Trusses, braces, etc.	2			54	300	Electric.					Good.	
2927	McNamara-Kaster Foundry.	Grey iron castings.	24	1		54	300	Electric.				1	Good.	
2928	Maas, Neimeyer Lumber Co.	Planing mill	60	2		56	300	Steam.	1				Good.	
2929	Mack Carpet Co.	Carpets, rugs and renovating.	6	4		53	300	Steam.	1				Good.	
2930	Madden, Thos. Son & Co.	Furniture.	109	5	6	45	300	Steam.	2				Good.	
2931	Mahan, Harry B. Co.	Paper boxes and folders	10	25	7	54	300	Electric.				10	Good.	

	Interior office and residence trimmings.	18		55	300	Steam....	1		Ins. Co.	1,5 3	Good
2932	Mahogany Interior Trimming Co., The.										Good
2933	Manual Training High School.										Good
2934	Saw mill, wagon stock.	40	2	58	200	Steam....	3		Ins. Co.		Good
2935	Mainland Manufacturing Co., The										Good
2936	Manhattan.	75		55	300	Steam....	1	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good
2937	Marietta Glass & Refrigerator Co., The.	4		84	365	Steam....			Ins. Co.	1	Good
2938	Marietta Glass & Refrigerator Co., The.	200	5	60	300	Electric.			Ins. Co.	1	Good
2939	Marietta Glass & Refrigerator Co., The.			54	300	Supplied.					Good
2940	Markey, C. F.	3		60	Nor.	Steam....					Good
2941	Marion County Construction Co	11		58	300	Steam....			1 Ins. Co.	1,4,8	Good
2942	Marion County Construction Co								1 Yes*		Good
2943	Marion Flats.	28	2	48-55	300	Electric.					Good
2944	Marion Motor Car Co., The	2	1	54	New	Electric.					Good
2945	Marvel Manufacturing Co.	6		54	300	Electric.					Good
2946	Matsumoto, Ikko										Good
2947	Matsuki Flats.	3		48	300	Electric.					Good
2948	Medicura Food Co.	8		55	300	Steam....			1 O. D.	8,1,10	Good
2949	Medsker, I. I.	6		58	300	Electric.					Good
2950	Meier Electric & Elevator Co.	17	158	54	300	Electric.				4	Good
2951	Meier, Lewis & Co.			60	300	Steam....	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good
2952	Meir Packing Co.	12		48	300	Electric.					Good
2953	Meiere, Fred M. Co.	9	2	55	300	Electric.					Good
2954	Meikel, C. W. Co.	11		54	300	Gas.					Good
2955	Melaun, Ernst.	5									Good
2956	Menome and Monico			48	New	Electric			Ins. Co.	10	Good
2957	Mervor Printing Co.	7		63-84	365	Steam....		11	Ins. Co.		Good
2958	Merchants' Heat & Light Co.	24		84	300	Steam....	2		Ins. Co.		Good
2959	Merchants' Ice Co.	12		60	300	Steam....	1		Ins. Co.		Good
2960	Merchants' Supply Co.	13									Good
2961	Meridian Flats.										Good
2962	Metzger, Jacob Co., The	10	1	54	300	Supplied.					Good
2963	Meyer, A. B. Co.	5		55	300	Electric.					Fair
2964	Middleton Broom Works	10		60	300	Electric.					Good
2965	Miller, Geo. W., Co	4	7	55	200	Electric.					Good
2966	Miller, O. L.	9		54	300	Electric.					Good
2967	Miller, Thos. E.	2		58	300	Gas....			Ins. Co.		Good
2968	Model Laundry Co.	9		1		Steam....	1			1	Good
2969	Model Laundry Co.	15	100	42	300	Electric.					Good
2970	Model Shirt Co., Laundry	4	40	58	300	Electric.					Good
2971	Modern Die & Tool Co.	20		50	300	Electric.					Good
2972	Mohawk Cycle Co.	2		54	150	Supplied.					Good
2973	Moore & Co.	125	7	55	300	Steam....	6		Ins. Co.	1	Good
2974	Moore-Mansfield Construction Co	8		59	300	S. & E.			O. D.	8	Good
2975	Morrison, L. E. & Co.	9	2	55	300						Good
2976	Morris Printing Co.	6	4	48	300	Gas....				8	Good
2977	Morton Place Laundry	4	11	55	300	Steam....	1		Yes*		Good
2978	Mueller, Fred A.	3		48	300	Electric.					Good
2979	Munson Lighting Rod Co.	5		54	300						Good

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.			Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
					Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 18.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
2980	Mutual Ice Co.	Artificial ice—discontinued.	2					54		Supplied.					Good.
2981	Mutual Printing Co., The.	Printing and binding.	26	4				48	300						Good.
2982	Myers, Gus J. T.	Cigars.	1	4				54	300	Electric.					Good.
2983	Nankervis, C. T.	Book binding.	1	5				48	300	Electric.					Good.
2984	Nash-Lieblich Co., The.	Skirts and waists.	1	4				58	300	Electric.					Good.
2985	Nathan, S. Press.	Printing.	3					54	300	Electric.					Good.
2986	National Biscuit Co., No. 1.	Baking, cakes and crackers.	22	38				58-60	300	Steam.					Good.
2987	National Biscuit Co., No. 2.	Baking, bread.	75	7				60	300	Supplied.					Good.
2988	National Blue Print Co.	Blue prints.	3					56	300	Electric.					Good.
2989	National Boiler & Sheet Iron Works.	Steam boilers, stacks and tanks.	35					54	300	Steam.	1				Good.
2990	National Candy Co.	Candies.	47	71	1	7		54	300	Steam.	2				Good.
2991	National Casket Co.	Caskets and coffins.	44	8				54	300	Steam.	1				Good.
2992	National Dry Kiln Co.	Brick and lumber kilns.	13	2				54	300	Supplied.					Good.
2993	National Facing Slip Co.	Mail sack facing slips.	1					55	300						Good.
2994	National Glue Co.	Glue and by-products.	45	1				80-72	300	Steam.	4				F. to G.
2995	National Malleable Castings Co.	Malleable castings.	850					30-60	300	Steam.					Good.
2996	National Motor Vehicle Co., No. 1.	Automobiles.	200	4				58	300	S. & E.	2				Good.
2997	National Motor Vehicle Co., No. 2.	Automobile motors.	65					58	300	Electric.					Good.
2998	National Printing Co.	Printing.	4					55	300	Electric.					Good.
2999	National Refining Co.	Oil distributing station.	12					54	300						Good.
3000	National Sign Co.	Advertising signs.	5					48	300						Good.
3001	National Starch Co.	Starch.	232	60			4	55-60	300	Steam.		9			Good.
3002	National Veneer & Lumber Co.	Quarter oak veneer.	20					55	300	Steam.	1				Good.
3003	National Wheel Co.	Vehicle wheels.	15	2				55	300	Steam.	1				Good.
3004	Neff, James R.	Soda fountain repairs.	3					54	300	Electric.					Good.
3005	Negley, C. E.	Excavating sand, etc.	3					55	New	Steam.					Good.
3006	Nesom & Wenz Co.	Models and special machinery.	6					55	300	Electric.			2		Good.
3007	Nessler, Frank & Co.	Tailors' work shop.	7	5				59	300	Electric.					Good.
3008	Neu, Jno. B. & Sons.	Assemble and finish chairs.	9					60	300						Good.
3009	New Century Paper Co.	School tablets.	2	5				57	New	Electric.					Good.
3010	New Irvington Laundry.	Laundering.	2	15				54	300	Steam.			1		Good.
3011	New York Store (Pettis Dry Goods Co.).	Merchandise establishment.	233	49	61			56½	300	Steam.		4			Good.
3012	Nichols, S. T. & Co.	Manufacturer optical goods.	9	1				54	300	Electric.					Good.

3013	Noelke-Richards Iron Works, 2	7	40-50	300	O. & E.	7	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
3014	Nordyke & Marmon Co., No. 1	3	48-60	300	Steam	3	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
3015	Nordyke & Marmon, No. 2	25	49-60	300	Electric	2	Yes*		Good.
3016	North Indianapolis Cradle Works	15	54	300	Steam		1		Good.
3017	Off. Christian & Co.	5	59	300	Steam				Fair.
3018	Old Soap Co., The	80	60	300	Electric			1, 4	Fair.
3019	Oppenheimer & Co.	85	45	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3020	Otte, L. W., Manufacturing Co.	2	45	300	Steam	2			Good.
3021	Otto Printing Co.	26	51	300	Electric			2	Good.
3022	Oval & Koster	24	60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.		Fair.
3023	Over, Ewald	200	55	300	Electric				Good.
3024	Overland Auto Co.	2	48	300	Electric				Good.
3025	Paragon Printing Co.	2	50	New	Stm. Sup.				Good.
3026	Paris Dry Cleaners	8	50	New	Electric			1	Good.
3027	Parkhurst Co., The	5	50	300	Supplied				Good.
3028	Parkhurst Manufacturing Co.	800	50	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	4, 1	Good.
3029	Parry Manufacturing Co.	2	60	300	Steam	4			Good.
3030	Pasadena Bakery	2							Good.
3031	Pasadena Flats	6	48	300	Electric				Good.
3032	Patriot Phalanx	9	48	300	Electric				Good.
3033	Pattou, C. U., Co.	7	48	300	Electric				Good.
3034	Pauley, C. E.	7	54	300	Electric				Good.
3035	Pearl Printing Co., The	3	2						Good.
3036	Pecoto Canning Co.	25	60	New	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
3037	Peerless Foundry Co.	13	1	30-60	Electric				Good.
3038	Peerless Tailoring Co.	10	57	300	Electric				Good.
3039	"Pennsylvania" The	3							Good.
3040	Pennsylvania Elevator & Supply Co.	649	55	250	Steam	1	Yes*	8	Good.
3041	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	11	45-60	300	Steam		Yes*	1	Good.
3042	People's Light & Heat Co.	2	60-72	365	Steam	6	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
3043	Perfection Chair Co.	6	60	300	Hand				Good.
3044	Perry, James	6	54	300	Hand				Good.
3045	Phelan, M. E., Mrs.	1	58	300	Hand			5	Good.
3046	Piel Bros. Manufacturing Co., The	48	45	300	Steam	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3047	Piel Bros. Starch Co.	125	60	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
3048	Pierce & Sons, etc.	3	60	300	Steam				Good.
3049	Pierre Cement & Block Co.	5	48	300	Electric				Good.
3050	Pierson & Lantz Co.	39	50	300	Gas			1	Good.
3051	Pioneer Brass Works	18	57	300	Electric				Good.
3052	Pitman-Myers Co.	13	60-84	300	Steam	3	Ins. Co.		Good.
3053	Plaza, The	4	45	300	Steam	7	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3054	Polar Ice Co.	20	58	300	Electric	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3055	Pope Motor Car Co.	10	53	300	Gas				Good.
3056	Polk Sanitary Milk Co.	4	40	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
3057	Potter Hat Co.	2	50	300	Electric				Good.
3058	Potter Manufacturing Co.	5	58	300	Electric				Good.
3059	Potts, C. & A.	2							Good.
3060	Poudet, Walter S.	5							Good.
	Prarie Manufacturing Co., The								Good.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged In.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
3061	Prange, Fred	Flour and feed mill	7	3			60	Steam	1		Yes*	8	Good.
3032	Premier Motor Manufacturing Co.	Motors and motor cars	150				55	Electric				—	Good.
3053	Prest-O-Lite Co.	Acetylene gas and tanks	66	8			300	Electric				—	Good.
3064	Progress Laundry	Laundrying	22	76	2		60	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	—	Good.
3065	Puritan Bed Spring Co.	Bed springs and mattresses	34	20	1		55	Steam	2		Yes*	—	Good.
3066	Puritan Laundry	Laundrying	4	8			New	Electric				—	Good.
3067	Purcell Cornice Co.	Sheet metal work	5				48	Electric				—	Good.
3038	Puro Distilled Water Co.	Filter drinking water	4				54	Electric				—	Good.
3039	Quality Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets	10	7			55	Supplied				—	Good.
3070	Quick Photo & Engraving Co., The	Photo engraving	7				48	Steam	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
3071	Ralph, W. F. & Co.	Artificial ice	5	1			60-72	Electric					Good.
3072	Rathbun, F. A. & Co.	Percussion cigar lighters	4	12			58	Electric					Good.
3073	Ratti, Joseph	Printing	25	8	1		54	Electric					Good.
3074	Rauh, John	Cigars	30	20			48	Electric					Good.
3075	Rauh, E.	Extracting animal grease	16				70	Steam	2			8	Fair.
3076	Reedy, D. V. & Co.	Electric elevator machinery	10	1			56	Electric					Good.
3077	Reiner, Herbert H.	Furrier	1	5			54	Steam	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
3078	Republic Crosscutting Co.	Crosscutting timber	25				60	Gas					Good.
3079	Rex Motor Co.	Motor cars	4	2			New	Gas					Good.
3080	Rex Printing Co.	Printing	3				60	Gas					Good.
3081	Rexroth, Louis	Machine repair shop	4				54	Oil					Good.
3082	Richards, Ora	Baking	2				50	Electric				1, 5	Good.
3053	Robbins, Irwin & Co.,	Carriages and repairing	33	3			60	Electric				7	Fair.
3034	Robinson, C. F.	Baking	1				48	Electric					Good.
3055	Roch, Tobias	Machine shop	12	1			60	Electric					Good.
3086	Rockwood Manufacturing Co., The	Paper pulleys and saw mills	125	6			48	Steam	2		Ins. Co.	—	Good.
3087	Romadka Leather Goods Co.	Trunks, grips and leather goods	4	2			55	Electric					Good.
3088	Rough Notes Co.	Insurance journal	14	12			48	Electric					Good.
3089	Rouse, Wm. & Son	Hay and grain elevator	9				60	Gas					Good.
3090	Royal Garment Co., The	Ladies skirts	13	45			54	Electric					Good.
3091	Rupert Co., The	Finery wheels	4				54	Electric					Good.
3092	Russell Wind Stacker Co.	Wind blast straw stackers	15	1			58	Gas					Good.
3093	Saffell, A. E.	Automatic and fancy rockers	5				58	Gas					Good.

3091	Saint Clair Flats.	Apartments.	55	10	60	300	Good.
3095	Saks & Co.	Clothing merchants.	9	1	54	300	Good.
3096	Sanders Cabinet Co.	Cabinet work.	3	13	54	300	Good.
3097	Sanders, H. L.	Barber, butcher and porter suits.	6		54	300	Good.
3098	Sandstrom Short Turn Buggy Co.	Buggies and carriages.	3		54	300	F. to G.
3099	Sanitary Baking Co.	Baking.	153	101	60	300	Good.
3100	Sanitary Can Co.	Tin fruit cans.	16	7	60	300	Good.
3101	Sargent Paint & Color Co.	Paints and colors.	7	12	54	300	Good.
3102	Scarborough Co., The	Map mounting and distributing.	2		54	300	Good.
3103	Schaub, Henry J.	Cigars.	3		54	300	F. to G.
3104	Schiffing, Alfred	Locksmith and machinist.	2		60	300	Good.
3105	Schiffman, Wm.	Baking.	12	1	59	300	Good.
3106	Schmidt, E. Co., The	Surgical instruments.	1	1	60	300	F. to G.
3107	Schmidt, P. W.	Baking.	4		60	300	Good.
3108	Schmidt, Raphael	Baking.	4		54	300	Good.
3109	Schneft, L.	Baking.	4	3	58	300	Good.
3110	Schneibel, C. A.	Book binding.	80	33	55	300	Good.
3111	Schnell & Co.	Wholesale grocers and refiners.	4		58	300	Good.
3112	Schoen Bros.	Pressing and cleaning.	4		48-55	300	Good.
3113	Schreiber, Bert.	Baking and catering.	4		60	300	Good.
3114	Schumacher, Jno. A. Co.	Planing mill.	10		54	300	Good.
3115	Schuman Corn Machine Co.	Corn harvesting machines.	4		48	300	F. to G.
3116	Schwartz, Rudolph	Sculptural castings.	8		50	300	Good.
3117	Scott, Jno.	Baking.	2	16	54	300	Good.
3118	Scott-Miller Co.	Printing and binding.	40		58	300	P. to F.
3119	Scars Bros. Co.	Machine repair shop.	6		54	300	Good.
3120	Sebi, Henry.	Baking.	4	28	48	300	Good.
3121	Selig Dry Goods Co.	Ladies' wrappers, etc.	12	7	55	250	Good.
3122	Sentinel Printing Co.	Printing and binding.	38	4	55	300	Good.
3123	Shapiro & Levy Cap Co.	Boys' and mens' caps.	4	8	55	300	Good.
3124	Sheets, Elliott & Co.	Upholstered furniture.	12	4	54	300	Good.
3125	Simon, L. F.	Machine shop.	6		52	300	Good.
3126	Sinker, Davis Co., The	Boilers, stacks, engines, etc.	150		54	300	Good.
3127	Sipe, J. C.	Diamond setter, etc.	4	1	54	300	Good.
3128	Slight Printing Co.	Printing.	3	3	54	300	Good.
3129	South Chemical Dye Works	Dyeing and cleaning.	29	1	52	300	Good.
3130	Smith, Day & Co.	Assemble and finish chairs.	6	8	54	300	Good.
3131	Smith, H. E.	Advertising novelties.	13	1	54	300	Good.
3132	Smith, J. W. & Son.	Baking.	11	30	54	300	Good.
3133	Somerville Laundry.	Laundering.	5	13	55	New	Good.
3134	Sommer, Ed., Laundry B., The	Laundering.	1				Good.
3135	Sommers, H.	Baking.	8		84	365	Good.
3136	South Side Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	76	4	54	300	Good.
3137	Spacke, F. W., Machine Co.	Special machinery.	84	2	54	300	Good.
3138	Speed Changing Pulley Co.	Gas engines and carbureters.	44	2	60	300	Good.
3139	Sponsel, H. G.	Baking.	10		48	300	Good.
3140	Stafford Engraving Co.	Engraving.	44	4			F. to G.
3141	Standard Baking Co.	Baking.	2		50	New	

INDIANAPOLIS, MARION COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.			
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
					Girls Between 14 and 16.										
3142	Standard Dry Kiln Co.	Brick and lumber dryers.	14	1		60	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.		Good.		
3143	Standard Machine & Electric Co.	General machine shop.	14	1		50	Electric						Good.		
3144	Standard Metal Co., The	Tinners' supplies shop.	9	1		58	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.		
3145	Standard Oil Co.	Oil distributing station.	55	5		55	Gas						Good.		
3146	Standard Oil Co., Can Department.	Canning oil and gasoline.	7			60	Gas						Good.		
3147	Standard Printing Co.	Printing and binding.	27	3		54	Electric						Good.		
3148	Standard Sign Co.	Sign painting.	5			55	Electric						Good.		
3149	Star Glove Co., 2	Canvas gloves and mittens.	4	25		48	Electric					1, 2	Good.		
3150	Star Machine Works	Canning and special machinery.	12	1		55	Steam	1			O. D.	8	Good.		
3151	Star Millinery Co.	Girls' and women's hats.	12	52		53	Electric						Good.		
3152	Steffen, Andrew	Cigars.	45		2	300	Electric						Good.		
3153	Sterling Works, The	Ink wells and mucilage pots.	3			45	Supplied					7	Good.		
3154	Stettler Brothers	Baking.	3			58	Electric						F. to G.		
3155	Stewart, Daniel, Co.	Art glass, beveling and mirrors.	40			48-60	Electric						Good.		
3156	Stewart, Daniel, Co.	Manufacturing chemists and perfumes.	9	5		54	Electric						Good.		
3157	Stirk, D. P. & Co.	Artificial limbs.	2	4		55	Electric						Good.		
3158	Stone Printery, The	Printing.	2	1		54	Electric						Good.		
3159	Striebeck's Bakery	Baking.	1			50	Electric						Good.		
3160	Strobel Bros.	Poultry dressing.	8			60	Electric						Good.		
3161	Strauss, L. & Co.	Clothing merchants.	50	16		55	Electric						Good.		
3162	Suffrins, C. A.	Printing.	3			54	Electric						Good.		
3163	Stout's Shoe Store, Repair Shop.	Shoe repairing.	4	1		60	Electric						Good.		
3164	Stratford, The	Apartment house.	8			55	Gas					5	Good.		
3165	Stratton Broom Co.	Heavy brooms.	8			300	Gas					3	Good.		
3166	Somersel Flats	Apartment house.	13	4		58	Gas						Good.		
3167	Sullivan-Geiger, Co.	Sheet metal works.	25	1		55	Electric						Good.		
3168	Superior Sheet Metal Co.	Cream separators and mail boxes.	25	7		300	Electric						Good.		
3169	Swartz, M.	Ladies' garments.	1			54	Electric						Good.		
3170	Sylvania, The	Apartment house.	22	55		60	Steam		1		Ins. Co.	1	G. to E.		
3171	Tacoma Laundry.	Laundrying.	87	15		300	Electric						Good.		
3172	Taggart Baking Co., 2	Bread, cakes and crackers.	85	1		300	Steam	2			Ins. Co.		Good.		
3173	Talge Mahogany Co.	Oak and mahogany veneer.	6			48	Steam						Good.		
3174	Tattersall & Ballard.	Stone dressing.	6										Good.		

3175	Taylor Belting Co.	8	1	58	300	Electric.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3176	Taylor, D. H.	3	1	60	300	F. to G.			F. to G.
3177	Teaster & Stoll.	5		50	300	Fair.			Good.
3178	Techentin & Freiberg.	6		54	300				Good.
3179	Thaw, A. B.	2		50	300				Good.
3180	Thaw, L. C.	20	1	53	300	Electric.			Good.
3181	Thompson, H. R.	2		55	300	Electric.			Good.
3182	Thorn, Alpheus	6		55	300	Electric.			Good.
3183	Thorn-Levy Co.	35	20	54	300	Electric.			Good.
3184	Tilley, Mrs Ray	6	10	42	300	Steam.			Good.
3185	Tona Refining Co.	10		60	300	Steam.			Good.
3186	Toner, James	9		55	300	Electric.			Good.
3187	Treat, A. J. & Son.	3		54	300				Good.
3188	Troy Bros.	5	1	54	300	Steam.			Good.
3189	Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Co.	75	11	50	300	Steam.			Good.
3190	Udell Works, The.	121	3	55	300	Electric.			Good.
3191	Unger, H.	7		60	300	Electric.			Good.
3192	Union, The.	5		48	300	Electric.			Good.
3193	Union Asphalt Construction Co.	8		60	100	Steam.			Good.
3194	Union Co-Operative Laundry.	14	48	58	300	Steam.			Good.
3195	Union Embossing Machine Co.	30	1	54	300	Electric.			Good.
3196	U. S. Artistic Co.	10		54	300	Steam.			Good.
3197	U. S. Encaustic Tile Works	133	122	55	300	Steam.			Good.
3198	U. S. Gypsum Co.	5		54	300	Gas.			Good.
3199	Unity Press.	3	2	48	300	Electric.			Good.
3200	VanCamp, H. W., Iron Co.	8	1	54	300	Steam.			Good.
3201	VanCamp Parking Co., The.	650	150	58	300	Steam.			Good.
3202	VanCamp Vault Co.	9		55	300	Steam.			Good.
3203	Vandalia Railroad Repair Shops.	91		48-60	300	Steam.			Good.
3204	Vendome Flats								Good.
3205	Victor, Fred C.	5	1	54	300	Electric.			Good.
3206	Victoria, The.								Good.
3207	Von Spreckels, Albert.	10		54	300	Steam.			Good.
3208	Wagner Printing Co.	2		48	300	Electric.			Good.
3209	Walker, Edward P.	1	4	56	300	Gas.			Good.
3210	Waltz, Andrew F.	2		54	300	Gas.			Good.
3211	Warner, Wm.	2		58	300	Electric.			Good.
3212	Wasson, H. P. & Co.	132	234	56 1/2	300	S. & E.			Good.
3213	Wellington Flats.								Good.
3214	Wellington, Theobald								Good.
3215	Werbe & Messen.	1		60	300	Electric.			Good.
3216	Wernsing, Geo.	4	1	57 1/2	300	Steam.			Good.
3217	Western Cold Storage & Ice Co.	14		53	300	Steam.			Good.
3218	Western Construction Co.	6		60	200	Steam.			Good.
3219	Western Electric Co.	8		60	100	Steam.			Fair.
3220	Western Furniture Co.	86	7	47-54	300	Plectric.			Good.
3221	West Side Ice Co., The.	71	3	54-60	300	Steam.			Good.
3222	Wetter Bros.	5		84	300	Steam.			Good.

JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY—Continued.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
3275	Jasper Hub Works.....	Wagon hubs.....	5	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	1	..	1	1, 2	Good.
3276	Jasper Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	Ice and cold storage.....	4	..	..	..	84	Steam.....	..	..	..	..	Good.
3277	Jasper Machine Works.....	Machine shop.....	6	..	..	..	220	Steam.....	1	..	1	1, 8	Good.
3278	Jasper Novelty Works.....	Office desks and furniture.....	45	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	1	..	..	1, 5	Good.
3279	Jasper Stave & Heading Co., The.....	Staves and heading.....	12	..	..	..	300	Steam.....	1	..	..	1, 8	Good.
3280	Jasper Veneer Mills.....	Veneers and lumber.....	28	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	2	..	..	8	Good.
3281	Maley, Young & Cutsinger.....	Saw mill.....	25	..	..	..	300	Steam.....	1	..	..	..	Good.
3282	School, Jasper Public.....	School building.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	Good.
3283	Victoria Milling Co.....	Flour mill.....	5	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	1	..	..	..	Good.
3284	Wagoner, Geo. P.....	Wagons and repairs.....	15	..	..	..	300	Gas.....	..	..	..	..	Good.
3285	Opera House, Jasper.....	Theatre.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4, 9	Good.
	Total.....	.....	251	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	4	..	..

JEFFERSONVILLE, CLARK COUNTY. Population: Census, 10,774; estimated, 12,000. Employees: 1907, 2,834; 1908, 2,173.

3286	Abel, Conrad.....	Baking.....	2	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	10	3	..	2, 7	Good.
3287	American Car & Foundry Co.....	Railroad and electric cars.....	1,500	..	..	..	300	Steam.....	..	..	..	..	Good.
3288	Anderson Co., The Geo. S.....	Foundry and machine shop.....	20	3	..	..	60	Steam.....	..	1	..	1, 2, 8	Good.
3289	Antz, Chas. F.....	Artificial ice.....	4	..	..	..	300	Steam.....	1	..	..	..	Good.
3290	Bauer Machine Co.....	Harness sewing machines.....	25	1	2	..	180	Elec. Sup.....	..	..	..	1, 2	Good.
3291	Bosby, Jerry.....	Job printing.....	2	..	..	..	60	Elec. Sup.....	..	..	..	..	Good.
3292	City Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	Artificial ice and storage.....	4	..	..	..	150	Steam.....	2	..	..	10	Good.
3293	Claggett Saddle Tree Co.....	Saddle trees.....	6	..	..	..	180	Steam.....	1	..	..	1	Good.
3294	Creamer, F. L.....	Baking.....	2	..	..	..	60	Steam.....	..	..	..	..	Good.
3295	Elberts & Bro.....	Flour mill.....	12	..	..	..	300	Steam.....	1	..	..	..	Good.
3296	Elks Building.....	Lodge hall.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3297	Excelsior Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	3	8	..	..	300	Steam.....	..	..	1	3, 10	Fair.
3298	Goodman, Joseph.....	Baking.....	2	..	..	..	312	Elec. Sup.....	..	..	..	2, 7	Good.
3299	Holzboog & Bro., Geo. H.....	Carriages and wagons.....	30	1	..	..	300	Elec. Sup.....	..	..	..	1, 2	Good.

3300	Hoosier Wall Plaster Co.	Wall plaster	3	200	60	Electric	6	1	Good.
3301	Howard Ship Yards Co.	Water craft manufacturing	15	25	60	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
3302	Jeffersonville Brick Co.	Building brick	25	25	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3303	Jeffersonville Canning Co., The	Vegetables and fruit	50	4	60	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3304	Jeffersonville Manufacturing Co., The	Kitchen cabinets and porch columns	4	1	54	Electric	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3305	Jeffersonville Printing Co.	News and job printing	4	1	84	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3306	Jeffersonville Water Supply Co.	Pumping station	3	4	54	Gas	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3307	Jeffersonville Water Supply Co.	Pumping station	3	4	54	Gas	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3308	News & Democrat	News and job printing	6	30	60	Electric	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3309	Ox Breeches Manufacturing Co., The	Working men's clothing	1	30	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3310	Pease Co., J. L.	Porch columns	50	25	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3311	P. C. & St. Louis R. R.	Repair shop	10	1	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3312	Pfaff's Sons, Geo.	Lard oil	2	1	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3313	School, Chestnut St.	School building	2	1	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3314	School, City	School building	2	1	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3315	School, Rose Hill	School building	2	1	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3316	Spieth, J. F.	Baking	70	3	56	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
3317	Sweeney, M. A.	Foundry, machinery and boats	3	10	56	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3318	United Gas & Electric Co.	Electric light station	10	3	56	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3319	United Gas & Electric Co.	Artificial gas	10	3	56	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3320	Reformatory, Indiana	Trades school	2,093	75	5	Steam	34	Ins. Co.	Good.
Total									

JONESBORO, GRANT COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,838; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 176; 1908, 161.

3321	Indiana Rubber & Insulated Wire Co.	Insulated wire and rubber goods	130	20	60-65	S. & G.	5	1	Good.
3322	Jonesboro Light & Water Co.	Light and water	3	3	84	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3323	Kester, G. W.	Baking	3	3	60	New	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3324	Neill & Vanvaler	Flour mill	5	3	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3325	Pemberton Building	Lodge room	141	20	60	Steam	8	1	Good.
3326	School, High	School building	141	20	60	Steam	8	1	Good.
Total									

KENDALLVILLE, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,354; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 648; 1908, 833.

3327	Baker & Sons Co., J. R.	Metal specialties	18	4	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3328	Bihm & Rath	Cigars	2	4	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3329	Deibele, John, No. 1	Saw mill	9	325	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3330	Deibele, John, No. 2	Planing mill	3	3	59	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3331	Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co.	Wind mills	3	3	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3332	Hess, Fred	Baking	3	3	60	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.

KENDALLVILLE, NOBLE COUNTY.—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 18.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3333	House, Kelley	Hotel.	8			60	300	Gas				5	Good.
3334	Kendallville Carriage Co.	Carriages.	25			60	300	Steam	1			1, 10	Good.
3335	Kendallville Hoop Co.	Elm hoops	2			84	365	Steam		3		Ins. Co.	Good.
3336	Kendallville Light & Water Plant.	Electric light and water	15	100	5	48	300	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3337	Kendallville Manufacturing Co.	Gloves and mittens.	6	4		60	300	Electric				Ins. Co.	Good.
3338	Kendallville News, The.	News and job printing	3	10		55	300	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3339	Kendallville Steam Laundry Co.	Laundry.	2			60	300	Steam	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
3340	Lang, John H.	Cigars	250		2	60	300	Steam				Ins. Co.	Good.
3341	McGray Refrigerator Co.	Refrigerators.	5			60	90	Electric				1, 4	Good.
3342	Raber, Wiltrout, Lang Manufacturing Co.	Tile machinery	4			60	225	Electric	1				Good.
3343	Rodger & Son, O. F.	Wood specialties	22			60	300	Steam				4	Good.
3344	Specialty Case Co., The	Display cases.	2			60	300	Gas				7	Good.
3345	Steckley, Geo.	Feed mill.	1			60	300	Gas				9	Good.
3346	True Blue Bakery	Baking.											(Good.
3347	Opera House, Boyer	Theatre											
Total			706	119	3	5			9	4			

KENNARD, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 550. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 89.

3348	Hinshaw, Elmer	Saw mill.	2			60	100	Steam	1			O. D.	8	Good.
3349	Kennard Canning Co.	Vegetables and fruit	24	60		60	25	Steam	1			O. D.	8	Good.
3350	Ricketts, F. M.	Saw mill.	3			60	40	Steam	1			*		Good.
Total			29	60					3					

KENTLAND, NEWTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,006; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 13.

3351	Kent Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	2	60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3352	Kentland Electric Light & Ice Co.	Electric light and artificial ice.	2	60	365	2	O. D.	Good.
3353	Knill, N.	Baking.	1	60	312	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
3354	McCray & Morrison.	Grain elevator.	8	60	250	6		Good.
	Total.		13					

KETCHUM, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 100. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —3.

3355	Clear Creek Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	3	60	300	1	O. D.	Good.
	Total.		3			1		

KEWANNA, FULTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 17.

3356	Daniel L. E.	Grain elevator.	2	60	200	1	O. D.	Good.
3357	Hotel, Toner.	Hotel.						Good.
3358	Highland & Son, M.	Planing mill.	2	60	300			Good.
3359	Kewanna Golden Chain, The.	Butter.	4	1	300	1	O. D.	Good.
3360	Toner, A. D.	Grain elevator.	3	60	200	1	O. D.	Good.
3361	Toner, A. D.	Handles.	5	60	New	1	*	Good.
	Total.		16	1		4		

KING, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 160; estimated, 100. Employees: 1907, 22; 1908, —.

3362	King Public School.	School building.						Bad.
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KNIGHTSTOWN, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,942; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, 190; 1908, 113.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3363	Albertson, E. J.	Machine shop.	4	1			300	Gas.				7	Good.
3364	Brinkman, Wm.	Baking.	1				60						Good.
3365	Canton Lodge No. 22.	Lodge room.					300					5	Good.
3366	City Skating Rink.	Skating rink.											Good.
3367	Columbia Electric Co.	Automobiles.	14	1			60	Gas.					Good.
3368	Knightsdown Buggy Co.	Buggies.	20	1			60	Gas.					Good.
3369	Knightsdown Lumber Co.	Saw mill and lumber.	7	1			60	Gas.					Good.
3370	Lung Sam.	Laundering.	1				60	Gas.				10	Good.
3371	Parrish-Alford Fence Co.	Fence.	38	1			60	Gas.				7	Good.
3372	St. Clair, Wm.	Baking.	4				60	Electric.					Good.
3373	Watts Ice Co., W. H.	Artificial ice.	4				60	Steam.					Good.
3374	Wilkinson, T. B.	Grain elevator.	5				60	Gas.					Good.
3375	Wilkinson, T. B.	Flour mill.	4				60	Water.				1	Good.
3376	Wood, R. L.	Job printing.	4				60	Gas.				9	Good.
3377	Theatre, Alhambra.	Theatre.					300						Good.
	Total.		108	5									

KNOX, STARKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,200; estimated, 2,100. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 34.

3378	Bishop Creamery, The.	Butter and cream.	2				300	Steam.	1			8	Good.
3379	Brookhouse, J. H.	Baking.	3				New						Good.
3380	City Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	3	1			300	Steam.	1			8	Good.
3381	Fener, C. V.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Steam.	1			1, 8	Good.
3382	Knox Electric Light & Power Co.	Electric light and power.	2				365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
3383	Knox Elevator & Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	3				300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3384	Knox Metal Wheel Co.	Go-cart wheels.	5				60	Gas.					Good.

3385	Knox Pickling & Preserving Plant.	Pickling and preserving.	3	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	O. D....	8	Good.
3386	National Pickling & Canning Co.	Pickling.	5	3	60	225	Steam....	1	.....	O. D....	8	Good.
3387	Starke Co., Republican.	News and job printing.	2	1	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
3388	Theatre, Knox.	Theatre.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
Total.			29	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

LADOGA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,176; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, 64; 1908, 137.

3389	Ashby & Ashby.	Grain elevator.	3	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3390	Epperson, W. F.	Electric light.	2	.....	84	365	Steam....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3391	Hardin & Son.	Grain elevator.	4	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3392	Hoosier Veneer Co.	Veneers.	40	.....	60	300	Steam....	3	.....	O. D....	1, 8	Good.
3393	Huntington & Son.	Planing mill.	8	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	O. D....	2, 8	Good.
3394	Ladoga Canning Co.	Vegetables.	30	50	60	75	Steam....	2	.....	O. D....	2, 8	Good.
3395	School, High.	School building.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
3396	School, Public.	School building.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
Total.			87	50	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAFAYETTE, TIPPECANOE COUNTY. Population: Census, 18,116; estimated, 26,000. Employees: 1907, 19, 1908, 2,418.

3397	American Steam Laundry Co.	Laundering.	11	30	60	312	S. & E.	1	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
3398	Anderson, Peter.	Carriages and buggies.	16	.....	60	300	G. & E.	.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
3399	Barbee Wire & Iron Works.	Wire and iron goods.	127	3	60	300	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	2	Good.
3400	Big Four R. R.	Pumping station.	2	10	84	365	Steam....	2	.....	.....	8	Good.
3401	Big Four Round House.	Round house.	8	.....	60	365	Steam....	1	.....	O. D....	8	Good.
3402	Biggs Pump Co., B. F.	Wood pumps and columns.	27	.....	54	300	Steam....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3403	Bohrer Brewing Co., Geo. A.	Beer.	30	.....	54	312	S. & E.	3	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
3404	Boldt & Son.	Flour mill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3405	Burt-Wilson-Haywood Co.	News and job printing.	64	27	48	312	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3406	Central Laboratory Supply Co.	Electrical physician's apparatus.	16	1	57	300	Electric.	2	.....	O. D....	2, 8	Good.
3407	Chamberlain & Son, D. J.	Ice cream, butter and milk.	11	.....	70	312	Steam....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3408	C. I. & L. R. R. Shops.	General repairs.	422	1	54	300	Steam....	3	2	.....	.....	Good.
3409	City Auxiliary.	Pumping station.	2	.....	72	365	Steam....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
3410	Coliseum, The.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3411	Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.	Grain elevator.	5	.....	60	300	Steam....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
3412	Cressler Bakery.	Baking.	2	.....	60	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3413	Daily Courier.	Newspaper.	21	3	48	312	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	2, 7	Good.
3414	Dryfus Packing & Provision Co.	Reef and pork packers.	55	1	60	300	Steam....	2	.....	.....	2	Good.
3415	Duffy & Means.	Confectionery.	11	10	60	300	E. & S.	1	.....	O. D....	8	Good.

LAFAYETTE, TIPPECANOE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3416	Duncan Electric Manufacturing Co.	Electric meters.	85	15	1	..	300	S. & E.	2	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3417	Evry & Co.	Baking.	5	..	..	..	60	Steam.	..	1	..	*	Good.
3418	Fairfield Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	30	..	..	..	250	S. & E.	1	..	..	O. D.	Good.
3419	Folkemer & Son, Wm.	Special furniture.	7	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3420	Fountain Cigar Co.	Cigars.	2	10	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3421	Frey Bros. & Co.	Saw mill and handles.	20	1	..	..	57	Steam.	1	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3422	Ft. Wayne & Wab. Valley Power House.	Electric light and power.	6	..	..	..	84	Steam.	..	4	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3423	Godfrey, Geo. R.	Baking.	2	..	..	..	60	Electric.	..	..	..	1, 2, 7	Good.
3424	Home Hospital.	Hospital.	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3425	Hotel, American.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3426	Hotel, Big Four.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3427	Hotel, Bramble.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3428	Hotel, Hines.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3429	Hotel, Main.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3430	Hotel, The Palace.	Hotel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3431	Howell Bottling Co.	Beer and soft drinks.	5	..	..	..	60	S. & E.	..	..	..	..	Good.
3432	Indiana State Soldiers' Home.	Rooming and lodging house.	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3433	Indiana State Soldiers' Home.	Electric light, heat and water.	7	..	..	..	60	Steam.	4	2	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3434	Indiana Wagon Co., The.	Farm wagons.	80	1	..	..	300	Steam.	3	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3435	Jenks, Geo. E.	Paper boxes.	4	8	..	..	60	Gas.	..	..	..	1, 3, 4	Good.
3436	Joerns, Frank.	Cigars.	4	1	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3437	Kramer Cement Block Factory.	Cement blocks.	7	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3438	Kron Flats.	Flats.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Good.
3439	Lafayette Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	30	1	..	..	72	Steam.	2	..	..	*	Good.
3440	Lafayette Boxboard & Paper Co.	Boxboard.	100	1	..	..	60-72	Steam.	..	4	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3441	Lafayette Carpet Co.	Carpets and huff rugs.	10	12	..	..	60	Steam.	1	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3442	Lafayette Cracker & Confectionery Co.	Crackers and cakes.	22	12	..	..	60	Steam.	2	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3443	Lafayette Electrical Manufacturing Co.	Electrical transformers.	12	1	..	..	60	Electric.	..	..	..	..	Good.
3444	Lafayette Engineering Co.	Structural Iron Work.	30	..	..	..	60	S. & E.	1	..	..	O. D.	Good.
3445	Lafayette Fence & Machine Co.	Ornamental Fence.	15	..	..	..	60	Electric.	..	..	..	..	Good.
3446	Lafayette Gas & Electric Light Co.	Artificial gas and electric power.	16	..	..	..	84	Steam.	..	3	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3447	Lafayette Hominy Mill Co.	Hominy, grits and meal.	16	..	..	..	225	Steam.	2	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.
3448	Lafayette Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill.	30	..	..	..	60	Steam.	1	..	..	Ins. Co.	Good.

3449	Lafayette Milling Co.	8	1	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
3450	Lafayette Packing Co.	50	1	60	300	S. & E.	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3451	Lafayette Water Works.	5	55	72	365	Steam.	3			Good.
3452	Levy & Rice.	3	25	60	300	Electric.			1	Good.
3453	Lion & Deere Manufacturing Co.	12	40	60	300	Electric.			1	Good.
3454	Loeb & Hene.	20		60	312	Electric.				Good.
3455	McGrath, R. H.	12		60	300	Steam.	1	*	1, 8	Good.
3456	Maine's Steam Laundry	2	6	60	312	Electric.			1, 2	Good.
3457	Maui Gee Bros.	5		60-70	312	Steam.	1	O. D.	2, 8	Good.
3458	Matthews, O. Rear Co.	9	4	60	300	Steam.	5	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
3459	Merchants Electric Light Association.	18		72	365	Steam.				Good.
3460	Murdoch Flats.									Good.
3461	Murphy-Bivin's Co.	14	7	48	312	Electric.			1, 8	Good.
3462	Noll & Schneider.	6		60	300	Steam.		O. D.	2, 7	Good.
3463	Oakland Bakery	5		60	312	Electric.			4, 5	Good.
3464	Powers Block.									Good.
3465	Ross Gear & Tool Co.	12		60	300	Electric.			1	Good.
3466	Ruger Sons Co., J. B.	10		60	300	Electric.			2, 7	Good.
3467	Russell, C. J.	5		48	300	Electric.				Good.
3468	Schnaible Grain Co., Matt.	6		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
3469	Schnaible Co., The M. & J.	14		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
3470	Schwab Safe & Lock Co., The.	40	2	60	300	S. & E.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3471	Seney Freeman	4		60	300	S. & E.				Good.
3472	Sense Bros.	10		60	200	S. & E.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
3473	Sniglev, Miss Bessie.			60	New	Electric.				Good.
3474	Standard Oil Co.	5	10	60	312	Steam.		1		Good.
3475	Sterling Electric Co.	160	57	60	300	S. & E.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3476	St. Elizabeth's Hospital.					Steam.	4	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
3477	Sunday Leader.	4		48	300	Electric.				Good.
3478	Taylor Lumber Co., Henry.	76	2	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3479	Thieme & Wagner Brewing Co.	41		54	312	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3480	Thompson, James.	3		60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
3481	Wabash Valley Sanitarium.			54	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
3482	Wallace Machine & Foundry Co.	30	1						1	Good.
3483	Ward, F. W.									Good.
3484	Werner, A.	6		60	300	Steam.	1	*	1	Good.
3485	White Anchor Laundry	6	9	60	300	S. & E.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
3486	Wiegels Bros.	6	1	60	312	Gas.			7	Good.
3487	Zinn Co., W. H.	22	44	60	300	Electric.				Good.
3488	Theatre, Arc.								9	Good.
Total.		2,004	403	11			50	28	8	

LAFONTAINE, WABASH COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 600. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor Tubula:	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3489	School, Lafontaine.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Fair.

LAGRANGE, LAGRANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,100; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 39.

3490	Berne Grain & Hay Co., The.....	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3491	Eagle Hoop & Lumber Co.....	Hoops and staves.....	14	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	O. D. *	Good.
3492	Fyke Milling Co., The.....	Flour mill.....	5	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam...	1	.....	.....	Good.
3493	Hotel Ruick.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3494	Lagrange Democrat.....	News and job printing.....	4	1	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3495	Lagrange Electric Light Co.....	Electric light.....	3	.....	.....	.....	72	365	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3496	Stroup, P. N.....	Saw and planing mill.....	8	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	Good.
3497	White, Geo.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3498	Wigton, J. M.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAOTTO, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 320; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 10.

3499	Brown, Chas.....	Saw mill.....	7	.....	.....	.....	54	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D. *	Good.
3500	Hanson Bros.....	Flour mill.....	3	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAPORTE, LAPORTE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 18.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
3537	Planett Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	Picture frames and mouldings.	111	2	2	...	60	Steam...	3	...	3	1, 10	Good.
3538	Rumel, M. Co.	Engines and threshers.	325	...	...	...	59	Steam.	...	...	...	1	Good.
3539	Rustic Hickory Furniture Co.	Rustic furniture.	30	...	...	...	55	Steam.	1	...	...	5	Good.
3540	School, First Ward	Public school building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
3541	School, Fourth Ward	Public school building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Good.
3542	School, High	Public school building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Good.
3543	School, Old High	Public school building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Good.
3544	School, Park	Public school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
3545	School, Porter	Public school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4, 5, 8	Good.
3546	School, Rolling Prairie	Public school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Good.
3547	School, St. John's Lutheran	Parochial school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3548	Snewlin, J.	Cigars.	7	...	1	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3549	Street, J., Milling Co.	Flour mill.	5	...	...	...	300	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
3550	Struss Cus.	Cement brick and blocks.	2	...	...	...	60	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
3551	Variety Machine Shop.	Machine and repairs.	3	...	...	...	50	Gas.	...	...	...	1	Good.
3552	Wallace & Smith	Woolen blankets.	50	70	2	3	300	Steam.	2	...	...	1	Good.
3553	Walton, Wm. M.	Cigars.	2	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3554	Wise & Haferkamp	Brooms and brushes.	6	...	...	...	300	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
3555	Wolf, Joseph	Cigars.	2	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3556	Wolf, Peter	Baking.	2	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3557	Zeltner, S.	Bakery.	2	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
3558	Hall Opera House.	Theatre.	2	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	9	Good.
Total			1,469	424	18	15	...	...	35	1	6	...	...

LAWRENCEBURG, DEARBORN COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Horizontal Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
3595	Schneider & Zech	Baking	2				60	312				7	Bad.
3596	School, Central	School building											Good.
3597	School, Greendale	School building										4	Good.
3598	School, High	School building										5	Good.
3599	School, New Town	School building											Good.
3600	School, St. Lawrence	School building											Good.
3601	School, St. Cecelia Lodge	Entertainments										10	Good.
3602	St. Cecelia Lodge	Grain spirits	9				60	300		2		5	Good.
3603	Squibb & Co., W. P.	Rectifying	26	1			60	300				8, 10	Good.
3604	Walsh & Co., James	Chairs and furniture	26				60	300	1			9	Good.
3605	Wieman & Co., A.	Theatre						Steam					Good.
3606	I. O. O. F. Theatre	Moving pictures						Steam	1			9	Good.
3607	Liedertafel Hall	Moving pictures						Steam				9	Good.
3608	Majestic Theatre	Moving pictures										9	Good.
	Nickels Theatre												Good.
	Total		920	63	22	5			38	6			

LEWISVILLE, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, —. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

3609	Guyer Theatre											9	Good.
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LIBERTY, UNION COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,449; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, 56; 1908, 99.

3610	Express Publishing Co., The	News and job printing	5	2			54	312					Good.
3611	Hessler Bakery	Baking	2	2			60	300					Good.
3612	Liberty Gas Co.	Artificial gas	2				65	365	1			2, 8	Good.
3613	Liberty Herald, The	News and job printing	2	2			60	300					Good.

3614	Liberty Laundry.....	Laundering.....	1	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	1	2	Good.
3615	Liberty Paint Co.....	Paints.....	6	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	1	1,2	Good.
3616	McCoy Bros.....	Flour and corn meal.....	5	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	1	8	Good.
3617	Rude Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Farm implements.....	60	2	60	300	Steam.....	1	1	2	Good.
3618	Sharp & Co., H. C.....	Grain and lumber.....	4	1	60	300	Gas.....	1	1	7	Good.
3619	Zuttermeister's Bakery.....	Baking.....	1	1	60	300	.....	3	1	1	Good.
Total.....		.....	88	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

— [LIGONIER, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,800; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 183.

3620	Banner Laundry.....	Laundering.....	2	2	54	300	Steam.....	1	1	1,8	Good.
3621	Banta Bender Manufacturing Co.....	Refrigerators and incubators.....	50	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	1	4	Good.
3622	Caldwell Bros.....	Baking.....	1	1	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3623	Fraternity Hall.....	Lodge ball and theatre.....	5	5	60	300	G. & E.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
3624	Haney Gasoline Engine Co., The.....	Hotel.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3625	Hotel, Goldsmith.....	Gasoline engines.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3626	Kegg, J. C.....	Baking.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3627	Leader, The.....	News and job printing.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3628	Ligonier Banner.....	News and job printing.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3629	Ligonier Carriage Co., The.....	Carriages.....	35	3	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3630	Ligonier Electric Light Co.....	Electric light.....	12	2	84	365	Steam.....	2	2	1	Good.
3631	Ligonier Milling Co.....	Flour and feed.....	2	1	60	300	Ins. Co.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
3632	Ligonier Robe & Tanning Co.....	Robe tanning.....	2	1	48	300	Ins. Co.....	.....	.....	3	Good.
3633	Mier Carriage & Buggy Co.....	Carriages and buggies.....	60	4	60	300	Steam.....	2	1	1	Good.
3634	Sack, Geo.....	Baking.....	2	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	7	Good.
3635	School, Ligonier High.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
Total.....		.....	177	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....

LINDEN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Population: Census, 572; estimated, 575. Employees: 1907, 74; 1908, 94.

3636	American Milling Co.....	Sudden feed.....	90	.....	60	300	S. & E.....	.....	3	Ins. Co.....	1	Good.
3637	Curtie & Lucas.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	312	.....	.....	.....	Ins. Co.....	.....	Good.
3638	Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.....	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.....	.....	Good.
Total.....		.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....

LINTON, GREENE COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,071; estimated, 9,000. Employees: 1907, 90; 1908, 152.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3639	Call Printing & Publishing Co.	Publishing and printing.	10				48	Gas.					Good.
3640	City Lighting Co.	Electric light.	4				70	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
3641	Davis, A. H.	Baking.	6				60	Gas.				2, 3, 7	Good.
3642	Dueppe.	Baking.	3		1		60	Gas.				2, 7	Good.
3643	Gastnaen.	Lodge room.										5	Good.
3644	Haywood & Ledgerwood.	Machine shop.	2				60	Gas.				1, 2	Good.
3645	Hotel, New Linton.	Hotel.										5	Good.
3646	Hotel, Remington.	Hotel.	7				60	S. & G.			1	O. D.	Good.
3647	Linton Bottling Works.	Mineral water.	3	2			48	Gas.					Good.
3648	Linton Daily Citizen, The.	Publishing and printing.	1				60	Stm. Sup.					Good.
3649	Linton Foundry Co.	Gray iron castings.	3				84	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
3650	Linton Gas Co.	Artificial gas.	14				84	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
3651	Linton Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Ice and cold storage.	6	1			60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3652	Linton Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	6				60	Steam.				5	Good.
3653	Linton Opera House Co. Building.	Lodge room.	3	1			48	Gas.					Good.
3654	Linton Record.	Publishing and printing.	60	1			48	Steam.	5			2, 1	Good.
3655	Linton Rolling Mill Co.	Steel rails.	4	5			52	Steam.		1		3, 8	Good.
3656	Linton Steam Laundry.	Laundering.					48	Steam.	1			5	Good.
3657	Masonic Lodge Building.	Lodge room.	4	1								O. D.	Good.
3658	New Union Lumber Co., The.	Planing mill.										4	Good.
3659	School Building, Central.	School building.										4	Good.
3660	School Building, High.	School building.										4	Good.
3661	School, 1st Ward.	School building.	7				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
3662	Vandalia Coal Co.	Machine shop.	3				60	Steam.		1		O. D.	Good.
3663	Warner, W. H.	Ice cream.										2, 8	Good.
3664	Crystal, The.	Moving pictures.										5	Good.
3665	Grand Opera House.	Opera house.										9	Good.
3666	Nickelo, The.	Moving pictures.										9	Good.
Total.			140	11	1				14		3		

LITTLE YORK, WASHINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 224; estimated, 100. Employees: 1907, 105; 1908, 17.

3667	Benham Bros.	Saw mill.	6				40	Steam...		1	O. D...	1.8	Good.
3668	Franklin, E. C. & G. R.	Saw and tile mill.	4				60	Steam...		1	O. D...	1.8	Good.
3669	Mayfield, Rufus	Saw and planing mill.	6				60	Steam...	1		O. D...	1.2, 8	Good.
3670	Little York Flour Mill.	Flour and feed.	1				60	Steam...	1		O. D...	2.8	Good.
Total.....			17						2				

LOGANSPORT, CASS COUNTY. Population: Census, 16,204; estimated, 22,000. Employees: 1907, 2,234; 1908, 2,137.

3671	American Steel Dredge Works	Ditching dredges.	14				60	Steam...	1		O. D.	8	Good.
3672	Bishop Elevator Co.	Grain elevator.	2				60	Gas					Good.
3673	Bridge City Candy Co.	Confectionery.	5	10			300	Electric					Good.
3674	Burgman & Ludwick.	Baking.	5				60	Gas				7	Good.
3675	Campbell Steam Laundry	Laundering.	4	18			300	Steam...	1		O. D.	8	Good.
3676	Columbia Brewing Co.	Beer.	30				54	Steam...	3		Ins. Co.	1.2	Good.
3677	Craig, W. D.	Overalls and jackets.	4	66			60	Electric					Good.
3678	Elks Home, The	Lodge room.											Good.
3679	Fennell, W. L.	Saw mill.	15				54	Steam...	1		O. D.	1.8	Good.
3680	Ft. Wayne, Wabash Traction Co.	Car repairing.	6				60	Electric					Good.
3681	Geiger Bros.	Cigars.	9	3			48	300					Good.
3682	Granger, M. C.	Baking.	3				260					7	Fair.
3683	Heppes Sons Co., Wm	Soap.	19	3			54	Steam...	1		*		Fair.
3684	Hillock & Bettsman	D handles.	16				59	Steam...	1		*		Good.
3685	Hotel Barnett.	Hotel.										5	Good.
3686	Hotel Dunn.	Hotel.											Good.
3687	Hotel Murdock.	Hotel.											Good.
3688	Kline Drill Works.	Machine shop.					54	Gas					Good.
3689	Logansport Basket Works.	Baskets.	3				300	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.	1.2, 10	Good.
3690	Logansport City Water Works.	Pumping station.	39	29	4		84	Steam...		2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3691	Logansport Creamery Co.	Butter and cheese.	6				300	Steam...	1				Good.
3692	Logansport Chronicle.	News and job printing.	3				60	Water					Good.
3693	Logansport Daily Reporter.	News and job printing.	4				300	Gas					Good.
3694	Logansport Electric Light Plant.	Electric Light and power.	11	2			48	Steam...	5	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3695	Logansport Furniture Co.	Dining room tables.	27				84	Steam...	1		*	4	Good.
3696	Logansport Home Telephone Co.	Exchange office.	40				54	Steam...					Good.
3697	Logansport Ice & Storage Co.	Ice and cold storage.	4	50			49	Electric			Ins. Co.		Good.
3698	Logansport Pharos.	News and job printing.	6				72	Steam...	2				Good.
3699	Logansport Robe & Tanning Co.	Robes and tanning.	8				60	Electric					Good.
3700	Logansport Underwear Co.	Men's union underwear.	3	2			54	Steam...				1	Fair.
3701	Lonewell & Cummings Co.	Printing and binding.	2	25			300	Water					Good.
3702	Lynas & Son, Dr. J. B.	Medicine and extracts.	16	10			52 1/2	Gas					Good.
3703	Maiben Laundry Co.	Laundering.	2	5			54	200					Good.
			10	20			55	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.		Good.

LOGANSPOUT, CASS COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Males.		Females.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.									
3704	Mulcahy, Geo.	Cigars.	9	2		300	Steam.	1		*	1, 4	Good.	
3705	Oberchain & Boyer.	Fire apparatus.	15			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.	
3706	Parker & Johnstone.	Planing mill.	15			260	Steam.		4			Good.	
3707	P., C., C. & St. L. Repair Shop.	Locomotive and car repair.	900			55	Steam.					Good.	
3708	Routh & Co., W. C.	Meat packers.	31	1		300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	8	Good.	
3709	Rubbertex Cloth & Paper Co.	Rubbertex cloth.	5			300	S. & F.			O. D.	8	Good.	
3710	Schaefer, H. D.	Rugs and carpet cleaning.	4	2		300	Steam.			O. D.		Good.	
3711	Schaefer Bros.	Cigars.	4	1		300						Good.	
3712	School, Columbia.	School building.										Good.	
3713	School, Franklin.	School building No. 1.										Good.	
3714	School, Franklin.	School building No. 2.										Good.	
3715	School, Hendricks.	School building.										Good.	
3716	School, Jefferson.	School building.										Good.	
3717	School, Lincoln.	School building.										Good.	
3718	School, Longfellow.	School building.										Good.	
3719	School, Lutheran.	School building.										Good.	
3720	School, North Side.	School building.										Good.	
3721	School, St. Joseph.	School building.										Good.	
3722	School, 16th St.	School building.									10	Good.	
3723	School, Washington.	School building.									5	Good.	
3724	School, Daniel Webster.	School building.										Good.	
3725	Shearer, W. I.	Ice cream.	15			365	Steam.	1		O. D.	8	Good.	
3726	Star Laundry.	Laundrying.	2	8		300	Steam.					Good.	
3727	Stevens-Bigh Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	18			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.	
3728	Strecker, Geo.	Baking.	8			312	Gas.				7	Good.	
3729	Sturkin-Nelson Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets.	35			300	Steam.	1		*		Good.	
3730	Thompson Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	4			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.	
3731	Trick, S. W.	Ladies' belts.	2	25	1	300	Electric.				1	Good.	
3732	Uhl & Co., Dennis.	Flour and feed.	9			300	Water.					Good.	
3733	Vandalia Railroad.	Flour and feed.	200			300	Steam.	2				Good.	
3734	Wagoner & Birkenwutts.	Repair shop.	9	3		300		48		*		Good.	
		Cigars.										Good.	

3735	Western Motor Car Co., The	Gasoline motors	200	.....	.....	48	300	Electric	2	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3736	Wilson, T. H.	Job and book printing	35	5	.....	48	300	Steam	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3737	Zanger, A. J.	Baking	5	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3738	Theatre Dowling	Theatre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3739	Theatre Nelson	Theatre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
Total		.....	1,838	287	7	5	.....	.....	32	8	2	.....

LONDON, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 100; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 8.

3740	Fogarty, W. M.	Saw mill.	8	.....	.....	60	300	Steam	1	.....	O. D.	1,8
Total		.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Good.

LOOGOOTE, MARTIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,382; estimated, 2,750. Employees: 1907, 364; 1908, 284.

3741	Abaren, J. L.	Saw and planing mill	12	1	.....	60	150	Steam	1	.....	O. D.	1,8
3742	Carnahan Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill	50	2	.....	60	300	Steam	2	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3743	Columbian Bakery	Baking	2	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3744	Folks, J. H.	Pottery	2	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3745	Hotel Central	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3746	Hotel McCarty	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3747	Hotel Muldoon	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3748	Lawhead Brothers	Drain tile and building brick	20	2	.....	60	200	.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3749	Loogoote Creamery Co.	Butter	1	1	.....	60	300	Steam	1	.....	O. D.	1,2,3,8
3750	Loogoote Milling Co.	Flour meal and feed	7	3	.....	60	300	Steam	1	.....	O. D.	1,2
3751	Martin County Tribune, The	Printing and publishing	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3752	Opell & Co.	Baking and ice cream	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3753	Smith & Co.	Saw mill	6	.....	.....	60	100	Steam	1	.....	*	Good.
3754	Southern Indiana Glass Works	Bottles	154	6	.....	60	200	Steam	2	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3755	Walker & Co., F. M.	Flour, feed and meal	7	.....	.....	60	300	Steam	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
3756	School, Loogoote	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3757	School, Parochial	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
3758	School, Parochial	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Poor.
Total		.....	265	11	8	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....

LOWELL, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,600; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 16.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16. Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
3759	Harlow, F. W.	Cement tile.	5				200	Gas.					Good.
3760	Hellig, G. W.	Baking.	1				312					7	Good.
3761	Kellman & Kinnoc.	Flour and feed.	3				300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3762	Lowell Electric Plant.	Electric light and water.	2				365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
3763	Lowell Tribune, The.	Printing and publishing.	3				312	Gas.					Good.
3764	Nickols, C. E.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Gas.				2, 4	Good.
	Total.		16						3				

LUCERNE, CASS COUNTY. Population: Census, 200; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 17.

3765	Ely, E. E.	Saw mill.	9				60	Steam.	1			*	Good.
3766	Lucerne Elevator.	Grain elevator and feed.	3				54	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
3767	Lucerne Manufacturing Co.	Handles and singletrees.	4				60	Gas.					Good.
3768	Pietsch, T. J.	Baking.	1				54						Good.
	Total.		17						2				

LYNN, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 900; estimated, 1,250. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 28.

3769	Chenoweth Lumber Co., J. B.	Planing mill.	3				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
3770	Lynn Bakery.	Baking.	1				90						Good.
3771	Lynn Herald, The.	News and job printing.	1				60	Gas.					Good.
3772	Lynn Mill & Electric Co., The.	Grain and flour.	4	1			312	Gas.					Good.
3773	Lynn Tile & Brick Manufacturing Co.	Drain tile and building brick.	9				New	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.

MADISON, JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
3796	Hotel, New Western.	Hotel.											
3800	Hummel & Co., Geo. J.	Saddle trees.	6	1			60	312	Electric	1			Good.
3801	Indiana Lumber Co.	Saw mill	25				60	250	Steam.		*	1	Good.
3802	Johnson & Son, B.	Saw mill	17				60	240	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3803	Johnson Foundry and Machine Shop.	Foundry and machine shop.	15				60	310	Electric.				Good.
3804	Johnson Yarn & Cordage Mills, R.	Cotton and twine.	40	40	2	2	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3805	Knights of Columbus.	Lodge room.											Good.
3806	McKim & Cochran Furniture Co.	Bed room furniture.	50		1		60	310	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
3807	Madison Brewing Co.	Beer.	20	2			60	365	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3808	Madison Brick Co.	Brick and tile.	8		1		60	150	Steam.	1	O. D.	5	Good.
3809	Madison Light & R. W. Co.	Light and power.	14				84	365	Steam.		Ins. Co.		Good.
3810	Madison Machine Co.	Machine shop.	15				60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3811	Madison Packing Co.	Vegetables.	20	50	12		60	120	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3812	Madison Planing Mill.	Planing mill.	7				60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
3813	Madison Steam Laundry Co.	Laundering.	4	9			60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
3814	Madison Stove Co.	Stoves and ranges.	25				60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3815	Madison Veneer & Lumber Co., The.	Staves, heading, and boxes.	8				60	200	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3816	Madison Water Works.	Pumping station.	3				84	365	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
3817	Marine Ways & Ship Yard.	Erecting boats.	60				54	310	Steam.		O. D.	1, 8	Good.
3818	Melish Pearl Button Co., The C. B.	Pearl buttons.	60				60	300	Electric.				Good.
3819	Midland Glue Co.	Glue and fertilizer.	15				60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
3820	Miller Saddle Tree Co., The W. W.	Saddle trees.	15	1			60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3821	Miller, C. W. & A. D.	Wagons.	4				60	300	Gas.				Good.
3822	Miller Lumber Co., W. H.	Planing mill.	11				60	300	Gas.		*	1	Good.
3823	Moffet, Bowman.	Saw mill.	22				60	300	Steam.	2			Good.
3824	Mundt-Hidden Candy Co., The.	Candies.	3				60	300	Steam.				Good.
3825	Pearl Packing House, The	Packing meats.	14	2			84	365	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
3826	Reed Bros.	Laundering.	6				55	300	Steam.	1			Good.
3827	Ross & Kimmel.	Building brick.	5	17			60	312	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3828	Schoenstern, J. C.	Baking.	2				60	312	Steam.				Good.
3829	Schofield & Son, J.	Woolen goods.	21	19	1		60	280	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.

3830	School, Broadway.....	School building.....	8	350	18	29	50	2	Good.
3831	School, Central.....	School building.....	6				1	1	Good.
3832	School, City High.....	School building.....	14	1			1	1	Good.
3833	School, Eggleston.....	School building.....	2				1	1	Good.
3834	School, Indiana Business College.....	School building.....	31				1	1	Good.
3835	School, Lower Seminary.....	School building.....	4				1	1	Good.
3836	School, St. Marys.....	School building.....	50	15			1	1	Good.
3837	School, West Madison.....	School building.....	17	10			2	2	Good.
3838	St. Mary's Hall.....	Social purposes.....	3				1	1	Good.
3839	Shroeder, Ben.....	Saddle trees.....	9				1	1	Good.
3840	Settelmeier Wood Stump Co.....	Wood stumps.....	2				1	1	Good.
3841	Shad Saddle Tree Co., Albert.....	Saddle trees.....	9				1	1	Good.
3842	Shockley & Son.....	Flour and feed mill.....	2				2	2	Good.
3843	Standard Bracket & Pin Co.....	Phone pole brackets.....	4				1	1	Good.
3844	Taylor-Hitz Co.....	Flour and feed mill.....	50	15			1	1	Good.
3845	Tower Manufacturing Co., The.....	Nails, tacks and rivets.....	17				2	2	Good.
3846	Trow Co., W.....	Flour and feed.....	3	10			1	1	Good.
3847	Valley City Steam Laundry.....	Laundry.....	9				1	1	Good.
3848	Vienna Bakery.....	Bakery.....	2	4			1	1	Good.
3849	Wahlman, Jno.....	Flour and feed.....	2				1	1	Good.
3850	Weber Brewery, Peter.....	Beer.....	9				2	2	Good.
3851	Zeiers Bakery.....	Baking.....	2				2	2	Good.
3852	Zimmers' Bakery.....	Baking.....	2				2	2	Good.
3853	Theatre, Grand.....	Theatre.....							Good.
3854	Theatre, Grays.....	Theatre.....							Good.
3855	Theatre, The Little Grand.....	Moving pictures.....							Good.
3856	Theatre, The Nichelect.....	Moving pictures.....							Good.
Total.....			861	350	18	29	50	2	

MARENGO, CRAWFORD COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, 132; 1908, 135.

3857	Marengo Canning Co.....	Vegetable canning.....	25	50			1	1	Good.
3858	Marengo Manufacturing Co.....	Crushed stone.....	35				1	1	Good.
3859	Marengo Milling Co.....	Flour, meal and feed.....	4				1	1	Good.
3860	Foe, E.....	Saw mill.....	15				2	2	Good.
3861	School, Marengo.....	School building.....	6				1	1	Good.
3862	Stuart Bros.....	Saw and planing mill.....					1	1	Good.
Total.....			85	50			5	1	

MARION, GRANT COUNTY. Population: Census, 17,337; estimated, 24,000. Employees: 1907, 3,908; 1908, 3,400.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.				Number of Employees.		Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
						Males.	Females.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
						Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.							
3863	Ackerman, B. G.	Heading.				15		60	S. & E.	1			8	Good.
3864	American Grain Drill Co.	Farm machinery				11		300	Electric				1	Good.
3865	Barley, A. C.	Department store				30	55	60	Electric					Good.
3866	Barley & Spencer Lumber Co.	Planing mill				20		54	Steam	1			1	Good.
3867	Bennett Block	Lodge room												Good.
3868	Blumenthal & Co.	Department store				18	20	60						Good.
3869	Boller's Ice Cream Factory	Ice cream				3		100	Steam		1			Good.
3870	Boston Store Co.	Dry goods				24	27	300	Electric					Good.
3871	Boswell Bros.	Feed mill				3		60						Good.
3872	Bradner, J. J.	Bee keeper's supplies				4		200	Electric					Good.
3873	Brown Printing Co.	Job printing				2		300	Electric					Good.
3874	Burge Milling Co.	Flour and feed				9		60	Electric					Good.
3875	Butler Chair & Bench Co.	Chairs, benches and tables				12		New	Electric					Good.
3876	Campbell Auto Co.	Repairs				5		312	Electric				3	Good.
3877	Canton Glass Co.	Tableware and drug sundries.				160	20	275	Electric	1	1	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
3878	Cevella Flats	Apartment house.												Good.
3879	Charles & Son, James	Flour mill and elevator				5		300	Water				1	Good.
3880	Chicago Glass Novelty Co.	Glass letters and electric				6	5	300	Electric					Good.
3881	Chronicle Printing Co., The	News and job printing				20	3	312	Electric		1		1	Good.
3882	Clover Leaf Creamery	Pasteurized milk and butter				5		60	Electric					Good.
3883	Crystal Ice Co.	Artificial ice				3		84	Steam	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
3884	Custer Electric Manufacturing Co.	Machine shop				2		60	Gas				1	Good.
3885	Dearborn Desk Co.	Desks				20	1	60	Gas	1				Good.
3886	Dick's Cafe	Baking				5		60					7	Good.
3887	Dormitory, Normal College	Dormer and business block												Good.
3888	Dunn, Carrie	Apartment house				6	24	54	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
3889	Economy Box & Pie Plate Co.	Pie Plates				3	1	48	New				1	Good.
3890	Fitch Printing Co.	Job printing				17	19	60	Electric				4, 5	Good.
3891	Goldthair & Sons Co.	Department store											1	Good.
3892	Grant County Orphan's Home.	Dormitory												Good.
3893	Heavlin & Co.	Planing mill				3		60	Gas					Good.
3894	Highton Block	Business block						200						Good.
3895	Honsier Hoop Co.	Hoops				40		300	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.

3896	Hoosier Stove Co.	60	7	60	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3897	Hotel, Burrier.							4, 5	Good.
3898	Hotel, Dennison.							5	Good.
3899	Hotel, Grand.							5	Good.
3900	Hotel, Manitou.							5	Good.
3901	Hotel, Morris.							5	Good.
3902	Hotel, Spencer House.							5	Good.
3903	Hotel, Thirtieth St.	12			54	Gas.		1	Good.
3904	Huley Foundry & Machine Works	10			60	Electric.		1	Good.
3905	Indiana Brass & Bronze Co.	40			54	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3906	Indiana Brewing Association.								Good.
3907	Johnson Block.								Good.
3908	Jones Self Measuring Pump Co., The	10			60	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3909	Kellar Chair Co., O. H.	75			60	Electric.			Good.
3910	Keoppen Mold Works.	25	3		60	Electric.		2, 4	Good.
3911	Klaus Carriage Works.	6			60	Electric.			Good.
3912	Leader, The.	20	4		48	Electric.			Good.
3913	Lummel, Geo.	1			60	Electric.	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
3914	McBeth-Evans Glass Co.	7	1		60	Electric.		1	Good.
3915	McClure Manufacturing Co.	12			60	Electric.			Good.
3916	Marion Brick Works.	45			54	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
3917	Marion Confectionery Co.	8			60	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Fair.
3918	Marion Flint Glass Co., The.	415	12		54	Electric.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
3919	Marion Grey Iron Foundry Co.	60	3		60	Electric.			Good.
3920	Marion Handle & Manufacturing Co.	80			60	Electric.			Good.
3921	Marion Ice & Cold Storage Co.	25			72	Steam.	2		Good.
3922	Marion Insulated Wire & Rubber Co.	7			84	Steam.	2		Good.
3923	Marion Iron & Brass Bed Co.	40	22		60	Electric.		1	Good.
3924	Marion Iron & Brass Bed Co.	84	12		60	S. & E.	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
3925	Marion Light & Heating Co.	20	5		60	Electric.	1	O. D.	Good.
3926	Marion Machine Foundry & Supply Co.	23			60	Electric.		1, 28, 10	Good.
3927	Marion Machine Foundry & Supply Co.	35			84	Steam.		O. D.	Good.
3928	Marion Malleable Iron Works.	400	25		60	Electric.	8	Ins. Co.	Good.
3929	Marks' Block.				60	Electric.			Good.
3930	Marion Mattress Works								Good.
3931	Marion Paint Co.	4	12		60	Electric.			Good.
3932	Marion Paper Co., The.	3			60	Electric.			Good.
3933	Marion Paper Box Co.	75	1		72	Steam.	4	Ins. Co.	Good.
3934	Marion Paper Box Co.	6	15		60	Electric.			Good.
3935	Marion Planning Mill.	5			60	Electric.		1	Good.
3936	Marion Shoe Co.	60	40	1	60	Electric.		5	Good.
3937	Marion Steam Laundry	10	13		60	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
3938	Marion Stove Co.	40	2		54	Electric.			Good.
3939	Mason Building.								Good.
3940	Mayer, Otto.	2			312	Electric.		5	Good.
3941	Middleton's Bakery, Frank.	15	1		60	Electric.			Good.
3942	Moore's Novelty Works	2			60	Electric.			Good.
3943	National Sweeper Co.	15	4		60	Electric.			Good.
3944	New Method Laundry Co.	6	7		240	Electric.	1	O. D.	Good.

MARION, GRANT COUNTY—Continued.

3977	Wolf & Son, J. G.	Laundering	9	11	60	312	Steam	1	O. D.	8	Good.
3978	Y. M. C. A.	Dormitory								5	Good.
3979	Theatre, Grand	Theatre								9	Good.
3980	Theatre, Indiana	Theatre								4, 9	Good.
Total			2,853	508	34	5		45	19	8	

MARKLAND, SWITZERLAND COUNTY. Population: Census, 200; estimated, 120. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 73.

3981	Benedict, W. A.	Saw and planing mill	5		60	100	S. G. & E.	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
3982	Canning Co., Markland	Vegetable canning	15	50	60	New	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
3983	O'Neal, Arlington	Flour and feed mill	3		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
Total			23	50				3			

MARKLE, HUNTINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 52.

3984	Ditzler, May & Co.	Saw and planing mill	18		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
3985	Farmer's Grain Co.	Grain elevator	2		60	300	Gas			2	Good.
3986	Hinkle & Chapman	Staves	21		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
3987	Thomas, A. R.	Flour mill	4		60	300	S. & W.	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
3988	Walsh Valley Creamery Co.	Butter	4		60	New	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
3989	Woodbury & Files	Grain elevator	3		60	300	Gas			4, 5	Good.
3990	Opera House, Markle	Theatre									Good.
Total			52					4			

MARSHFIELD, WARREN COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 100. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 2.

3991	Marshfield Elevator	Grain elevator	2		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	2, 4, 8	Good.
Total			2					1			

MARTINSVILLE, MORGAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,038; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 737; 1908, 753.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged In.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
38942	Adam's Brick Co.	Building brick.	61	1	2	...	60	Steam.	1	2	...	1	Good.
38943	Artesian Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	5	7	...	...	300	Steam.	...	...	...	8	Good.
38944	Barnard Sanitarium.	Sanitarium.	1	...	...	...	365	Steam.	1	...	...	8	Good.
38945	Barnard Sanitarium.	Heating and pumping.	3	...	...	...	60	Electric.	...	...	...	1	Good.
38946	Branch Grain & Seed Co.	Grain elevator.	3	...	...	...	70	Electric.	...	...	...	8	Good.
38947	Colonial Mineral Spring Co., The.	Heating and pumping.	...	...	...	...	365	Steam.	3	...	...	8	Good.
38948	Davis Cooperage Co.	Cooperage and wooden ware.	175	...	8	...	60	Steam.	3	...	...	1	Good.
38949	Democrat, The.	Publishing and printing.	6	2	...	...	300	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4000	Elliot & Son's, J. H.	Building material.	5	1	...	...	60	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4001	Highland Sanitarium.	Sanitarium.	1	...	...	...	150	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4002	Highland Mineral Springs.	Heating and pumping.	1	...	...	...	70	Steam.	2	...	...	5	Good.
4003	Hill House Sanitarium.	Heating and pumping.	1	...	...	...	365	Steam.	1	...	...	8	Good.
4004	Home Lawn Sanitarium.	Sanitarium.	...	...	...	...	70	Steam.	2	...	...	5	Good.
4005	Home Lawn Mineral Springs.	Heating and pumping.	1	...	...	...	365	Steam.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4006	Hotel, Colonial.	Hotel and sanitarium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4007	Hotel, Hill House Sanitarium.	Hotel and sanitarium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4008	Hotel, Martinsville Sanitarium.	Hotel and sanitarium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4009	Hotel, National.	Hotel and sanitarium.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4010	Hubbard Lumber Co.	Saw and planing mill.	25	1	...	...	60	Steam.	2	...	...	5	Good.
4011	I. O. F. Building.	Lodge room.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4012	K. of P. Building.	Lodge room.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4013	McCormick, Wm.	Machine shop.	1	...	...	...	60	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4014	Martinsville Buggy Co., The.	Buggies.	32	1	...	...	60	Electric.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4015	Martinsville Ice Co.	Ice, butter and ice cream.	11	...	...	...	250	Steam.	2	...	...	...	Good.
4016	Martinsville Light, Heat, Power & Water Co.	Artificial gas.	3	...	...	...	365	Steam.	1	...	...	3, 8	Good.
4017	Martinsville Light, Heat, Power & Water Co.	Electric light and power.	3	...	...	...	365	Steam.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4018	Martinsville Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	6	...	...	...	66	Steam.	1	2	...	...	Good.
4019	Martinsville Mineral Springs Hotel Co.	Electric light and water.	3	...	...	...	70	Steam.	2	...	...	1	Good.
4020	Martinsville Water Works.	Pumping and electric light.	4	...	...	...	365	Steam.	2	1	...	...	Good.
4021	Masonic Building.	Lodge room.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
4022	Matthews, L. B.	Baking.	1	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	2, 7	Good.

4023	National Hotel & Sanitarium.	Heating and pumping.	1	70	5	70	365	Steam.	2	1	.....	O. D.	8	Good.
4024	Old Hickory Chair Co., The.	Rustic chairs and settees.	70	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.	.....	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1-4	Good.
4025	Parks & Hite Building.	Armory.	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
4026	Republican, The.	News and job printing.	7	5	5	60	300	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,7	Good.
4027	Rocmpeke & Co.	Baking and ice cream.	3	.....	.....	60	300	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
4028	School, First Ward.	School building.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
4029	School, Second Ward.	School building.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Good.
4030	School, High.	Buggies and repairs.	6	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,2,4	Good.
4031	Stagg's Buggy Works, J. W.	Saw and planing mill.	14	1	1	60	300	Steam.	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4032	Steele, W. J.	Flour, meal and feed.	4	.....	.....	66	300	Electric.	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4033	Thornburgh Milling Co.	Grain elevator.	2	.....	.....	66	300	Electric.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
4034	Thornburgh Milling Co.	Grain elevator.	125	125	.....	60	200	Steam.	3	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
4035	Van Camp Packing Co.	Vegetable canning.	9	.....	.....	60	New	Steam.	1	.....	.....	O. D.	2,7,8	Good.
4036	White Lumber Co., G. W.	Saw mill.	3	.....	.....	60-	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4037	Wich, Henry.	Baking.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,7	Good.
4038	Theatre, Home of the Moving Picture.	Moving picture show.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4039	Theatre, The Crystal.	Theatre.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
	Total.	.....	594	149	10	.....	.....	.....	31	4	2	.....	.....	.....

MAXWELL, HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 180; estimated, 350. Employees: 1907, 60; 1908, 40.

4040	New & Brandenburg.	Grain elevator.	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Good.
4041	Roberts, Jinder.	Baking.	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,7	Good.
4042	Taylor Chain Co., S. G.	Chains.	30	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,2,8	Good.
4043	Webb, James.	Saw mill.	6	.....	.....	60	150	Steam.	1	.....	.....	O. D.	1,2,8	Good.
	Total.	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MAYS, RUSH COUNTY. Population: Census, 60; estimated, 160. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 5.

4044	Adams, Geo.	Saw mill.	3	.....	.....	60	55	Steam.	1	.....	.....	O. D.	1,2,8	Good.
4045	Benner's Hall, B. B.	Lodge room.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Good.
4046	School, Center.	School building.	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Good.
4047	Stewart & Chance.	Grain elevator.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEMPHIS, CLARK COUNTY. Population: Census, 350; estimated, 475. Employees: 1907, 66; 1908, 106.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
4048	Guernsey, E. L.	Saw mill.	4				60	200	Steam...	1			O. D.	8	Good.
4049	Hawes, J. J. & J. H.	Flour mill.	2				60	300	Gas...	2			O. D.	8	Good.
4050	Memphis Canning Factory.	Vegetable canning.	18	82			60	92	Steam...	3					Good.
	Total.		24	82											

METAMORA, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 350. Employees: 1907, 23; 1908, 29.

4051	Lennerd Handle Co.	Handles.	15			60	300	Steam...	1			O. D.	8	Good.
4052	Metamora Handle Co.	Handles.	12			60	300	Water...					1	Good.
4053	Metamora Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	2			60	300	Water...						Good.
	Total.		29						1					

MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY. Population: Census, 11,000; estimated, 20,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 4,570.

4054	Burket, S. G.	Cigars.	3	50	3	48	300	S. & E.			1	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
4055	Burnham, F. H.	Leather gloves and mittens.	28	21	2	60	300	Steam...				Ins. Co.		Good.
4056	C. L. S. & S. B. Power House.	Electric power.	50	50	1	84	607	Steam...	6			Ins. Co.		Good.
4057	Colborn Co., A. R.	Planing mill.	4	12	2	60	300	Steam...	1		1	O. D.	8	Good.
4058	Eureka Laundry.	Laundry.	11	3		50	300	Steam...						Good.
4059	Evening News, The.	News and job printing.	8	15	10	48	300	Electric						Good.
4060	Fethke, Chas. L.	Cigars.	400	15	10	48	300	Steam...	5			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4061	Ford & Johnson Co., The.	Chairs and furniture.	50	4	2	59	300	Steam...						Good.
4062	Ford & Johnson Co., The.	Reed and fiber chairs.	50	4	2	59	300	Electric						Good.
4063	Ford & Johnson Co., The.	Furniture packing.	50	6	1	59	300	Electric						Good.
4064	Ford & Johnson.	Reed and fibre rush chairs.	50			48	200							Good.

MICHIGAN CITY, LAPORTE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 14				Horizontal Tublar.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
4113	Winterbotham, J. H., No. 1	Cooperage	15			59	300	Steam.	2				Good.
4114	Winterbotham, J. H., No. 2	Cooperage	100			48	300	Electric.				1	Good.
4115	Wright Laundry, The	Laundrying	3	4		50	300	Electric.		1		2, 7	Good.
4116	Wysoski, John	Baking	3			60	170	Steam	2				Good.
4117	Zorn Ph. Breving Co., The	Beer	14			54	300	Steam					Good.
4118	Theatre, Grand Opera	Theatre										9	Good.
4119	Theatre, Grand	Theatre											Good.
	Total		3,786	705	45	34			46	10	6		

MIDDLEBURY, ELKHART COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 650. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 14.

4120	Middlebury Roller Mill	Flour and feed	2			60	300	Water					Good.
4121	Miller, John B.	Saw and planing mill	4			60	60	Steam	1			8	Good.
4122	Pioneer Manufacturing Co	Steel tanks	8			48	300	Gas				5	Good.
4123	School, Middlebury	School building											Good.
	Total		14						1				

MIDDLETOWN, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,801; estimated, 1,300. Employees: 1907, 41; 1908, 60.

4124	City Bakery	Baking	2	1		60	312	Steam	1				Good.
4125	Daniels & Pickering	Flour mill	4			60	300	Steam				1	Good.
4126	Indiana Saw Mill Co	Band saws	3	1		60	300	Gas				1	Good.
4127	Liebhart Bros.	Wooden mills	4	3		60	300	Steam	1				Good.

4128	Middletown Furniture.....	Washing machines.....	25	1	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
4129	Middletown News, The.....	Newspaper.....	2	2	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4130	Murphy & Kuntz.....	Lumber.....	6	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4131	Van Tuyle, W. S.....	Saw mill.....	6	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 3, 8
	Total.....		52	8	.....				4	.....		Good.

MILAN, RIPLEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 422; estimated, 475. Employees: 1907, 48; 1908, 155.

4132	Albott, Thompson & Co.....	Veneer.....	24	3	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	4, 8
4133	Crum, John.....	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 2
4134	Kissel, F. W.....	Planing mill.....	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4135	Milan Milling Co.....	Flour mill.....	2	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 4, 8
4136	School, Milan.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4137	Sholkely, E. H.....	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	10
4138	Weller Co., J.....	Vegetable canning.....	20	100	.....	60	New	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	2
	Total.....		52	103	.....				3	.....		1, 2, 4, 8

MILFORD, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 21.

4139	Kleder, C. T.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	7
4140	Milford Creamery Co.....	Creamery.....	1	.....	.....	60	200	Steam.....	2	.....	*	7
4141	Milford Hoop Co.....	Saw mill.....	10	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	*	Good.
4142	Milford Planing Mill & Lumber Co.....	Planing mill.....	4	.....	.....	54	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	Good.
4143	Milford Robe & Tanning Co.....	Tannery.....	2	3	.....	54	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	7, 8
	Total.....		18	3	.....				4	.....		Bad.

MILLERSBURG, ELKHART COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 600. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 2.

4144	Beck, Geo. L.....	Baking.....	2	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4145	School, Millersburg.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4146	Opera House, Citizens.....	Opera house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....		2	.....	.....				.....	.....	.....	4, 5

MILLCROVE, BLACKFORD COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 135.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
4147	Millgrove Glass Co.....	Glass bottles.....	135	.....	.....	.....	52	300	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1, 8	Good.

MILLTOWN, CRAWFORD COUNTY. Population: Census, 300; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, 285; 1908, 260.

4148	Eichel Lime & Stone Co.....	Lime and crushed stone.....	100	.....	.....	.....	60	200	Steam....	3	.....	2	Ins. Co. 1, 3	Good.
4149	Milltown Milling Co.....	Flour, meal and feed.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Water....	.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
4150	Proctor, J. H.....	Saw mill.....	5	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Steam....	.....	.....	1	O. D....	Good.
4151	Spred & Co., J. B.....	Crushed stone and lime.....	150	1	.....	.....	60	200	Steam....	4	.....	1	O. D....	Good.
4152	Whaley & Tyler.....	Baking.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 3, 8	Good.
	Total.....	.....	259	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	Good.

MILROY, RUSH COUNTY. Population, Census, 750; estimated, 850. Employees: 1907, 26; 1908, 20.

4153	Boles & Jones.....	Flour mill and elevator.....	4	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4154	Bosley, W. M.....	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4155	Enterprise Milling Co.....	Flour mill and elevator.....	6	.....	.....	.....	60	200	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4156	Richey, O. P. M.....	Saw mill.....	6	.....	.....	.....	60	175	Steam....	1	.....	.....	O. D....	Good.
4157	School, Milroy High.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 8	Good.
4158	Tompkins Bros. Bakery.....	Baking.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
	Total.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	Good.

MITCHELL, LAWRENCE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,772; estimated, 3,500. Employees: 1907, 771; 1908, 977.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4195	Gen. Bakery.	Baking.	1				300	Steam.				7	Good.
4196	Head & Coleman	Baking.	2				60	Steam.				7	Good.
4197	Hostetler, A. H.	Saw and planing mill.	6				60	Steam.	1				Good.
4198	Hotel, Arlington.	Hotel.					175					5	Good.
4199	Hotel, Grand.	Hotel.										5	Good.
4200	Hotel, Putnam.	Hotel.										5	Good.
4201	Lawrence County Hall.	Entertainments and shows.						S. & E.	9	17	2	9	Good.
4202	Lehigh, Portland Cement Co.	Portland cement.	900	4	2		54-72	Steam.	1			8	Good.
4203	Matthew Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	4				60	Steam.					Good.
4204	Mitchell Commercial.	News and job printing.	2	1			60	Steam.					Good.
4205	Mitchell, James F.	Electric light.	6				77	Steam.	1			1, 3, 8	Good.
4206	Mitchell Electric Light Plant.	Saw mill.	3				365	Steam.	2			10	Good.
4207	Mitchell Hardwood Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	36	1			300	Steam.	2			1	Good.
4208	Mitchell Tribune, The.	News and job printing.	3	1			60	Gas.					Good.
4209	New Home Bakery.	Baking.	3		1		60	Gas.				2, 7	Good.
4210	School, Colored.	School building.										3, 10	Good.
4211	School, High.	School building.											Good.
4212	School, North Side.	School building.	1				60					4	Good.
4113	Smith, Walter.	Mineral carbonizer.										2	Good.
Total.			967	7	3				16	17	2		

MONROE CITY, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 750. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 14.

4214	Bonewitz, Peter.	Building brick.						Steam.	1			8	Good.
4215	Cardinal, B. F.	Saw and grist mill.	5				54	Steam.		1		O. D.	Good.
4216	Farmer, A. B.	Corn meal and feed.	2				54	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4217	Walton Brothers.	Flour mill.	3				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4218	Wilson Brothers.	Saw and planing mill.	4				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
Total.			14						4		1	1, 8	

MONTPELIER, BLACKFORD COUNTY—Continued

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4249	Millikan, Geo. W.	Saw mill.	12				300	Steam	1			*	Good.
4250	Montpelier Cup & Metal Works.	Foundry, pumps and cups.	34	2			60	Gas					Good.
4251	Montpelier Light & Water Co.	Electric light and water.	4				300	Electric	2			O. D.	Good.
4252	Montpelier Milling Co.	Flour, feed and grain.	7				60	Gas					Good.
4253	National Equipment Co.	Machine shop repairs.	32	1			300	Gas				1, 3	Good.
4254	National Steel Castings Co.	Steel castings.	160				300	Steam	2			8	Good.
4255	Schneider Bros.	Harness, etc.	10				300	Electric					Good.
4256	Sinclair & Morrison Co.	Repairs, machine shop.	4				60	Gas					Good.
4257	Star Bakery.	Baking.	3	1			60	Steam	1			*	Good.
4258	Troy Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	3	1			60	Steam					Good.
4259	Underwood, A. J.	Candies.	1	1			300					7	Good.
	Total.		349	13					19		1		

MOORESVILLE, MORGAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 974; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 138; 1908, 137.

4260	Bradley Brick Co., The.	Building brick.	24		4		60	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4261	Comer-Seare Co.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Gas						Good.
4262	Fall Creek Manufacturing Co.	Porch furniture.	25		1		60	Steam	1				1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
4263	Harber, Geo. W.	Saw mill.	6				60	Steam	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
4264	Indiana Brass & Iron Bed Co.	Brass and iron beds.	44	6			300	Steam	1			Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4265	Masonic Building.	Lodge room.											5	Good.
4266	Public Service Co., The.	Heat, light, water and ice.	4				70	Steam	2			O. D.	8	Good.
4267	School Building, High.	School building.											10	Good.
4268	School, Public.	School building.	3										2, 7	Good.
4269	Taggart, J. A.	Baking.					300							Good.

4270	Terre Haute, Indpls. & Electric Trac. Co.	Power plant and shop.	10	.....	84	365	Steam.....	3	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
4271	Wheeler, A. L.	Flour, meal and feed	5	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	Good.
4272	Wheeler, A. L.	Grain elevator.	2	.....	60	150	Steam.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total		125	7	5	.....	.....	7	3	.....	Good.

MORRIS, RIPLEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 26.

4273	Bischoff Bros.	Flour mill	4	.....	60	30	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1, 2
4274	Bischoff Bros.	Creamery	2	.....	60	312	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	2, 10
4275	Kennedy & Donnell	Saw mill	20	.....	60	230	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1
	Total		26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Good.

MORRISTOWN, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907 —; 1908, 16.

4276	Arnold, Scott	Saw mill	5	.....	60	150	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 8
4277	Burt Grain Co., M. C.	Grain elevator	2	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4278	Lundestay, A. A.	Saw mill	4	.....	53	130	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 8
4279	Morristown Milling Co.	Flour and feed mill	3	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	2, 8
4280	Patten & Zike	Grain elevator	2	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 8
4281	School, Morristown	School building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total		16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Good.

MT. VERNON, POSEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 5,132; estimated, 6,000. Employees: 1907, 398; 1908, 873.

4282	American Hominy Co.	Corn products.	60	3	66	300	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	1, 3
4283	Barter, C. H.	Machine shop	4	.....	60	300	Steam.....	.....	1	O. D.	1, 2
4284	Brinkman, H.	Drain tile	6	.....	60	225	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 4, 8
4285	City Bakery	Baking	3	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	2, 7
4286	Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Artificial ice and cold storage	7	.....	72	225	Steam.....	2	.....	.....	Good.
4287	Evening Sun, The	Publishing and job printing	5	1	60	300	Electric.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4288	Frier, Wm	Cigars	11	.....	48	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4289	Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co.	Flour mill and elevator	20	.....	60	300	S. & G.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	1
4290	Home Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and meal	14	1	60	300	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	1
4291	Hotel Kahn	Hotel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4292	Klein & Wasen Building	Lodge and armory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4293	Kee-k-Tonnerman Co.	Farm machinery	140	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	*	5
4234	Industrial Brick Co.	Pressed building brick	22	.....	60	225	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.	1, 2, 8

MT. VERNON, POSEY COUNTY—Continued.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com-piled With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
4295	McGregor & Co., W. A.	Planing mill.	15	1			60	Steam...	1			1	Good.
4296	Miller, Joseph.	Cigars.	2				48	New				2	Good.
4297	Miller, Sam'l J.	General repairs.	3				60	Stn. Sup.				1, 2	Good.
4298	Moeller & Co., John H.	Staves and heading.	42	1			60	Steam...	2		O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4299	Moeller, Jr., John H.	Slack barrel cooperage.	9				60	300					Good.
4300	Moeller, St., John.	Slack barrel cooperage.	22				60	300					Good.
4301	Mt. Vernon Democrat.	News and job printing.	6				54	300	4			1, 8	Good.
4302	Mt. Vernon Electric Light & Power Co.	Electric light and power.	8				84	365				1	Good.
4303	Mt. Vernon Straw Board Co.	Pumping station.	50				72	300	2	2		1	Good.
4304	Mt. Vernon Water Works.	Straw board.	3				84	365	2				Good.
4305	School, Booker Washington.	School building.										10	Good.
4306	School, Catholic.	School building.											Good.
4307	School, Central.	School building.											Good.
4308	School, Grammar.	School building.										4	Good.
4309	School, High.	School building.											Good.
4310	School, Western.	Laundry.	5				60	Steam	1			4, 8	Good.
4311	Schley's Laundry, D. L.	Planing mill.	6	9			60	S. & F.	2		O. P.	1, 8	Good.
4312	Smith, Jr., & Sons, Chas.	Flour, meal and feed.	9				60	300	1			1, 4	Good.
4313	Sunlight Milling Co.	Cigars.	4				48	300					Good.
4314	Thomv, Phil.	Grain elevator.	2				60	300					Good.
4315	Waller & Co., A.	Baking.	6				54	300			1	1, 2	Good.
4316	Walter Bros.	Candies.	4	2			60	300					Good.
4317	Western Star.	News and job printing.	4				54	300				5	Good.
4318	Opera House, Masonic.	Theatre.											Good.
4319	Total.		492	19					23	4	2		

4320	Ballard Ice Cream Co.	Pasteurized milk.	2	1	1	60	312	Steam.	1	1	2, 7	Good.
4321	Bryan, V.	Baking.	2	1	1	60	312	Gas.	1	1	2, 4, 8	Good.
4322	Clinton Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	5	2	2	60	300	Steam.	1	1	1, 2, 8	Good.
4323	Eckles Feed Mill.	Feed.	2	1	1	60	300	Steam.	1	1	5	Good.
4324	Hotel, Smith's	Hotel.	6	1	1	60	300	Steam.	1	1	1, 2, 3, 4	Good.
4325	Jay Grain Co., The.	Flour mill and elevator.	12	1	1	60	300	Steam.	1	1	1, 2, 8	Good.
4326	Zeigler, Chas.	Saw mill.	29	1	1	60	300	Steam.	4	1		Good.
Total.												

MUNCIE, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 20,942; estimated, 26,000. Employees: 1907, 4,801; 1908, 7,103.

4327	American Lawn Mower Co.	Lawn mowers.	175	1	1	60	300	Steam.	3	1	8	Good.
4328	American Rolling Mill Co.	Bar iron.	350	1	1	48-60	110	Steam.	5	5	Ins. Co.	Good.
4329	American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.	Sheet steel.	500	2	1	60	300	Steam.			2, 7	Fair.
4330	Antrim, F. F.	Baking.	2	1	1	48	300					Good.
4331	Arnold, A. A.	Cigars.	1,050	250	45	52	300	S. & E.	5	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
4332	Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Co.	Fruit jars and bottles.	5	20	18	2	20	Electric.	2	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
4333	Bests Son Co., Thos.	Fruit canning.	175	12	18	2	250	S. & E.			1, 3	Good.
4334	Boldt Co., The Chas.	Bottles.	2	12			312	Gas.			1, 2	Good.
4335	Bonton Bakery.	Baking.	175	4			300	S. & E.	1	2	1	Good.
4336	Boywer, Marshal.	Carpet cleaning.	12				300	Electric.			10	Good.
4337	Broderick-Quinlan Manufacturing Co.	Steam boilers.	12				300	Electric.			2	Good.
4338	Brook's Creamery.	Creamery.	4				300	Electric.				Good.
4339	Busch, Russell & Gelts	Building stone and monuments.	12				300	Electric.				Good.
4340	Butterfly Bakery	Baking.	8	1			300	Electric.				Good.
4341	Campbell Ice Cream & Milk Co.	Pasteurized milk and cream.	6	1			300	Electric.	2		8	Good.
4342	Carpenter, Albert.	Machine shop.	45	3			300	Steam.			1, 2	Good.
4343	Central Indiana R. Co.	Repairs.	6	3			300	Electric.			2, 7	Good.
4344	Central Printing Co.	Job printing.	2	8			50	Electric.			7	Good.
4345	Cincinnati Store.	Dry goods.	3				312	Electric.	2			Good.
4346	City Bakery.	Bakery.	12				300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
4347	City Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Artificial ice.	5	15			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
4348	City Steam Laundry.	Laundrying.	6	12			300	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
4349	Cottage Steam Laundry.	Laundrying.	5	7			150	Electric.				Good.
4350	Crozier, Cary.	Machine shop.	18	23			312	Electric.	2		2	Good.
4351	Delaware & Madison County Phone Co.	Telephone exchange.	15	1			312	Electric.			1	Good.
4352	Diamond Brick Co.	Sand lime brick.	2				250	Electric.				Good.
4353	Dock's Candy Store.	Confectionery.	2				312	Electric.				Good.
4354	Durham Manufacturing Co.	Children's hand cars.	15				312	Electric.				Good.
4355	Dyer Bros. Machine Shop.	Machine shop.	2				312	Electric.				Good.
4356	Eagle Foundry Co.	Grey iron castings.	9				54	Electric.				Good.

MUNCIE, DELAWARE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4357	Enterprise Pattern Works	Patterns	2				60	Gas				1	Good.
4358	Fair, The	Dry goods	13	40			300	Electric					Good.
4359	Favorite Washer Co.	Washing machines	7	1			300	Steam	1			*	Good.
4360	Friar, S. D.	Baking	3				60	Electric					Good.
4361	Gabel, Jacob	Baking	2				312						Good.
4362	Geiger's Bakery, E. F.	Baking	4				60	Electric					Good.
4363	Gessell Bakery, E. F.	Baking	1				312						Good.
4364	Gill Bros.	Glass house pots	35				60						Good.
4365	Glasscock Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Baby jumpers and novelties	30	4			300	S. & E.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
4366	Greer-Wilkinson	Planing mill	8				60	Electric					Good.
4367	Grouleff & Mauck	Planing mill	7	1			60	Electric					Good.
4368	Hanika & Sons Co., C.	Fire escapes	20				300	Electric					Good.
4369	Hassey Bakery	Baking	1				60						Good.
4370	Hemingray Glass Co.	Glass insulators	450	2	30		225	S. E. & G.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
4371	Hene Dry Goods, M.	Dry goods	3	12			60	Steam					Good.
4372	Herman, S. C.	Grain elevator	2	1			300	Steam	1			O. D.	Good.
4373	Hibbits Mill Co.	Flour and grain	8				60	Electric					Good.
4374	High-Street Milling Co.	Flour and grain	3				200	Steam	1			*	Good.
4375	High Wheel Auto Parts Co.	High wheel parts	22	1			60	Electric					Good.
4376	Hinde-Dauch Paper Co.	Paper and paper boxes	85	35	4		200	Electric				1, 2, 4	Good.
4377	Hinkley, C. C.	Confectionery	6	1			312	Electric				1	Good.
4378	Hoosier Printing Co.	Job printing and binding	14	3	1		54	Electric					Good.
4379	Hotel Bram	Hotel										5	Good.
4380	Hotel Delaware	Hotel						Steam	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
4381	Hotel Kirby	Hotel										5	Good.
4382	Hummel, J. K.	Baking	9				312	Electric					Good.
4383	Hurd, C. E.	Machine shop	3				60	Electric					Good.
4384	Indiana Bridge Co.	Bridges	120	2			270	S. & E.	3				Good.
4385	Indiana Steel & Wire Co.	Wire and wire nails	275				60	S. & E.	5			Ins. Co.	Good.
4386	Indiana Union Traction Co.	Power house	32				300	Electric				1, 2	Good.
4387	Kemp Machine Works	Wood working machinery	3				54	Electric					Good.
4388	Kirby Ave Bakery	Baking	2	1			60						Good.
4389	Kirby Wood Lumber Co.	Saw and planing mill	20				300	S. & E.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.

4390	Kitelman Bros.	Wire fence	200	25	60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4391	Klopper, Fred	Carriages	12		60	312	Electric.	2	Good.
4392	Klus Lumber Manufacturing Co.	Boxes and crating	12		54	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4393	Lee's Hand Laundry	Laundering	3	7	60	312	Electric.	4	Good.
4394	Lockwood's Bakery	Baking	20	1	59	312	Electric.	2	Good.
4395	Machine Electric Supply Co.	Repair shop	5		54	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4396	Machinists Supply Co., The	Foundry and machine shop	25	60	57	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4397	McNaughton, W. A.	Department store	40	1	60	300	Steam.	1	Good.
4398	Meeks, J. A. No. 1	D handles	14		60	300	Stm. Sup.	1	Good.
4399	Meeks, J. A. No. 2	Machine shop	15		60	250	Electric.	1	Good.
4400	Meeks, J. A. No. 3	Saw mill	3		60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4401	Miller & Maitlen	Structural iron and fire escapes	15		59	225	Electric.	1	Good.
4402	Mock Brick Co., J. D.	Building brick	90	1	60	312	Electric.	1	Good.
4403	Muncie Auto Parts Co.	Auto parts	6		60	300	Steam.	1	Good.
4404	Muncie Boiler & Sheet Iron Works	Boilers, tanks and stacks	20	1	60	300	Electric.	1, 2	Good.
4405	Muncie Brewing Co.	Beer	25		60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4406	Muncie Brick Co.	Building brick	6		60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4407	Muncie Cabinet Co.	Cabinets and furniture	36	10	84	365	S. & E.	1, 2	Good.
4408	Muncie Casket Co.	Caskets	45	3	60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4409	Muncie Electric Light Co.	Electric light and power	75	1	60	300	S. & G.	1	Good.
4410	Muncie Foundry & Machine Co.	Grey iron castings	6		60	250	Steam.	2	Good.
4411	Muncie Gas Engine & Supply Co.	Gas and oil engines	6		54	30	Electric.	2	Good.
4412	Muncie Ice & Coal Co.	Artificial ice	3		60	300	Electric.	10	Good.
4413	Muncie Lubricating Co.	Mill grease and oils	5		60	200	Steam.	8	Good.
4414	Muncie Mold Works	Glass house molds	4	6	60	200	Electric.	2	Good.
4415	Muncie Plating Works	Silver and gold plating	5	2	60	250	Steam.	1	Good.
4416	Muncie Produce Co.	Dressed poultry	125	3	58	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4417	Muncie Wheel & Jobbing Co.	Wheels	5		54	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4418	Murphy, Patrick	Grey iron casting	8	1	58	300	S. & E.	1	Good.
4419	Observer, The	News and job printing	125	50	48	300	Electric.	3	Good.
4420	Ohio Brass & Grey Iron Casting Co.	Grey iron and brass castings	135	1	60	300	Steam.	2	Good.
4421	Ontario Silver Co.	Silver ware	125	1	60	300	Electric.	1	Good.
4422	Pioneer Pot and Shaft Co., The	Bent wood	14	4	60	300	Steam.	1	Good.
4423	Press Publishing Co., The	News and job printing	400	50	60	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4424	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Nuts and bolts	25	3	60	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4425	Retherford Bros. Co.	Gas and electric fixtures	40	1	48	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4426	Rider-Lewis Motor Car Co.	Automobiles	9		60	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4427	Rickeberg, J.	Cigars	8	24	48	300	Electric.	2	Good.
4428	Robts & Bath	Dry goods	8	15	56	312	Electric.	5	Good.
4429	Rosenthal, E.	Confectionery	8		60	300	Electric.	5	Good.
4430	School, Blaine	School building						5	Good.
4431	School, Forest Park	School building						5	Good.
4432	School, Garfield	School building							Good.
4433	School, High	School building							Good.
4434	School, Jackson	School building							Good.
4435	School, Jefferson	School building							Good.
4436	School, Lincoln	School building							Good.
4437	School, Longfellow	School building							Good.

MUNCIE, DELAWARE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.	
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
4438	School, McKinley.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4439	School, Roosevelt.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4440	School, St. Lawrence.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4441	School, Washington.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4442	Silvers & Hurst Bros.....	Baking.....	3	.....	1	.....	60	312	Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4443	Sing & Co., Mark.....	Laundrying.....	8	.....	.....	.....	60	312	Electric	.....	.....	.....	1, 2	Good.
4444	Smith Printing Co.....	Job printing.....	2	1	.....	.....	48	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
4445	Star Publishing Co., The.....	News and job printing.....	50	4	.....	.....	48	365	Electric	.....	.....	.....	2, 3	Good.
4446	Star Spring Water Co., The.....	Soda waters.....	6	.....	.....	.....	60	312	Electric	.....	.....	.....	10	Good.
4447	Star Steam Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	5	10	.....	.....	60	312	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4448	Stratton Carriage Co.....	Carriages.....	7	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4449	Tuhey Canning Co.....	Fruit canning.....	75	50	.....	.....	60	275	S. & E.....	2	Ins. Co.	.....	.....	Good.
4450	United Box Board & Paper Co.....	Strawboard.....	60	1	.....	.....	60	312	Steam.....	10	Ins. Co.	.....	1	Good.
4451	Vienna Bakery.....	Baking.....	8	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4452	Warner Arc Lamp Co.....	Arc lamps.....	12	1	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	1, 2	Good.
4453	Warner Gear Co.....	Automobile parts.....	190	.....	.....	.....	60	300	Electric	.....	.....	.....	2	Good.
4454	Whirely Bakery.....	Baking.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4455	Whirely Malleable Castings Co.....	Malleable castings.....	300	25	12	.....	59	270	Electric	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4456	Theatre, Majestic.....	Theatre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4457	Theatre, Royal.....	Theatre and moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4458	Theatre, Star.....	Theatre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4459	Theatre, Theatortium.....	Theatre and moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
Total.....			6, 140	816	123	24	.....	.....	.....	67	20	2	.....	.....

NAPPANEE, ELKHART COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,000; estimated, 2,800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 581.

4460	Brown Bros.....	Steel tanks.....	20	...	...	54	300	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4461	Coppes, Zook & Wutscher.....	Extension tables.....	50	...	...	45	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
4462	Coppes, Zook & Wutscher.....	Flour and feed.....	15	...	...	72	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
4463	Coppes, Zook & Wutscher.....	Furniture.....	28	2	...	48	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4464	Coppes, Zook & Wutscher.....	Kitchen cabinets.....	28	...	...	48	300	Stm. Sup.	1	...	Ins. Co.	1, 8, 10	Good.
4465	Coppes, Zook & Wutscher.....	Saw mill.....	30	2	...	59	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4466	Freese & Son, Geo.....	Butter and ice cream.....	20	2	...	54	300	Gas.....	...	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4467	Hartman Bros.....	Grain elevator.....	1	...	...	72	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4468	Hartman Star Bakery.....	Baking.....	2	...	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	7	Good.
4469	Huffman, R.....	Baking.....	2	...	...	48	300	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4470	Lamb, G. L.....	Novelties, wood.....	22	10	...	59	300	Gas.....	...	...	...	...	Good.
4471	Nappanee Advance, The.....	News and job printing.....	2	2	...	59	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4472	Nappanee Carriage Co.....	Carrriages.....	18	5	...	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4473	Nappanee Iron Works.....	Machine work.....	3	...	...	54	100	Stm. Sup.	2	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4474	Nappanee Lumber & Manufacturing Co.....	Planing mill.....	12	1	...	54	270	Steam...	...	...	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4475	Nappanee Steam Laundry.....	Laundring.....	2	2	...	36	200	Steam...	1	1	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4476	Nappanee Water & Light Co.....	Water and electric light.....	2	...	...	84	365	Steam...	1	1	...	9	Good.
4477	Theatre, The Auditorium.....	Theatre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
Total.....			309	23	1	...	...	...	13	1	2	...	...

NEW ALBANY, FLOYD COUNTY. Population: Census, 20,628; estimated, 25,000. Employees: 1907, 2,744; 1908, 3,032.

4478	Alles, Rudy.....	Fertilizer.....	2	...	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	O. D.	2, 8	Good.
4479	Anchor Stove & Range Co.....	Stoves and ranges.....	110	1	...	59	300	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4480	Baker, Frank R.....	Job printing.....	4	4	1	60	300	Electric.....	...	...	...	1, 2	Good.
4481	Baker, William.....	Cigars.....	4	...	...	48	300	...	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4482	Barth Leather Co., August.....	Leather collars.....	60	...	...	60	300	Steam...	...	...	...	7	Good.
4483	Beck, W. D.....	Baking.....	2	...	...	60	300	Electric.....	...	...	...	1	Good.
4484	Bur, Louis.....	Planing mill.....	4	...	...	48	150	Electric.....	1	...	Ins. Co.	...	Good.
4485	Bowman, D. F.....	Car box packing.....	2	...	...	60	300	Electric.....	...	...	...	7	Good.
4486	Bowman, G.....	Baking and confectionery.....	3	...	...	60	300	Electric.....	...	...	...	...	Good.
4487	City Bottling Works.....	Mineral waters.....	6	1	...	60	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
4488	Conrad-Kammerer (Glue Co).....	Glue.....	30	...	...	60	200	Steam...	1	...	Ins. Co.	4, 10	Good.
4489	Day Leather Co., The.....	Harness and tannery.....	50	...	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	...	...	Good.
4490	Dietz, R.....	Cigars.....	4	...	...	48	300	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
4491	Doerfferhoefer Building.....	Lodge room.....	8	1	...	60	...	Steam...	1	...	O. D.	8	Good.
4492	Enterprise Ice Co.....	Artificial ice.....	6	1	...	48	300	Electric.....	...	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
4493	Fwing & Zeller.....	Publishing and printing.....	6	...	...	48	300	Steam...	2	...	Ins. Co.	1, 6	Good.
4494	Fischer, M. R.....	Light cooperage.....	70	1	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
4495	Force Handle Co., I. F.....	Hickory handles.....	27	...	...	54	300	Steam...	1	...	O. D.	...	Good.
4496	Gardner, S. J.....	Foundry and machine shop.....	...	...	...	59	300	Steam...	1	...	O. D.	8	Good.
4497	Goetz-Coleman Manufacturing Co.....	Gas engines and pumps.....	12	...	...	...	...	S. & G.	...	...	...	...	Good.

NEW ALBANY, FLOYD COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
4498	Gohman Bros. & Kahler Co.	Heating and cooking stoves.	75	1	2		60	Electric.				1, 6	Good.
4499	Hammerlin, C. H.	Cigars.	1				48	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
4500	Hegevald Co., Chas.	Boilers and engines.	150				59	Steam.					Good.
4501	Holst & Son, J. H.	Cigars.	2				48	Gas.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
4502	Home Steam Laundry	Laundering.	4	7			50	S. & E.	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
4503	Hoosier Dye Works & Manufacturing Co.	Yarn dyeing and spinning.	11	17	2		60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4504	Hopkins' Fertilizer Works	Fertilizer.	7				59	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	4, 10	Good.
4505	Indiana Leather Co., The.	Collar and strap leather.	40				60	Steam.			Ins. Co.		Good.
4506	I. O. O. F. Lodge Building.	Lodge hall.											Good.
4507	Indiana Veneer & Panel Co., The.	Veneer, panels.	50				60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4508	James, J. A.	Wagons and repairs.	4				60	Electric.			Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4509	Kahler Co., The.	Wood specialties.	25				60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
4510	Kaiser, Louis.	Cigars.	1				48	Steam.			Ins. Co.	1, 4, 6	Good.
4511	Klerner Furniture Co., H.	Wardrobes and suits.	50				60	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4512	Klerner, Peter.	Dressers, etc.	90	1			60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
4513	Ledger Co., The.	Publishing and printing.	10	2			48	Water.					Good.
4514	Linderman, F. W.	Cigars.	6		1		48	Electric.					Good.
4515	Louisville Malt Co., The.	Malt.	7				60	Electric.					Good.
4516	Louisville & Sou. Indiana Traction Co.	General repairs.	28				54	Electric.				1	Good.
4517	Marus & Son, Frank.	Abattoir.	7				54	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4518	Markmeyer & Son, C. H.	Jugs, jars and flowerpots.	8				60	Steam.	1				Good.
4519	Masonic Building Association.	Lodge hall.											Good.
4520	Meyer & Sons, J. H.	Wagons and repairs.	9				60	Electric.					Good.
4521	Moses & Co., Geo.	Leather and tannery.	59	1			59	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	4, 10	Good.
4522	New Albany Box & Basket Co.	Boxes and baskets.	90	16	11		60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
4523	New Albany Hosiery Mills	Hosiery.	21	105			58	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
4524	New Albany Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	6				60-72	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
4525	New Albany Manufacturing Co., The	Stone working machinery.	70				54	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
4526	New Albany Steam Laundry Co.	Laundering.	9	21			50	Steam.	1		Ins. Co.	2	Good.
4527	New Albany Veneering Co.	Veneered panels and tops.	17				60	Electric.			Ins. Co.		Good.
4528	New Albany Water Works.	Pumping station.	2				84	Steam.		2			Good.
4529	Nienauer, Vett.	Beer.	4				60	Steam.			Ins. Co.		Good.
4530	Ohio Falls Iron Co.	Bar iron.	800				54	Steam.	10		Ins. Co.		Good.

NEWBURG, WARRICK COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,371; estimated, 1,600. Employees: 1907, 101; 1908, 118.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4568	Brigus Co., Chas. W.	Flour, meal and feed.	6				300	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
4569	City Opera House	Entertainments.	10				200	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
4570	Cook Bros. Brick & Tile Co.	Building brick and tile.	1				300	Gas...					Fair.
4571	Herr, Landolin.	Baking.											Good.
4572	I. O. F. Lodge Building	Lodge hall.											Good.
4573	Masonic Lodge Building	Lodge hall.											Good.
4574	Newburg Canning Co.	Vegetable canning.	20	45			100	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4575	Newburg Electric Light & Power Plant.	Electric light and power.	2				365	Steam...	2			*	Good.
4576	Newburg Tobacco Co.	Twist and smoking tobacco.	20	11			300	Steam...					Good.
4577	Nienaber, J.	Saw mill.	3				30	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4578	School, High.	School building.											Bad.
	Total.		62	56					6				

NEW CASTLE, HENRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,406; estimated, 6,000. Employees: 1907, 1,170; 1908, 1,624.

4579	Blue River Canning Co., The.	Fruit and vegetables.	15	10			150	Steam...	1			*	Good.
4580	Courier, New Castle.	Newspaper.	15	2			300	Electric...	1				Good.
4581	Dale Printing Co.	Job printing.	4				300	Electric...					Good.
4582	Democrat, The.	Newspaper.	5	2			300	Gas...					Good.
4583	Dingel, W. F.	Lumber.	9				300	Steam...	1			*	Good.
4584	Daugherty, A. N.	Baking.	4				300	Gas...					Fair.
4585	Elks' Lodge.	Lodge hall.											Good.
4586	Fidelity Lodge, I. O. F.	Lodge hall.											Good.
4587	F. O. E. Lodge.	Lodge hall.											Good.
4588	Gilt Edge Steam Laundry	Laundering.	4	8			300	Steam...	1			*	Good.
4589	Hoosier Manufacturing Co.	Cabinets.	184	9			300	Steam...	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
4590	Hotel Bundy	Hotel.											Good.
4591	Hotel Imperial.	Hotel.											Good.
4592	Indiana Rolling Mill Co., No. 1.	Shovels, spades and scoops.	55	1			200	Gas...					Good.

Indiana Rolling Mill Co., No. 2.	Shovels, spades and scoops.	150	48-60	200	Steam...	3	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4593 Jennings, L. A.	Business block.	5	55	300	Gas.	1	O. D.	4	Good.
4594 Jersey Creamery Co.	Cream.	5	55	300	Gas.	1	O. D.	4	Good.
4595 K. of P.	Lodge hall.	300	59 1/2	300	S. & E.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
4596 Krell-French Pinao Co.	Grain elevator.	2	60	300	Gas.	2	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
4597 Logan & Henshaw.	Laundry.	2	60	312	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4598 Long, Chong.	Ice and coal.	8	60	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 7	Good.
4599 Lore, J. M.	Scales.	8	60	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 7	Fair.
4600 McDonald Scales Manufacturing Co.	Baking.	5	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4601 Martin, A. H.	Flour mill.	5	59	300	S. & E.	2	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
4602 Martin-Martin & Co.	Automobiles.	468	60	150	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4603 Maxwell-Briseo Motor Co.	Baking.	2	60	312	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4604 Nelson, J. N.	New Castle Casket Co.	44	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4605 New Castle Coal Hoop Co.	Hoops.	40	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4606 New Castle D. Handles.	Ash and hickory handles.	17	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4607 New Castle Foundry, The	Grey iron castings.	40	55	300	Gas.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4608 New Castle, Light, Heat & Power Co.	Electric light, heat and power.	6	84	365	S. & E.	2	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4609 New Castle Water & Light Plant.	Water and electric light.	7	84	365	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4610 Pan-American Bridge Co.	Bridges and sheet iron.	48	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4611 Pitsburg-Hickson Co.	Bedsteads.	22	60	250	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4612 Rose City Laundry.	Laundry.	1	60	312	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4613 Safety Shredder Co.	Farm machinery.	31	60	300	Gas.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4614 School, East.	School building.	1, 542	82			23		5	Good.
4615 School, High.	School building.					10		5	Good.
4616 School, South.	Hominy.	20	60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
4617 Sunlight Lye Hominy.	Saw mill.	5	60	300	Electric.	1	Ins. Co.	10	Good.
4618 Thomson, C. C.	Power house.	11	60	300	New	1	Ins. Co.	9	Good.
4619 Toledo, N. C. & Indianapolis Power House.	Confectionery.	11	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	9	Good.
4620 Wallace, J. B.	Theatre.								Good.
4621 Theatre-Alcazar.	Moving pictures.								Good.
4622 Theatre, The Fern.									Good.
4623									Good.
4624									Good.
Total.		1, 542	82			23			

NEW HARMONY, POSEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,600; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 10.

Corbin Milling Co.	Flour, meal and feed.	8	60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
4625 New Harmony Electric Light Plant.	Electric light.	2	70	365	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 3, 8	Good.
4626 School, New Harmony.	School building.							5	Good.
4627 Thrall's Opera House.	Theatre, etc.	10				2		9	Good.
4628									Good.
Total.		10				2			

NEW HAVEN, ALLEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 950; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, 59; 1908, 98.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4629	Brudi & Co., Jos.	Flour mill.	5	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	1, 4, 10.	Good.
4630	Credence Chair Co., The.	Chairs.	30	2	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	1, 2, 8	Good.
4631	Elastic Plaster Co.	Wall plaster.	6	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	8	Good.
4632	Hartzell Ice Cream Co., The.	Ice Cream.	5	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	1, 2, 8	Good.
4633	Lipe Co., R. P.	Grain elevator.	2	1	...	...	60	Gas.	1	...	...	1, 2, 4	Good.
4634	New Haven Electric Light & Water Plant.	Electric light and water.	2	...	...	...	84	Steam.	2	...	...	8	Good.
4635	New Haven Lumber & Supply Co.	Planing mill.	5	...	...	...	60	Gas.	...	...	...	...	Good.
4636	Schmitzer & Son.	Tool handles.	16	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	6, 8	Good.
4637	Sperry Manufacturing Co.	Handles.	23	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	8	Good.
4638	Tripner, E. S.	Baking.	1	...	...	...	60	Steam.	...	...	...	...	Good.
	Total.		95	3	...	...	312		8				

NEW PALESTINE, HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 600. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 36.

4639	Madison, James.	Bent wood works.	14	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	Ins. Co.	Good.
4640	Waltz & Co., J. W.	Flour mill and elevator.	5	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	O. D.	Good.
4641	Waters, Geo. M.	Saw mill.	17	...	...	...	60	Steam.	1	...	...	Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.		36	...	...	...			3				

NEW POINT, DECATUR COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 13.

4642	Morton, Henry.....	Saw mill.....	6	.....	60	150	Steam.....	1	.....	1	O. D.....	2, 8	Good.
4643	Puttnam, J. J.....	Saw mill.....	7	.....	60	200	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	O. D.....	8	Good.
4644	School, New Point.....	School building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Good.
	Total.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

NORTH JUDSON, STARKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,200; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 48.

4645	Bunnell Paddling Co.....	Furniture paddling.....	17	9	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
4646	Indiana Sand Lime Brick Co.....	Building brick.....	20	.....	60	200	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	*	.....	Good.
4647	Smutney, Frank J.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	39	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH MANCHESTER, WABASH COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,500; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 251.

4648	Brown-Mills Electric Co.....	Electric light.....	2	.....	72	365	Steam.....	2	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
4649	Brown & Co., J. A.....	Wagon stock.....	25	.....	60	200	Stm. Sup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4650	Fanning, E. D.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4651	Hoosier-Skirt Manufacturing Co.....	Petticoats.....	40	4	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4652	Horne, Fred.....	Machine shop.....	2	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
4653	Hotel, H. B. Sheller.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Good.
4654	Hotel, Young.....	Hotel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Good.
4655	Kinsey Bros.....	Grain elevator.....	3	.....	48	250	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	*	10	Good.
4656	Marlin & Son, J. J.....	News and job printing.....	1	3	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 8	Good.
4657	Peabody Furniture Co., The.....	School furniture.....	50	2	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	*	2, 10	Good.
4658	Sheller, Daniel.....	Baking.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
4659	Sheller Steam Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	3	2	60	175	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4660	Strauss, J. W.....	Saw mill.....	4	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
4661	Syracuse Screen & Grill Co.....	Grills and screens.....	80	6	60	300	Steam.....	3	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
4662	Townsend, Ulrey & Woodstock Co.....	Woodstocks.....	22	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4663	Opera House, Hamilton.....	Theatre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	.....	200	51	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OAKTOWN, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 15.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4708	Bond, R. L.	Grain elevator.	3				60		Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4709	Oaktown Elevator Co.	Grain elevator.	6				60	300	Gas.					Good.
4710	Oaktown Milling Co.	Flour mill.	4				40	150	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4711	Record, The.	News and job printing.	2				54	300						Good.
4712	School, Public.	School building.												Good.
	Total.		45							2				Good.

OAKVILLE, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, 150; estimated, 250. Employees: 1907, 8; 1908, 15.

4713	Climax Washing Machine Co., The.	Washing machines.	7				60		Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4714	Herman, S. C.	Flour mill.	2				60	100	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4715	Holsinger, J. T.	Drain tile.	6				60	200	Gas.					Good.
	Total.		15							2				Good.

ODON, DAVIESS COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, 90; 1908, 81.

4716	Catron Bros.	Baking.	1				60	300	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
4717	Cooper & Co., L.	Saw mill.	8				60	265	S. & A.	1			*	Good.
4718	Carrell & Burrell.	Monuments.	10				60	300						Good.
4719	Dicks, A. M.	Baking.	1				60	300						Good.
4720	Hotel, Cummings.	Hotel.												Good.
4721	Hotel, Odon.	Hotel.												Good.
4722	Howard & Gardner.	Machine shop.	2				60	300	Steam.	1		1	O. D.	Good.
4723	Mason, R. W.	Building brick.	14				60	125	Steam.	1			*	Good.
4724	Neertemer, W. R.	Planing mill.	2				60	225	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.

4725	Nerriener, W. R.	Saw mill.	4				150	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
4726	Odon Brick & Tile Co.	Building brick and drain tile.	7				60	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
4727	Odon Creamery Association.	Butter.	1				60	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
4728	Odon Light & Power Co.	Electric light.	1				72	365	2	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4729	Odon Milling Co.	Flour mill.	7				57	300	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4730	School, Odon.	School building.										Good.
4731	Smelter, Wm.	Electric light and machine shop.	3				60	300	1	O. D.	1, 3, 8	Good.
Total.			61						11			

OLDENBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 700; estimated, 950. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 23.

4732	Convent of the Immaculate Conception.	College.									5	Good.
4733	Franciscan Fathers.	College.									5	Good.
4734	Hotel, Gibson.	Hotel.									5	Good.
4735	Hotel & Co., Geo.	Saw and planing mill.	5				60	300	1	O. D.	1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
4736	Oldenburg Flouring Mill.	Flour mill.	3				60	312	1	O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
4737	School St. Francis.	School building.	15				84	365	4	Ins. Co.		Good.
4738	Sisters of St. Francis.	Power house.							6			Good.
Total.			23									

OOLITIC, LAWRENCE COUNTY. Population: Census, 500; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, 600; 1908, 1,237.

4739	Bedford Quarries Co., The.	Sawed, cut and dressed stone.	600				59	300	5	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4740	Consolidated Stone Co., The.	Sawed and quarried stone.	150				60	300	5	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
4741	Dove Stone Co., Geo.	Quarried stone.	50	2			60	280	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4742	Furst-Kerber Cut Stone Co.	Quarried stone.	15				60	285	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 3	Good.
4743	Indiana Bedford Stone Co.	Sawed stone.	8				60	300	2	O. D.	8	Good.
4744	Norton-Reed Stone Co.	Cut and sawed stone.	35				60	275	2	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
4745	Owens, Ziba.	Saw mill.	4				60	200	1	O. D.	1, 2, 3, 8	Good.
4746	P. M. B. Co.	Quarries.	360	11			60	300	1?	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
Total.			1,222	15					28			

ORLEANS, ORANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,236; estimated, 1,300. Employees: 1907, 55; 1908, 70.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4747	Bassett & Co., W. H.	Saw and planing mill.	28				60	Steam...	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
4748	Hanger Lumber Co.	Saw mill.	6				150	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4749	Heise Brothers & Co.	Flour mill.	13	1			72	Steam...	2	1		Ins. Co.	Good.
4750	Hotel Magnier.	Hotel.											Good.
4751	Hotel Phoenix.	Hotel.											Good.
4752	McCoy, J. V.	Baking.	2				60	300				*	Good.
4753	Orleans Cabinet Co., The	Library and parlor tables.	20				60	90	1				Good.
4754	School, Orleans	School building.											Bad.
	Total.....		69	1					5	1			

OSCEOLA, ST. JOE COUNTY. Population: Census, 130; estimated, 250. Employees: 1907, 5; 1908, 12.

4755	Crystal Spring Creamery Co.....	Butter.	12				72	300	1			O. D.	Good.
	Total.....		12						1				

OSGOOD, RIPLEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,035; estimated, 1,050. Employees: 1907, 89; 1908, 133.

4756	Cox, T. W.	Quarried stone.	40				60	300	1			O. D.	Good.
4757	Dannis, Louis.	Baking.	1				60	300					Good.
4758	King, E. S.	Saw mill.	4				60	250			1	O. D.	Good.
4759	King, H. P.	Machine shop.	5				60	300					Good.
4760	Osgood Creamery.	Butter.	2				60	300	1			O. D.	Good.
4761	Osgood Light Plant.	Electric light.	1				84	365				O. D.	Good.
4762	Osgood Lumber Co., The	Saw mill.	25				60	100	1			O. D.	Good.
4763	Rolf, Wm.	Saw and planing mill.	3				60	100	1			O. D.	Good.

4764	Starks Bros.	Baking	1	38	60	312	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
4765	Weller, The J.	Fruit cannery	10	38	60	20	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
4766	Willson, W. D.	Flour mill	3		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
	Total		95	38				7	1	

OSSIAN, WELLS COUNTY. Population: Census, 800; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 28.

4767	Beaty & Doan Co., The	Planing mill and elevator	13		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4768	Ossian News	News and job printing	2	1	54	300	Gas			Good.
4769	Ossian Stave Co.	Staves	9		60	48	Steam	2	O. D.	Good.
4770	Riedel & Gray	Flour mill	3		60	300	Steam	1	*	Good.
4771	School, Ossian	School building								Good.
	Total		27	1				4		

OTTERBEIN, BENTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 54.

4472	City Bakery	Baking	1		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Fair.
4773	Duffy & Harrington	Grain elevator	3		60	300	Steam	1		Good.
4774	Otterbein Drain Tile Co.	Drain tile	5		60	90	Steam	1		Good.
4775	Otterbein Grain Co.	Grain elevator	5		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4776	Otterbein Manufacturing Co.	Cotton gloves and mittens	7	33	60	300	Gas			Good.
4777	Smith's Opera House	Theatre and dancing								Good.
	Total		21	33				3		

OWENSVILLE, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,200; estimated, 1,500; Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 47.

4778	Allison & Williams	Building brick and drain tile	10		60	150	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
4779	Evansville Plow & Traction Co.	Electric light	4		70	365	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4780	Grimwood Co., O.	Saw and planing mill	20		60	250	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4781	Harmon & Wallace	Flour, meal and feed	4		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4782	Hotel, American Central	Hotel	4		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
4783	Owensville Milling Co.	Flour, meal, and feed								Good.
4784	School, Owensville	School building	5		60	150	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
4785	White, W. L.	Saw mill								Good.
	Total		47					6		

OXFORD, BENTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,500; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 33.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4786	City Light & Water Plant.	Electric light and water.	3				365	Steam...	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
4787	Deeds, D. E.	Feed mill.	2				60	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4788	Greenwood & Pagett Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	2				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4789	Hawkins Bros.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4790	Hotel, Ohio House.	Hotel.					60	Gas...					Good.
4791	Johnson Co.	Baking.	2				300	Steam...	1			O. D.	Good.
4792	Oxford Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	5				300	Steam...					Good.
4793	Oxford Manufacturing Co.	Grain dumps.	7				60	Gas...					Good.
4794	Oxford Tribune, The.	News and job printing.	2				48	Gas...					Good.
4795	School, Oxford.	School building.					300	Gas...					Good.
4796	Zeis & Son, C. H.	Baking.	2				60	Gas...					Good.
4797	Oxford Opera House.	Opera house.					300	Gas...					Good.
	Total.		33						6				

PAOLI, ORANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,186; estimated, 1,300. Employees: 1907, 78; 1908, 229.

4798	Chicago, Indpls. & Louisville R. Co.	Crushed stone.	50				60	Steam...				1	Good.
4799	Hotel, Arlington.	Hotel.										O. D.	Good.
4800	Hotel, Dayhuff.	Hotel.											Good.
4801	Hotel, Dayhuff.	Hotel.											Good.
4802	Morgan, Geo.	Saw mill.	6				60	Steam...					Good.
4803	Paoli Cabinet Co.	Dining and center tables.	30	1			300	Steam...				O. D.	Good.
4804	Paoli Creamery Co.	Butter.	1				60	Steam...				New	Good.
4805	Paoli Light Co.	Electric light.	1				365	Stm. Sup.					Good.
4806	Paoli Milling Co.	Grain elevator.	7				300	Steam...					Good.
4807	Paoli News.	News and job printing.	2				60	Gas...				Ins. Co.	Good.
4808	Paoli Republican.	News and job printing.	2				300	Gas...					Good.

4809	Paoli Spoke Co.....	Wagon and buggy spokes.....	20	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	*	1, 8
4810	Paoli Water Works.....	Pumping station.....	1	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	8
4811	School, Paoli.....	School building.....	8	.....	60	200	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	5
4812	Tindall, W. S.....	Saw and planing mill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O. D.....	1, 8
Total.....		.....	128	1	2	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....

PARKER, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,250. Employees: 1907, ---; 1908, 85.

4813	Feight, W. A.....	Flour and feed.....	3	.....	60	312	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	8
4814	Rooker & Smithman.....	Grain and feed.....	2	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4815	School, Parker.....	School building.....	80	.....	60	312	Steam.....	1	1	Ins. Co.....	5
4816	Vaught Sons & Co., H. C.....	Church furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	Good.
Total.....		.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PATOKA, GIBSON COUNTY. Population: Census, ---; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, ---; 1908, ---.

4817	School, Patoka.....	School building.....	Bad.
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PENDLETON, MADISON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,512; estimated, 1,512. Employees: 1907, 41, 1908, 83.

4818	Aiman, W. H.....	Grain elevator.....	1	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4819	Fates Bakery, H. & E.....	Baking.....	2	.....	60	312	Gas.....	.....	.....	O. D.....	2
4820	Hites Saw Mill, M. A.....	Saw mill.....	6	.....	60	100	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	Good.
4821	Motsinger Device Manufacturing Co.....	Auto sparkers.....	50	2	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4822	Pendleton Milling Co., The.....	Flour mill.....	3	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4823	Pendleton Steam Laundry.....	Laundrying.....	2	1	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4824	Pendleton Times, The.....	News and job printing.....	2	.....	48	312	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
4825	Republican, The.....	News and job printing.....	3	1	48	312	Gas.....	.....	.....	O. D.....	2
4826	Taylor & Brown.....	Grain elevator.....	4	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	*	8
4827	Taylor & Brown.....	Planing mill.....	3	.....	60	250	Steam.....	1	.....	.....	Good.
4828	White Star Mills.....	Flour and feed.....	3	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
Total.....		.....	79	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

PERU, MIAMI COUNTY. Population: Census, 8,463; estimated, 13,000. Employees: 1907, 2,705; 1908, 990.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.		
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.			Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.				
										Vertical and F. B.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.
4829	Baorch Furniture Co.	Furniture	100		5	60	Steam	2		Ins. Co.		Good		
4830	Canal Elevator Co., No. 1.	Grain elevator.	3	1		60	Steam	1		*		Good		
4831	Chute & Butler Co., The.	Pianos and organs.	55			60	Steam	2				Good		
4832	City Lighting Plant.	Electric light and power.	7			72	S. & E.	4		Ins. Co.	1-3	Good		
4833	Fox Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Ladies' muslin underwear.	6	75		60	Electric.					Good		
4834	Indiana Manufacturing Co.	Sewing machine cases and refrigerators.	425			300	Steam	2	3	Ins. Co.	1	Good		
4835	Martin & Son.	Baking.	6			60	Electric.					Good		
4836	Mercer & Co.	Baking.	8	1		60	Gas.					Good		
4837	Model Automobile Co.	Automobiles.	35	1		54	Gas.					Good		
4838	Model Gas Engine Works.	Gas engines.	60	1		300	Gas.					Good		
4839	Model & Kreutzer.	Bottling works.	3			60	Steam.		1			Good		
4840	Parkhurst Manufacturing Co.	F. and P. elevators.	55	1		57	Electric.			Ins. Co.		Good		
4841	Peru Basket Co.	Baskets.	35	25	3	60	Steam.	1		*		Good		
4842	Peru Heating Co.	Hot water heating.	3			84	Steam.		3			Good		
4843	Peru Water Works.	Pumping.	4			72	Steam.			Ins. Co.	2, 10	Good		
4844	Standard Cabinet Manufacturing Co.	Cabinets, general and special.	60			365	Steam.	3		Ins. Co.		Good		
4845	Sullivan & Eagle.	Circus wagons, etc.	10			60	Steam.	2		Ins. Co.		Good		
4846	Ward, John H.	Repair shop.	2			60	Gas.					Good		
	Total.		877	105	5	3		17	6	1				

PETERSBURG, PIKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,751; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 261; 1908, 307.

4847	Cummins' Lumber Co., The.	Saw mill.	20			54	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
4848	Frank & Benjamin.	Pearl buttons.	8				Gas.					Good.
4849	Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Co.	Building material.	3			54	Gas.				1, 2	Good.
4850	Haines Elevator Co., The S. J.	Grain elevator.	3			60	Steam.	2			*	Good.
4851	Hooster Bottle Co.	Bottles.	200	11		56	Steam.	1			1, 2	Good.
4852	Kimmar & Obrien.	Feed and building brick.	19	1	3	54	Steam.				Ins. Co.	Good.
4853	Leibs, William.	Baking.	3			60	Steam.			1	O. D.	Good.

4854	Meyer Machine Co., The.....	3	54	300	Steam.....	1	O. D.	8	Good.
4855	Parker Bros.....	3	60	300	Gas.....			2	Good.
4856	Petersburg Bottling Works.....	4	60	New	Gas.....			2	Good.
4857	Petersburg Electric Light & Power Co.....	2	77	365	Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
4858	Petersburg Milling & Grain Co.....	5	1	300	Steam.....	1	O. D.	1.8	Good.
4859	Petersburg Milling & Grain Co.....	4	54	300	Steam.....	2	O. D.	1.8	Good.
4860	Petersburg Milling & Grain Co.....	2	54	300	Stm. Sup.			1.4	Good.
4861	Petersburg Press, The.....	4	54	300	Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
4862	Petersburg Water Works.....	1	56	365	Steam.....				Good.
4863	Pike County Democrat, The.....	4	54	300	Steam.....				Good.
4864	Pike County Republican, The.....	3	54	300	Steam.....				Good.
4865	School, Petersburg.....							10	Good.
	Total.....	291	2	14		11	2		

PIERCETON, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,100; estimated, 1,100. Employees: 1907, ---; 1908, 120.

4866	Aker, Wm.	1	60	300						Good.
4867	Deebe, T. H.	1	60	300						Good.
4868	Bryan, J. N.	3	60	200						Good.
4869	Lipps, J. P.	2	60	125						Good.
4870	Peabody, S. J.	11	60	237						Good.
4871	Piercelon, Light & Water Plant.	2	84	365						Good.
4872	Reid, Murdoch & Co.	80	20	104						Good.
	Total.	100	20						7	

PLAINFIELD, HENDRICKS COUNTY. Population: Census, 950; estimated, 1,400. Employees: 1907, 42; 1908, 77.

No.	Establishment	6	60	300	Steam	1	*	Good
4873	Anderson & Brown							
4874	Ellis Bros.	4	60	150	Steam	1	1, 8	Good
4875	Hotel Commercial						5	Good
4876	Hunter Bros.	2	60	300				Good
4877	Indiana Boys' School	2	60	300				Good
4878	Indiana Boys' School	1	312	48	Electric		2, 7	Good
4879	Indiana Boys' School	1	48	120	Steam	1		Good
4880	Indiana Boys' School						5	Good
4881	Indiana Boys' School	1	48	300	El. Sup.			Good
4882	Indiana Boys' School	1	48	300	El. Sup.		1	Good
4883	Indiana Boys' School	1	48	300	El. Sup.		1	Good
4884	Keeley Institute	2	48	365	Steam	2	10	Good
4885	K. of P. Building					4	5	Good
	Flour, meal and feed.							
	Saw mill							
	Hotel							
	Baking							
	Baking							
	Building brick							
	Dormitory							
	Laundry							
	Machine shop							
	Mechanical school							
	Power plant							
	Sanitarium							
	Lodge hall							

4911	McFadden, F. P.	Grain elevator	3	1	50	300	Gas.	1	*	Good.
4912	Monarch Iron Works	Foundry	10		60	300	Steam.	1	*	Good.
4913	Morris, C. L.	Saw and planing mill	25		60	300	Steam.	1	*	Good.
4914	Ness, J. S.	Planing mill	6	17	60	150	Steam.	1		Good.
4915	Plymouth Canning Co.	Vegetable canning	5		60	30	Steam.	1	O. D.	Good.
4916	Plymouth City Water Works	Pumping station	2		84	365	Steam.		Ins. Co.	Good.
4917	Plymouth Democrat	News and job printing	3	2	59	300	Gas.	2		Good.
4918	Plymouth Electric Plant	Electric light	4		84	365	Steam.		Ins. Co.	Good.
4919	Plymouth Grain Co.	Grain elevator	3		59	300	Gas.			Good.
4920	Plymouth Novelty Manufacturing Co.	Novelties and telephone cabinets	60	1	50	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4921	Plymouth Steam Laundry	Laundering	3	4	40	300	Steam.	1	*	Good.
4922	Plymouth Tribune	News and job printing	4	1	48	300	Gas.	1		Good.
4923	Schlusser Bros.	Butter and ice cream	14	5	60	300	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
4924	School, St. Michaels Academy	School building							10	Good.
4925	School, Washington	School building							5	Good.
4926	School, Webster	School building							5	Good.
4927	School, West Township	School building								Good.
4928	Tascher Machine Manufacturing Co.	Foundry and machine shop	4		55	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	Good.
4929	Weekly Chronicle, The	News and job printing	2	3	58	300	Gas.			Good.
4930	Zeiner Milling Co., The	Flour and feed	3		60	300	Water			Good.
4931	Opera House, Plymouth	Theatre							4, 9	Good.
4932	Vaudette, Theatre	Theatre, scenic							9	Good.
Total			306	45	1			15	3	

PONETO, WELLS COUNTY. Population: Census, 350; estimated, 350. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 9.

4933	Poneto Glove Factory	Cotton gloves	1	5	60	New				Good.
4934	Poneto Grain Co.	Grain elevator	3		60	300	Gas.		1, 2, 4	Good.
4935	Poneto School	School building							4, 5	Good.
Total			4	5						

PORTLAND, JAY COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,798; estimated, 6,000. Employees: 1907, 394; 1908, 431.

4936	Adams, S. H.	Staves and heading	65		60	300	Steam.	2	*	Good.
4937	Artificial Ice Co.	Artificial ice	5		60	300	Steam.	2	O. D.	Good.
4938	Bimel Co., F.	Spokes and hubs	50		60	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
4939	Blay, Fred Bakery	Baking	2	2	60	320	Gas.		7	Good.
4940	Bryan, A. S.	Baking	3		60	300	Gas.			Good.
4941	Cartwright & Headington	Grain elevator	8	1	60	300	Gas.			Good.
4942	Cline & Wilt	Planing mill	9		60	300	Gas.		3	Good.
4943	Commercial-Review Co.	Newspaper	10	3	60	300	Gas.			Good.

PORTLAND, JAY COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
4944	Freemeyer, C. A.	Cigars	5	1		48	300	Steam	1				Good.
4945	Haynes Milling Co., The.	Flour mill	10			60	300	Gas				Ins. Co.	Good.
4946	Holmes Bros.	Hay, grain and flour	6			60	312	Gas					Good.
4947	Hucy & Taylor.	Baking	4	5		60	300	Steam	4			Ins. Co.	Good.
4948	Hydraulic Press Brick Co.	Brick	80	66		60	200	Gas					Good.
4949	Knocker Press Brick Co., The	Overalls and shirts	6			60	300	Gas					Good.
4950	Long, J. A.	Wholesale produce	10	1		60	300	Gas					Good.
4951	McKee, E. A.	Newspaper	6	1		59	300	Gas					Good.
4952	Magill & Son.	Grain elevator	4			60	300	Gas					Good.
4953	Peoples Steam Laundry	Laundry	2	2		60	300	Steam	1			*	Good.
4954	Portland Creamery Co.	Butter	5			60	300	Steam	1			O. D.	Good.
4955	Portland Foundry & Machine Co.	Foundry and machine shop	15			60	New	Gas				*	Good.
4956	Portland Steam Laundry	Laundry	3	3		60	New	Steam	1				Good.
4957	School, Garfield	School building											Good.
4958	School, High	School building											Good.
4959	School, South	School building											Good.
4960	Summan & Frost	Building brick	28			60	150	Steam	1			O. D.	Good.
4961	Timmonds, W. W.	Job printing	3	4		60	300	Gas					Good.
4962	Whipple, John K.	Machinery repairs	3			60	300	Gas					Good.
	Total		342	89					14		1		

PREBLE, ADAMS COUNTY. Population: Census, 120; estimated, 400. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 15.

4963	Indiana Pipe Line Co.	Pumping station	15			60	300	Steam	12			O. D.	Good.
	Total		15						12				

PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY--Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5006	Southern R. R. Co.	Car repairs.	496	4	...	60	300	S. A. & E.	3	1	1	*	1, 10	Good.	
5007	Watt & Mitchell	Building brick.	14	...	...	60	200	Steam...	1	1	1	*	1, 2	Good.
5008	White Lumber Co., C. W.	Planing mill.	20	1	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5009	White Lumber Co., C. W.	Saw mill.	6	...	...	60	250	Steam...	1	...	...	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5010	Opera House, Kidd.	Theatre.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
	Total.		741	91	5	...	...	...	25	1	3	...	...

REDKEY, JAY COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,206; estimated, 2,200. Employees: 1907, 59; 1908, 33.

5011	Arthur & Co., S. T.	11			60	300	Gas	Good.
5012	Hufnagle & Miller	4			60	300	Gas	Good.
5013	Mervet, F. L.	5			60	300	Gas	Good.
5014	Redkey Times, The	3	2		60	300	Gas	Good.
5015	Rumyan, Benj	3			60	300	Gas	Good.
5016	Shaler, Eugene	2	3		60	300	Gas	Good.
	Total	28	5					

REMINGTON, JASPER COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,100; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 6.

5017	Bowman & Son.....	1	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5018	O'Reily, Dennis.....	1	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5019	Remington Grain Co.....	2	60	290	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5020	Rich & Harrington.....	2	60	300	.....	.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
	Total.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	O. D. 8	Good.

RENSELAER, JASPER COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,200; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 25.

5021	Babcock & Hopkins.....	14	60	300	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5022	Cuan & Brady.....	2	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5023	McKay, O. H.....	1	60	300	.....	2	.....	.....	Good.
5024	Rensselaer Electric Light Plant.....	4	60	365	.....	.....	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
5025	Schmitter, N. A.....	2	60	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5026	Opera House, Ellis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

RICHLAND CITY, SPENCER COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 400. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 51.

5027	I. O. O. F. Building.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5028	Lake Canning Co., The.....	1	60	40	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5029	Lake Creamery Association, The.....	3	60	300	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5030	McCoy, J. W.....	10	60	200	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5031	Palmer Drain Tile Co.....	.....	60	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5032	School, Richland.....	3	60	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5033	Simpson Bros.....	2	60	300	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
5034	Terrill, J. C.....	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5035	Young & Smith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
	Total.....	36	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....

RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY. Population: Census, 18,226; estimated, 20,000. Employees: 1907, 3,424; 1908, 3,970.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
5036	Advance Co., The	Ventilating apparatus	7	1		1	300	Gas				Good.
5037	Albright, B. F.	Confectionery	1	1			60	Electric				Good.
5038	Bartel, Adam H., Co.	Overalls and shirts	29	100			54	Electric				Good.
5039	Barth, John	Cigars	4				48	Gas				Good.
5040	Bayer, J. C.	Baking	5				60	Gas			7	Good.
5041	Bayers Steam Bakery, No. 2	Baking	5				60	Gas				Good.
5042	Borden Bolt & Nut Lock Co., The	Nut locks	9		1		300	Electric				Good.
5043	Bullericks, H. C. Canning Factory	Nickel plating	6				300	Electric	1		8	Good.
5044	Bullericks, H. C. Canning Factory	Vegetables	10	15			60	Electric				Good.
5045	Central Pattern Works	Pattern shop	4				60	Electric				Good.
5046	Champion Roller Milling Co.	Flour mill	10				300	Electric	1			Good.
5047	Chandler & Art Brass Works	Chandeliers and iron step ladders.	32	3			60	Electric	1		8	Good.
5048	City Light & Power Co.	Electric light and power	11				365	Gas				Good.
5049	Clendenin & Co.	Hides and tallow	10				300	Electric	4			Good.
5050	Davis, Geo. W. Carriage Co.	Carriages	70	5			60	Gas				Good.
5051	Diamond Clamp & Flask Co.	Clamps and flasks	5	1			300	Steam	1		8	Good.
5052	Dille & McGuire Manufacturing Co.	Lawn mowers	60	1			305	Gas	1			Good.
5053	Drifmeyer, A. & Co.	Cigars	6		2		48	Electric				Good.
5054	Eagle Machine Works	Fence machinery	4	1			300	Electric			1	Good.
5055	Eastern Indiana Hospital	Hospital for insane	2				300	Steam	1		1, 4	Good.
5056	Eldorado Steam Laundry, The	Laundering	100	3			60	Gas			1	Good.
5057	Elliot & Reid Co., The	Wire fence	6				48	Gas				Good.
5058	Engelbert, H. H.	Cigars	50	2			48	Electric				Good.
5059	Evening Item, The	News and job printing	150				48	Gas			3	Good.
5060	F. & N. Lawn Mower Co., The	Lawn mowers	2				300	Electric			1	Good.
5061	Flagg Printing Co.	Job printing	18				59	Electric				Good.
5062	Fry Bros.	Planing mill	600				60	Steam	6			Good.
5063	Gaar, Scott & Co.	Threshing machinery	2				60	Electric				Good.
5064	Haner & Haner	Cigars	5	3			60	Gas				Good.
5065	Hasty, M. A.	Confectionery	30	2			60	Gas				Good.
5066	Heney, M. C.	Roller skates	14	14			60	Gas			1	Good.
5067	Hoffman Leaf Tobacco Co.	Leaf tobacco	250	7			300	Gas				Good.
5068	Hoosier Drill Co.	Seeding machinery					300	Steam	4			Good.

5069	Husson, Peter.....	Baking.....	6	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5070	Hinton, J. M.	Wood and metal caskets	72	7	60	300	Steam.....	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
5071	Independent Ice Co.	Artificial ice	20		60	325	Steam.....		Ins. Co.	Good.
5072	Knollenberg, Geo. H. Co., The	Department store	62	27	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5073	Kramer, C. & W.	Saw mill	26		60	300	Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5074	Kramer Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill	35	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5075	Kuchenbuch, H.	Confectionery	1	1	60	300	Steam.....			Good.
5076	Lee Wong	Laundering	3		60	325	.....			Good.
5077	Long, J. J.	Laundering	3		60	300	.....			Good.
5078	Loucks & Hill Co.	Planing mill	28	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5079	Marfat Machine Co.	Architectural iron work	3		60	300	Electric.	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
5080	Mieck Brewing Co., The	Beer	14		60	355	Steam.....		1	Good.
5081	Monarch Laundry	Laundering	5	17	48	300	Steam.....	1	O. D.	Good.
5082	New Method Laundering	Laundering	3	2	60	300	Steam.....	1		Good.
5083	Nicholson Printing Manufacturing Co.	Book binding	18	7	54	300	Electric		1	Good.
5084	Nixon Bag & Paper Co.	Paper bags	2	5	60	300	Gas.....		10	Good.
5085	Nixon, O. S.	Confectionery	1	2	60	300	.....			Good.
5086	Noelk, C. W.	Baking	1	7	60	300	.....			Good.
5087	Palladium Printing Co.	Publishers	18	1	52	300	Electric.			Good.
5088	Porter, Harry	Baking.....	3	6	60	320	Electric.		7	Good.
5089	Practical Manufacturing & Chemical Co.	Boiler compound	9	1	60	300	Gas.....			Good.
5090	Price, C. T., & Sons	Confectionery	7	1	60	300	Gas.....			Good.
5091	Puque, Miller & Co.	Wholesale hardware	25		60	300	Gas.....			Good.
5092	Quaker City Machine Co.	Ventilating apparatus	8	1	58	300	Electric		1	Good.
5093	Quaker City Printing Co.	Job printing	3		60	300	Electric			Good.
5094	Richmond Baking Co.	Baking	30	18	60	500	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5095	Richmond Brick Co.	Building brick	30		60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5096	Richmond Candy Co.	Candy	14	14	60	300	Electric		1, 8	Good.
5097	Richmond Casket Co.	Caskets	100	30	59	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5098	Richmond Chair Co.	Chairs.....	17	19	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5099	Richmond Corn Mills	Corn meal	2		60	300	Water.....			Good.
5100	Richmond Cream Co.	Ice cream	11		60	300	Electric		1, 3	Good.
5101	Richmond Furniture Manufacturing Co.	Kitchen cabinets and wardrobes	15	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5102	Richmond Handle Co., The	D. handles	15		60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5103	Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co.	Light, heat and power	5		84	365	Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5104	Richmond Machine Works	Engines and boilers	4	1	60	365	Gas.....			Good.
5105	Richmond, Indiana, Manufacturing Co.	Iron and brass beds	102	12	60	300	Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5106	Richmond Marble & Granite Co.	Monuments	3	17	56	300	Electric.			Good.
5107	Richmond Overall & Shirt Co.	Overalls and shirts	4	41	54	300	Gas.....		1	Good.
5108	Richmond, R. L., H. & P. Co.	Artificial gas	4		60	320	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5109	Richmond Roller Mills	Flour mill and grain elevator	8	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5110	Richmond Safety Gate Co.	Elevators and safety gates, etc.	33	2	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5111	Richmond Steam Laundry	Laundering	5	11	48	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5112	Robinson & Co.	Threshing and baling machinery	150		60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5113	Rodefeld Manufacturing Co.	Machine repairing	4	1	60	300	Gas.....			Good.
5114	Rowlet Desk Manufacturing Co., The	Office desks	60	2	60	300	Steam.....	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5115	School, Baxter	Public school building					Steam.....	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5116	School, Earlham College	College.....					Steam.....			Good.

RICHMOND, WAYNE COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5117	School, Finle.	Public school building.	50	18		60	New	Steam.	2				Good.
5118	School, Garfield.	Public school building.	40	5		60	300	Gas.				5	Good.
5119	School, Hibbard.	Public school building.	3	1		60	320	Gas.				4	Good.
5120	School, High.	Public school building.	14	1		60	300	Gas.					Good.
5121	School, St. Andrews.	Parochial school building.	400	16	4	60	300	Steam.	6				Good.
5122	School, St. Johns.	Parochial school building.	25	2		60	300	Steam.	1				Good.
5123	School, St. Marys.	Parochial school building.	7			60	365	Steam.		3		3	Good.
5124	School, St. Marys.	Public school building.	5	1		60	300	Steam.		1		8	Good.
5125	School, Starr.	Public school building.	20	5		60	300	Steam.	2				Good.
5126	School, Yail.	Public school building.	23	14		54	300	Steam.	1				Good.
5127	School, Warner.	Public school building.	250	9		58	260	Steam.	2	2		8	Good.
5128	School, White Water.	Public school building.	115	14		60	320	Electric.				1, 7	Good.
5129	S. W. C. Hat Manufacturing Co.	Hats.	3			60						5, 9	Good.
5130	Seidel Buggy Co.	Buggies.	40	5		60	300	Gas.					Good.
5131	Standard Oil Co.	Distributing station.	14	1		60	300	Gas.					Good.
5132	Standard Pattern & Manufacturing Co.	Patterns.	400	16	4	60	300	Steam.	6			1	Good.
5133	Starr Piano Co., Inc.	Pianos.	25	2		60	300	Steam.	1				Good.
5134	Starr, W. C., & Son.	Hames and chains.	7			60	365	Steam.		3		3	Good.
5135	T. H. I. & E. Traction Co.	Power house.	5	1		60	300	Steam.			1	8	Good.
5136	Twentieth Century Dye Works.	Dye works.	20	5		60	300	Steam.	2				Good.
5137	Union Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	23	14		54	300	Steam.	1				Good.
5138	Watt & Keeler.	Caskets and supplies.	250	9		58	260	Steam.	2	2		8	Good.
5139	Wayne Works.	Autos, wagons and seeding machinery.	115	14		60	320	Electric.				1, 7	Good.
5140	Wescott Carriage Co.	Carriages.	3									5, 9	Good.
5141	Zwisslers Home Bakery.	Baking.											Good.
5142	Gennett Theatre Co.	Theatre.											Good.
5143	Phillips Theatre.	Theatre.											Good.
Total.			3,463	479	26	2			61	15	1		

ROANOKE, HUNTINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 740; estimated, 900. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 77.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
5168	Koontz, C. E.	Baking.	4				312	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
5169	Roanoke Drain Tile Co.	Drain tile.	11				150					1, 2, 8	Good.
5170	School, Roanoke and Jackson Township.	Public school building.						E. & G.				5	Good.
5171	Wasmuth, A., & Sons Co.	Planing mill and electric light.	15				300					1, 2, 4	Good.
5172	Wayne Knitting Mills.	Hosiery knitting.	3	40	1	3	60	Electric.				1, 2	Good.
	Total.		33	40	1	3			1				

ROCHESTER, FULTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,421; estimated, 4,000. Employees: 1907, 233; 1908, 140.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
5173	Anchor Mills.	Flour mill.	4				66	285	Steam.	1			O. D.	Good.
5174	Beyer Bros. Co.	Butter, eggs and poultry.	42	8			60	300	Electric.					Good.
5175	Carr & Hall.	Cigars.	2	1			44	142						Good.
5176	Chamberland, A. B.	Cigars.	3	2			48	300						Good.
5177	Deniston, Wm. H.	Grain elevator.	2				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
5178	Electric Planing Mill.	Planing mill.	3				60	208	Electric.					Good.
5179	Hotel Arlington.	Hotel.												Good.
5180	Murphy, T. A.	Baking.	2				60	300	Electric.					Good.
5181	Myers, F. R.	Planing mill.	2				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
5182	Peabody Bros. Co., The	Hardwood lumber.	10				60	300						Good.
5183	Robbins & Fultz.	Baking.	1				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
5184	Rochester Bridge Co.	Bridge and structural work.	14				60	300	Steam.					Good.
5185	Rochester Cigar Manufacturing Co.	Cigars.	3	1			48	300	Electric.					Good.
5186	Rochester Daily Republican.	News and job printing.	3	2			50	300	Steam.					Good.
5187	Rochester Elec. Light, Heat & Power Co.	Light, heat and power.	10				84	300	Steam.	4			Ins. Co.	Good.
5188	Rochester Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	2	4			60	300	Steam.		1		Ins. Co.	Good.

5189	Ross Foundry & Machine Works.	Machine repair shop	7	60	285	1	*	Good.
5190	True, R. P.	Baking.	1	60	300	1		Good.
5191	True, Wm.	Baking.	1	60	80			Good.
5192	Whitenberger, J. W.	Flour mill	1	54	300	1	O. D.	Good.
5193	Winona Creamery	Butter	9	60	300			Good.
5194	Academy of Music.	Theatre						Good.
Total			122	18		10	1	

ROCKPORT, SPENCER COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,882; estimated, 3,000. Employees: 1907, 157; 1908, 210.

5195	Auditorium Co. Building.	Lodge rooms.	7	60	300	2	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5196	Eigenmann Ice Co.	Artificial ice							Good.
5197	L. O. F. Lodge Building.	Lodge purposes.						5	Good.
5198	Masonic Lodge Building.	Lodge purposes.						8	Good.
5199	New Rockport Cider & Vinegar Co.	Vinegar and soft drinks	2	60	200	1	O. D.	1, 2	Good.
5200	Pfeifer, Christopher	Machine shop and foundry	2	60	300				Good.
5201	Rockport Box Manufacturing Co.	Saw and planing mill	60	60	300	2	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 8	Good.
5202	Rockport Creamery Association.	Butter	2	60	300	1	O. D.		Good.
5203	Rockport Democrat, The.	News and job printing	3	60	300				Good.
5204	Rockport Journal, The.	News and job printing	2	59	300				Good.
5205	Rockport Milling Co., The.	Flour mill	10	60	300	1	Ins. Co.	1, 4, 8	Good.
5206	Rockport Water Works Co.	Electric light and water	3	72	365	2	Ins. Co.	3, 8	Good.
5207	Rockport Pearl Button Co.	Pearl buttons	65	60	300	1	O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
5208	School, College Building	Public school building						5	Good.
5209	School, Colored	Public school building						5	Good.
5210	School, Seminary	Public school building						7	Good.
5211	School, Sixth Street	Public school building						5	Good.
5212	Seipel, F.	Baking.	2	60	300				Bad.
5213	Stocking Building.	Lodge purposes.							Good.
5214	United Box Board & Paper Co.	Straw board	45	72	300	4	Ins. Co.		Good.
5215	Wetzel, J. J.	Baking.	3	60	300			7	Good.
5216	Wetzel Building.	Lodge purposes.						5, 9	Good.
5217	Rockport Auditorium.	Theatre and dance hall.							Good.
Total			206	3	1	12			

ROCKVILLE, PARKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,045; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 57; 1908, 35.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5218	Carlisle, Bert.	Baking.	2				60	Electric.						Good.
5219	Coleman, E. J.	Machine shop.	3				60	Gas.				Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5220	Ferguson & Co.	Saw and planing mill.					54	Steam.	1			O. D.	1, 4	Good.
5221	Graham & Co.	Saw and planing mill.					54	Steam.	1				1, 8	Good.
5222	Hotel Parke.	Hotel.											5	Good.
5223	Progressive Country Life.	News and job printing.	6				60	Gas.						Good.
5224	Rockville Baking Co.	Baking.	3				60	Steam.				Ins. Co.		Good.
5225	Rockville Electric Light Works.	Light and water.	4				84	Steam.	2					Good.
5226	Rockville Republican.	News and job printing.	2	3			60	Gas.						Good.
5227	Rohm Bros.	Flour mill.	9				66	S. & E.	1		1	Ins. Co.		Good.
5228	Tribune, The.	News and job printing.	3				50	Gas.					1	Good.
5229	Whipple Building.	Lodge purposes.											5	Good.
	Total.		32	3					5		1			

ROLLING PRAIRIE, LAPORTE COUNTY. Population: Census, 100; estimated, 375. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 3.

5230	Lillie White Merchant Mill.	Flour mill.	3				66	Steam.	1			O. D.	1, 8	Good.
	Total.		3						1					

ROMONA, OWEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 75; estimated, 150. Employees: 1907, 85; 1908, 55.

5231	Romona Oolitic Stone Co.	Sawed and dressed stone.	55				60-72	Steam.	1		7	O. D.	1, 3, 8	Good.
	Total.		55						1		7			

ROSEDALE, PARKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,100; estimated, 750. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 8.

5232	Davis, H. P.	Flour mill.	4	72	300	Steam.	1	—	—	O. D.	1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
5233	Pence, J. S.	Saw mill.	4	54	150	Steam.	1	—	—	O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total		8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

RUSHVILLE, RUSH COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,541; estimated, 6,000. Employees: 1907, 442; 1908, 480.

5234	Adams' Produce Co., The	Dressed poultry	14	—	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5235	American, The	News and job printing	3	5	60	300	Steam.	1	—	Ins. Co.	—	Good.
5236	Ball & Ball	Grain and seeds	4	—	60	300	Steam.	1	—	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5237	Brown & Riley	Grain elevator	5	1	40	200	Steam.	1	—	—	—	Good.
5238	Caron's Candy Kitchen	Confectionery	2	1	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	1	Good.
5239	Case, J. D.	Planing mill	15	—	60	300	Gas.	1	—	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5240	Case & Joyce	Saw mill	8	1	60	300	Steam.	1	—	—	—	Good.
5241	Case & Long	Machine shop	5	—	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5242	City mills	Flour mill and elevator	3	—	60	300	Water	—	—	—	—	Good.
5243	City Skating Rink	Roller skating	—	—	84	265	Steam.	4	—	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5244	City Water & Light Co.	Water and electric light	7	—	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5245	Clark, C. G. & Sons	Flour mill and grain elevator	6	—	60	312	Gas.	1	—	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5246	Darnell, T. E., Bakery	Baking	4	—	60	312	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5247	Francis, Chas. E.	Wood working machinery	45	—	60	365	Steam.	7	—	Ins. Co.	—	Good.
5248	Houser's Bakery	Baking	4	—	60	300	Steam.	3	—	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5249	I. & Ch. Traction Co.	Power plant	14	1	60	300	Steam.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5250	Imlis-Pierce & Co.	Furniture	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good.
5251	Kramer Rink, The	Roller skating	30	1	60	300	Gas.	—	—	Ins. Co.	—	Good.
5252	Madden & Co.	Foundry and machine shop	70	—	60	300	Steam.	1	—	Ins. Co.	—	Good.
5253	Park Furniture Co., The	Pedestals and parlor tables	15	—	60	300	Steam.	1	—	Ins. *	1, 4	Good.
5254	Pinnell-Tompkins Lumber Co.	Planing mill	3	—	59	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5255	Reed, T. H. & Son	Grain elevator	7	8	60	300	Steam.	1	—	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5256	Republican Co., The	News and job printing	20	—	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5257	Reynolds & Cliford	News and job printing	6	6	60	300	Gas.	—	—	—	—	Good.
5258	Rush County Publishing Co., The	Auto repairs	4	—	60	300	Steam.	1	—	O. D.	8	Good.
5259	Rushville Auto Co.	Laundry	4	6	50	300	Steam.	2	—	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5260	Rushville Steam Laundry	Public school building	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Good.
5261	School, Graham	Public school building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good.
5262	School, Havens	Public school building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good.
5263	School, Jackson	Public school building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good.
5264	School, Jackson	Public school building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good.
5264	Warfield & Wilson	Tables	50	—	60	300	Steam.	1	—	*	—	Good.
	Total		450	30	—	—	—	19	7	—	—	—

ST. PAUL, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,050. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 91.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5265	Adams, H. C.	Stone quarry.	36				60	210	Steam.	3			O. D.	2, 8	Good.
5266	Eck & Eck Bakery	Baking.	3				60	New	Gas.					5	Good.
5267	K. of P. Hall.	Lodge purposes.												8	Good.
5268	McAuliff, P. J.	Stone quarry.	20				60	200	Steam.	2			O. D.		Good.
5269	Nading Mill & Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	2				60	300	Gas.						Good.
5270	Red Men's Hall.	Lodge purposes.												5	Good.
5271	St. Paul Stone & Quarries Co.	Stone quarry.	30				60	200	Steam.	2			O. D.	8	Good.
	Total.		91							7					Good.

SALEM, WASHINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,995; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 269; 1908; 246.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Males.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
5272	Alexander, W. R.	Egg cases and fruit boxes.	10			60	150	Steam.			1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5273	Bellows Bros.	Machine shop.	2			60	300	Gas.					1	Good.
5274	Bohing Machine Shop.	Machine shop.	2			60	300	Gas.					3, 4, 8	Good.
5275	Canton Canning Co.	Vegetables.	10	25		60	90	Steam.	1			O. D.		Good.
5276	Colglazier, Jno. M.	Planing mill.	3			60	125	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5277	Crim, C. M. & Son.	Saw and planing mill.	25			60	290	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5278	Evins, D. H. & Sons.	Butter.	1			48	300	Steam.			1	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5279	Hotel Alvis.	Hotel.												Good.
5280	Hotel Fletcher.	Hotel and boarding house.												Good.
5281	Hotel Overman.	Hotel.												Good.
5282	McCoven, H. A. & Co.	Saw mill.	20	1		60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5283	McMurren, W. F., Estate Co.	Harness leather.	5			60	300	Steam.	1			O. D.		Good.
5284	Morris & Roberts Bros.	Artificial ice.	7			72	240	Steam.	1			O. D.	8	Good.
5285	Republican Leader, The.	News and job printing.	3	1		60	300	Gas.						Good.
5286	Salem Electric Light & Artificial Ice Co.	Electric light.	3			84	365	Steam.	2			O. D.	8	Good.
5287	Salem Farmer's Milling Co.	Flour mill.	3			60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
5288	Salem Bakery.	Baking.	2			60	300	Gas.						Good.
5289	Salem Democrat.	News and job printing.	1	4		60	300	Gas.						Good.
5290	Salem Milling Co.	Flour mill.	6			60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.

5291	Salem Milling Co.	2	2		60	300	Gas.	Good.
5292	Salem Steam Laundry	1	2		60	300	Gas.	Good.
5293	Salem Water Works	1			50	365	Steam.	Good.
5294	School, Salem Grade							Good.
5295	School, Salem High							Good.
5296	Stout Furniture Co.	90	1		60	300	Steam.	Good.
5297	Union Spoke & Bending Co.	15			60	New	Steam.	Good.
5298	Etzler Opera House							Good.
	Total	212	34				14	2

SANDBORN, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 750. Employees: 1907, 9; 1908, 9.

5299	Hill, Claude, Lumber Co.				60	100	Gas.	Good.
5300	Hill, Peter	3			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5301	Hill, Peter, Elevator	3			60	100	Steam.	Good.
	Total	9					2	8

SANDERS, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, 14; estimated, 150. Employees: 1907, 70; 1908, 206.

5302	Empire Stone Co.	50			60	250	Steam.	Good.
5303	Monroe County Oolitic Stone Co.	45	1		60	250	1	1, 2, 8
5304	Oolitic Stone Co. of Indiana	100			60	250	Stm., Air.	Good.
	Total	205	1				10	5

SCOTTSBURG, SCOTT COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,274; estimated, 2,200. Employees: 1907, 149; 1908, 172.

5305	Bennett, H. A.	5			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5306	Dalton, W. E.	2			60	300	Steam.	Fair.
5307	Martin Bros. Lumber Co.	8			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5308	Mitchell Manufacturing Co.	8			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5309	Naimaker, J. M.	2			60	300	Gas.	Rad.
5310	Scott County Democrat	2			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5311	Scottsburg Canning Co.	40	90		60	80	Steam.	Good.
5312	Scottsburg Milling Co.	7			60	300	Steam.	Good.
5313	Wells, C. C.	2			60	300	Gas.	Good.
5314	Wyman & Son	6			60	300	Steam.	Good.
	Total	82	90				6	

5339	Hotel, New Lynn.....								5	Good.
5340	K. of P. Lodge Hall.....								5	Good.
5341	Loertz, John G.....	1								Good.
5342	Masonic Lodge Hall.....									Good.
5343	New Pearl Laundry.....	3	3						*	Good.
5344	Red Men's Hall.....	12								Good.
5345	Richmond & Kerbaugh.....	2								Good.
5346	Schmitt, H. A.....	2								Good.
5347	School, Seymour High.....	20	10							Good.
5348	Seymour Chair Co.....	5								Good.
5349	Seymour Gas and Electric Co.....	100	2							Good.
5350	Seymour Manufacturing Co.....	4	4							Good.
5351	Seymour Daily Republican.....	7								Good.
5352	Seymour Planing Mill Co.....	49	86	8	6					Good.
5353	Seymour Wooden Factory Co.....	11								Good.
5354	Stanfield & Carlson.....	15								Good.
5355	Travis-Carter Co., The.....	28								Good.
5356	Voss Manufacturing Co.....									Good.
5357	Dreamland.....									Good.
5358	Majestic Theatre.....									Good.
5359	Nickelo, The.....									Good.
Total.....		576	147	8	6				28	3

SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 460; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 3.

5360	Heinenan, H.....	2		1						3, 7	Good.
5361	Red Men's Opera House.....									9	Good.
Total.....		2		1							

SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 7,169; estimated, 9,300. Employees: 1907, 1,887; 1908, 1,911.

5362	Ballard, A. B.....										Good.
5363	Billman & Sons.....	11									Good.
5364	Blanchard & Hamilton.....	55	3								Good.
5365	Campbell Furniture Co., The.....	100									Good.
5366	Citizens Water & Light Co.....	5									Good.
5367	City Hall and Opera House.....										Good.
5368	Conrey & Birely Table Co.....	425									Good.
5369	Conrey-Davis Manufacturing Co.....	100									Good.
5370	Conrey, D. L. Furniture Co.....	75									Good.

SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5371	Deprez, Daniel Manufacturing Co.	Ice, soda water and beer.	12				60-84	300	Steam.	2	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
5372	Deprez, Daniel Manufacturing Co.	Artificial ice.	2				84	365	Steam.				Ins. Co.	2	Good.
5373	Dorsey Bros.	Light and heat.	2				84	365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.		Good.
5374	Dorsey Heat & Light Co.	Heat and electric light.	2				84	365	Steam.		2		*		Good.
5375	Eagle Range Co.	Steel ranges.	20				60	300	Gas.				Ins. Co.		Good.
5376	Frechting & Mummer.	Saw mill.	32				60	300	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.		Good.
5377	Higgins, G. W.	Grain elevator.	2				60	300	Gas.				Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5378	Hodel Furniture Co., The.	Furniture.	100		4		60	300	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	2	Good.
5379	Home Bakery.	Baking.	1				60	New	Steam.					5	Good.
5380	Hotel, Ross.	Hotel.									4				Good.
5381	I. & C. Traction Co.	Power house.	11				84	365	Steam.				Ins. Co.		Good.
5382	Kennedy, G. W. & Son.	Flour mill.	10				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5383	Liberal Publishing Co., The.	News and job printing.	4				48	300	Gas.						Good.
5384	McLaren Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	18				60	300	Steam.	1			O. D.	8	Good.
5385	Monte Wrench Co.	Wrenches.	30		3		60	300	Gas.						Good.
5386	Mullers Bakery.	Baking.	3				60	New	Steam.				New	2	Good.
5387	New Progress Laundry.	Laundrying.	3	5			60	300	Steam.						Good.
5388	Powell, W. A.	Job printing.	4				57	300	Gas.					1	Good.
5389	Republican, The.	News and job printing.	3				48	300	Gas.						Good.
5390	Root Furniture Co.	Furniture.	50				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5391	Schmoe, C. F. Furniture Co.	Kitchen cabinets.	32				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5392	Schoelch, Mathias.	Building brick.	16				60	300	Steam.	1			O. D.	8	Good.
5393	School, High.	Public school building.												4, 5	Good.
5394	School Number 1.	Public school building.												4	Good.
5395	School Number 3.	Public school building.													Good.
5396	School Number 4.	Public school building.													Good.
5397	School Number 5.	Public school building.													Good.
5398	Shelbyville Canning Co.	Vegetables.	250	175			60	95	Steam.	4				8	Good.
5399	Shelby Democrat Publishing Co.	News and job printing.	4				48	312	Gas.				O. D.		Good.
5400	Shelbyville Desk Co.	Office desks.	80				60	300	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
5401	Shelbyville Foundry & Machine Works.	Foundry and machine shop.	8				60	300	Gas.						Good.
5402	Shelbyville Gas Co.	Artificial gas.	2				84	365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	2	Good.
5403	Shelbyville Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F.	Lodge and assembly hall.												5	Good.

5404	Shelbyville Mirror Works, The.	Mirrors.....	30	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
5405	Shelbyville Steam Laundry	Laundring.....	3	5	.....	60	300	Steam.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
5406	Shelbyville Wardrobe Manufacturing Co.	Wardrobes.....	60	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
5407	Spiegel Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets.....	65	.....	1	60	300	Steam.....	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
5408	Spiegel Furniture Co.	Furniture.....	75	.....	.....	60	300	Steam.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5409	Star Bakery.....	Baking.....	4	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5410	Union Bakery.....	Baking.....	1	.....	.....	60	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5411	Wibben & Zellers.....	Baking.....	5	.....	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
5412	Crystal Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
5413	Dream Theatre, The.....	Moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
5414	Grand Theatre.....	Moving pictures and vaudeville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
5415	Nickelo, The.....	Moving pictures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
	Total.....		1,715	185	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....

SHIDELEL, DELAWARE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 200. Employees: 1907, 10; 1908, 4.

5416	Tucker, R. C.....	Saw mill.....	4	.....	.....	60	100	Steam.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Good.
	Total.....		4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

SHIPSHEWANA, LAGRANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 12.

5417	Farber Bros.	Planing mill	6			60	200	Steam	1		O. D.	8	Good
5418	Oppenlander, Henry	Baking	2			60	130	Steam					Good
5419	Platz, D. A.	Grain elevator	2			60	300	Steam		1	O. D.	8	Good
5420	Platz, D. A.	Feed mill	2			60	300	Gas				1, 4	Good
	Total		12						1				

SHIRLEY, HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 381; estimated, 1,500. Employees: 1907, 387; 1908, 446.

5421	Columbia Crocking Co.	Preserving railroad ties.	50			60	200	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
5422	Indiana Bottle Co.	Bottles.	225	19		60	250	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good.
5423	Masterson, F. A.	Baking.	2			60	300	Steam...				Good.
5424	Seven Hosek Bros. Glass Co.	Lamp chimneys.	15			48	250	Steam...	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5425	Shirley Radiator & Foundry Co.	Radiators, steam and water.	135			60	300	Steam...	2	O. D.	8	Good.
	Total.		427	19					7			

SHOALS, MARTIN COUNTY. Population: Census, 683; estimated, 10,00. Employees: 1907, 31; 1908, 51.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5426	Colwell, P. W.	Baking.	1				New	Steam.	1			2	Good.
5427	Hineher Manufacturing Co. of Indiana.	Wood garment hangers.	38	2			100	Steam.				1, 2	Good.
5428	Hotel Cutsinger.	Hotel.										5	Good.
5429	Hotel Kennedy.	Hotel.										5	Good.
5430	Johnson & Chenevorth.	Planing mill.	2				100	Gas.				1	Good.
5431	News, The.	News and job printing.	2	1			300	Gas.					Good.
5432	School, Shoals Public.	Public school building.	5				300	Steam.	1			5	Good.
5433	Star Milling Co.	Flour mill.										8	Good.
	Total.		48	3					1				

SILVER LAKE, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, 840; estimated, 525. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 7.

5434	Burk, Ira.	Saw mill.	5				300	Steam.	1			1, 8	Good.
5435	Kinsey Bros.	Grain elevator.	1				300	Gas.					Good.
5436	Pearson, C. A.	Baking.	1				300						Good.
	Total.		7						1				

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 35,999; estimated, 5,5000. Employees: 1907, 13,680; 1908, 13,472.

5437	Bailey, Engram & Elliott.	Job printing and rubber stamps.	7				55	Electric.					Good.
5438	Bitlusk, A.	Cigars.	5				48	300					Good.
5439	Birdsell Manufacturing Co.	Wagons and clover hullers.	312	13			59	300		3		1, 4	Good.
5440	Bowsher, N. P., The.	Feed mill machinery.	50				60	300	2			1, 8	Good.
5441	Brandon-Durrell Co.	Dry goods.	7	30			57½	300					Good.
5442	Bunn Co., The.	Ice cream.	3				70	40					Good.

Chi., So. Bend & Northern Ind. R. Co.	Power plant.	12							Steam.	6	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good
City Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	5							Electric.				Ins. Co.	1	Good
City Steam Laundry.	Laundring.	5	13						Electric.	1			Ins. Co.	1	Good
Clover Leaf Machine Co.	Concrete machinery.	6							Gas.					6	Good
Coble, A. A.	Carpet cleaning and rugs.	4							Electric.					6	Good
Cofax Manufacturing Co., The.	Pony carriages.	15							Electric.					6	Good
Colmer Bros.	Tool specialties.	9							Electric.					6	Good
Crescent Machine Works.	Dies for shoe nails.	10							Electric.					6	Good
Cutter, George Co.	Electric specialties.	42							Electric.					6	Good
Cwiklinski, K.	Baking.	2	4						Electric.					6	Good
Davies Laundry.	Laundring.	12	20						Electric.					6	Good
Davies Shurt Co.	Shirts.	7	1						Electric.					6	Good
Dever, C. C.	Baking.	1							Electric.					6	Good
Fekler, Henry Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill.	1							Electric.					6	Good
Edmondson Concrete Machine Co.	Concrete block machines.	3							Electric.					6	Good
Edwards, J. S.	Baking.	2							Electric.					6	Good
Egbert, Haines.	Lodge rooms.	6	10						Electric.					6	Good
Elbel Cigar Box Co., The.	Cigar boxes.	22	100						Electric.					6	Good
Ellsworth, John C.	Dry goods.	5							Electric.					6	Good
Fabric Roll Protector Co.	Paper roll protectors.	39	52	3					Electric.					6	Good
Folding Paper Box Co., The.	Folding paper boxes.	25							Electric.					6	Good
Folsom, C. G. Manufacturing Co.	Sheet iron works.	22	5						Electric.					6	Good
Goetz, Chas. L. Co.	Cigars.	16							Electric.					6	Good
Haberle, John B.	Special machinery.	32	14						Electric.					6	Good
Hardy, L. P. Co.	Printers and binders.	37							Electric.					6	Good
Hatfield, C. W.	Baking.	3							Electric.					6	Good
Kazinski, M.	Cigars.	35	1						Electric.					6	Good
Hibberd Printing Co., The.	Printers and binders.	17	5						Electric.					6	Good
Hill, Thomas J.	Feed grinding.	1							Electric.					6	Good
Home Laundry, The.	Laundring.	3	5						Electric.					6	Good
Home Telephone Co.	Telephone exchange.	12	43						Electric.					6	Good
Hotel, The Ave.	Hotel.								Electric.					6	Good
Hotel, 31.	Boarding house.								Electric.					6	Good
Hotel, Jerry's.	Lodging house.								Electric.					6	Good
Hotel, Lafayette.	Hotel.								Electric.					6	Good
Hotel Oliver.	Hotel.								Electric.					6	Good
Hotel, Sheridan.	Hotel.								Electric.					6	Good
Hunt Bros. Manufacturing Co.	Wagons and carriages.	10							Electric.					6	Good
Idea Concrete Machine Co.	Concrete machinery	25	7						Electric.					6	Good
Idea Laundry.	Laundring.	7	18						Electric.					6	Good
Indiana Anchor Fence Co.	Farm and ornamental fence.	10							Electric.					6	Good
Indiana Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill.	52							Electric.					6	Good
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.	Electric light and power.	10							Electric.					6	Good
Indiana Ultramarine Co.	Ball blueing.	3	2						Electric.					6	Good
Jacobson-Peterson Co.	Brooms and whisks.	12							Electric.					6	Good
Jahnke, August E.	Baking.	5							Electric.					6	Good
Kendallville Manufacturing Co.	Cotton gloves.	2	24						Electric.					6	Good
K. of P. Building.	Lodge rooms.								Electric.					6	Good

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.	
			Boys Between 14 and 16.		Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.			Boilers Inspected and by Whom.
			Males.	Females.										
5491	Knoblock & Gintz	Flour mill	4			60	300	Water					Good.	
5492	Knoblock-Heideman Manufacturing Co.	Electrical supplies	30			55	300	Electric					Good.	
5493	Koeth, A.	Baking	2	7	5		300					7	Good.	
5494	Kotlinski, George.	Baking	2			60	300					2	Good.	
5495	Kotlinski, Anton.	Baking	2			60	300					8	Good.	
5496	LaSalle Paper Co.	Wrapping paper	14			72	300	Steam	1		O. D. *	1	Good.	
5497	Layton Sanitary Milk Works.	Milk and cream	5			70	300	Steam				10	Good.	
5498	Lintner, W. A.	Bicycle store and repair shop											Good.	
5499	Long Distance Telephone Mfg. Co	Telephone supplies	38	12	3	56	300	Electric					Good.	
5500	McErlain & Jackson.	Planing mill	7			48	300	Electric	2		O. D.	1, 8	Good.	
5501	McHenry & Millhouse Manufacturing Co.	Asphalt roofing	18			54	300	Steam					Good.	
5502	Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Co.	Steel ranges	170	5		54	300	Electric				1	Good.	
5503	Manufacturers Plant & Power Co.	Electric power	2			60	200	Steam	2		O. D. *	8	Good.	
5504	Martin Lumber Co., The.	Planing mill	8			48	300	Steam	1			1	Good.	
5505	Mathews Steam Boiler Works	Boilers	12			55	300	Electric					Good.	
5506	Maurer, W. & Co.	Steam specialties	5			59	300	Electric	2		*		Good.	
5507	Maximukuckee Ice Co.	Artificial ice.	5			60	150	Steam				2, 7	Good.	
5508	Mennucci, O.	Confections	2			54	300	Electric				8	Good.	
5509	Meyer Foundry & Machine Co.	Structural work	18			59	300	Steam	1		O. D.	1	Good.	
5510	Miller & Donahue	Planing mill	20			48	300	Electric				7	Good.	
5511	Monroe, S. L.	Baking	4			60	300				Ins. Co.		Good.	
5512	Muessel Brewing Co.	Beer brewing	30			54	300	E. & S.	3				Good.	
5513	Muessel Building.	Business block											Good.	
5514	National Wire Bound Box Co.	Wire bound box machinery	34	2	3	55	300	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	8	Bad.	
5515	News Printing Co.	News publishing	16			54	New	Electric				*	Good.	
5516	New York Candy Kitchen	Candy	2	54		60	200					7	Good.	
5517	Nickel Bakery, The	Baking	7			72	300						Good.	
5518	Niedbalski, W.	Baking	3			60	300					7	Fair.	
5519	Niezgodzski, John.	Cigars	13	2		48	300						Good.	
5520	North & Reyer	Confectionery	2	2		60	300					7	Good.	
5521	Noble, John.	Baking	3			60	New						Fair.	
5522	Northern Brass Foundry	Special brass castings	2			60	300						Good.	
5523	O'Brien Varnish Co., The	Varnish and oil	25			55	300	Steam	2		Ins. Co.		Good.	

5524	Oliver Chilled Plow Works.....	1,300	65	54	300	Electric	1	Good
5525	Oliver Power Plant.....	4		365	300	Water		Good
5526	Onachi & Steadman.....	15	4	48	300			Good
5527	Patton, J. C., Lumber Co.	6		58	300	Electric	1	Good
5528	Perfection Grease Co.	3		59	100	Electric	4	Good
5529	Perfection Mattress Co.	4	2	59	300	Electric		Good
5530	Pershing, H. A.	3		60	300	Electric	2,7	Good
5531	Philadelphia Candy Co., The	6	4	60	300			Good
5532	Purucker John C.	3		60	300	Gas	1	Good
5533	Rockets Automobile Works.	14		59	300			Good
5534	Robison Bros.....	10	62	42	300			Good
5535	Roesler, Chas. N.	5		60	300	Electric	7	Good
5536	Russ Co., The.	18	15	54	300	Electric	1	Good
5537	Russell & Ober.	18	2	50	300	Water		Good
5538	St. Joe Lumber & Manufacturing Co.	7		59	300	Electric		Good
5539	St. Patrick's Hall.						10	Good
5540	Salinger Bros.	15	35	56	300			Good
5541	Sanders & Egbert Co.	35		59	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good
5542	Scheer, S.	2		60	300			Good
5543	Schoerke, Albert.	2		60	300			Good
5544	Schmidt Cut Stone Co.	18		59	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good
5545	Schock, G. W.	3		59	300	Electric		Good
5546	School, Cofax			59	300			Good
5547	School, Coquillard						1	Good
5548	School, Elder						1	Good
5549	School, Franklin							Good
5550	School, Grammar						5	Good
5551	School, High						10	Good
5552	School, Jefferson							Good
5553	School, Lafayette							Good
5554	School, Laurel							Good
5555	School, Linden							Good
5556	School, Madison						1	Good
5557	School, Mussell							Good
5558	School, Oliver							Good
5559	School, Peasley						4,10	Good
5560	School, River Park						5	Good
5561	School, St. Hedwich						5	Good
5562	School, St. Stanislaw							Good
5563	School, Studebaker							Good
5564	Sharfer, Fred	7	1	48	300			Good
5565	Sibley Machine Tool Co.	75		40	300	Electric	1	Good
5566	Singer Manufacturing Co., The	2,311	107	48	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good
5567	Singer Manufacturing Co., The	225	3	48	300	S. & E.	Ins. Co.	Good
5568	Slicks Card Co.	3		57	300			Good
5569	Slicks St. Joe Laundry	4	22	45-60	300	Steam	Ins. Co.	Good
5570	Smith & Jackson	12		59	300	Electric	1	Good
5571	Snell, R. Z.	15		54	300	Electric	1	Good
5572	So. Bend Brewing Association	18		54	300	Steam		Good
5573	So. Bend Brick Co.	40		60	290	Electric	Ins. Co.	Good

SOUTH BEND, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5574	So. Bend Chandler Co.	Gas and lighting supplies.	8	2			300	Electric.	2		2	1, 2	Good.
5575	So. Bend Chilled Plow Co.	Plows and farm tools.	200				54	Electric.	1			1, 2, 8	Good.
5576	So. Bend Dowel Co.	Dowel pins.	10				300	Steam.					Good.
5577	So. Bend Engraving & Electrotyping Co.	Engraving and electrotyping.	21	1	1		48	Electric.				1	Good.
5578	So. Bend Foundry Co.	Plows and castings.	60				54	Electric.				1	Good.
5579	So. Bend Healy Box Co.	Wire bound boxes.	20				300	Steam.					Good.
5580	So. Bend Machine Tool Co.	Machine tools.	18				59	Electric.					Good.
5581	So. Bend & Mishawaka Gas Co.	Artificial gas.	11				84	Steam.					Good.
5582	So. Bend Paper Co.	Paper bag machinery.	12				59	Electric.					Good.
5583	So. Bend Poster Printing Co.	Show bill printing.	6				48	Electric.					Good.
5584	So. Bend Pulley Co.	Wood split pulleys.	4	11			55	Electric.				1	Good.
5585	So. Bend Remedy Co.	Magnolia remedies.	250		50		300	Steam.					Good.
5586	So. Bend Toy Co.	Toys and carriages.	179	113	7	5	54	Electric.		2		5	Good.
5587	So. Bend Watch Co.	High grade watches.	110	70			300	Steam.	2	1		8	Good.
5588	So. Bend Woollen Co.	Woollen cloth goods.	5	55			56 1/2	Steam.					Good.
5589	Sox, Chas. B. & Co.	Dry goods.	4				72	Electric.					Good.
5590	Standard Ice Cream Co.	Ice cream.	33	3			300	Steam.	1				Good.
5591	Standard Oil Co.	Oil station.	60				37 1/2	Steam.					Good.
5592	Stephenson Manufacturing Co.	Wood turnings.	66	174		7	250	S. & W.	2			8	Good.
5593	Stephenson Underwear Mills	Mens underwear.	3				56	Gas.				1	Good.
5594	Stuck Printing Co.	Job printing.	104				48	Electric.					Good.
5595	Studebaker Harness Co.	Harness.	100				300	Electric.					Good.
5596	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing.	Automobiles.	3,400	80	40		300	Electric.					Good.
5597	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing.	Wagons and carriages.	75				48	S. & E.	10			1	Good.
5598	Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing.	Wagon skein, foundry.	9	227		41	300	Electric.				1	Good.
5599	Temple & Shaw Co.	Cigars.	30	8			55	Electric.					Good.
5600	Times Printing Co.	News and job printing.	35				48	Electric.					Good.
5601	Tincher Motor Car Co.	Automobiles.	75	9			59	Electric.				1	Good.
5602	Tribune Printing Co.	News and job printing.	7		2		55	Electric.					Good.
5603	Trojan Manufacturing Co., The	Window shade hangers.	6				54	Electric.					Good.
5604	Tuecker, Fred J.	Baking.	6				300	Electric.				7	Good.
5605	Union Electric Manufacturing Co.	Electric and machine repairs.	4	40			59	Electric.					Good.
5606	Vanderhoof & Co.	Proprietary medicines.	4				57	Gas.					Good.

	Vincennes Novelty Works.....	Metal novelties.....	8	6	54	110	Electric	10	Good.
5607	Walker, N. D.....	Business block.....	8	10	59	300	Electric	5	Good.
5608	Weber, J. B.....	Confections.....	65	2	59	300	Steam	1	Good.
5609	Wells-Shidler Manufacturing Co.....	Dining tables.....	4	6	50	300	Steam	1, 8	Good.
5610	White Swan Laundry.....	Laundering.....	55	778	3	65	Steam	1	Good.
5611	Wilson Bros.....	Shirts.....	90	2	59	300	Electric	1	Good.
5612	Winkler Bros. Manufacturing Co.....	Delivery wagons.....	8	2	55	300	Electric		Good.
5613	Wood Electric Manufacturing Co.....	Special machinery.....							Good.
5614	W. O. W. Hall.....	Lodge rooms.....	2	7	54	300	Electric	4	Good.
5615	Worden-Bucktail Manufacturing Co.....	Fishing material.....	15	52	55	300	Electric	9	Good.
5616	Wyman, Geo. & Co.....	Dry goods.....						9	Good.
5617	American Scenic Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....						9	Good.
5618	Auditorium, The.....	Theatre.....						9	Good.
5619	Auditorium Annex.....	Public hall.....						9	Good.
5620	Majestic Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....						9	Good.
5621	Oliver Opera House.....	Opera house.....						9	Good.
5622	Olympic Theatre.....	Theatre.....						9	Good.
5623	Royal Theatre, The.....	Moving pictures.....						9	Good.
5624	Star Theatre.....	Moving pictures.....						9	Good.
5625	Total.....		10,804	2,288	230	150		43 52 3	Good.

SOUTH MILFORD, LAGRANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 240; estimated, 375. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 6.

5626	Englart & Deal.....	Feed mill and Grain elevator.....	2	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D....	4, 8	Good.
5627	Menely, John.....	Saw and planing mill.....	4	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D....	1, 8	Good.
	Total.....		6	.....				2	.....		

SOUTH WHITLEY, WHITLEY COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,200; estimated, 1,400. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 160.

5628	A to Z, Printing Co.	Publishing and printing	25	25	60	282	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	8	Good
5629	Edwards, P. A.	Saw and planing mill	20		60	300	Steam	1	O. D.		Good.
5630	Gandy, O. & Co.	Grain elevator	2		60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
5631	News Printing Co.	News and job printing	2	6	60	300	Electric				Good.
5632	Sickafous, Wes	Baking	1		48	300					Good.
5633	South Whitley Grip Nut Co.	Grip nuts	23	2	60	300	Electric				Good.
5634	South Whitley Hoop Co.	Hoops and heading	50	1	60	300	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5635	South Whitley Water & Light Co.	Light and water	2		84	365	Steam	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
5636	Stoel, J. M	Baking	1		60	300					Good.
	Total		126	33	1			8			

SPEEDS, CLARK COUNTY. Population: Census, ---; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 100; 1908, 303.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged In.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5637	Louisville Cement Co.	Cement.	300	...	3	...	60	300	12	...	...	1, 4	Good.
	Total		300	...	3	...			12	...	...

SPENCER, OWEN COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,026; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, 206; 1908, 248.

Number	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged In.	Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.				Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5638	Bayne, Thomas.	Saw mill and wagon stock.	10	...	...	...	60	200	Steam...	1	...	...	...	Good.
5639	Breen Manufacturing Co.	Wagon stock.	30	1	...	...	60	300	Steam...	2	...	...	1	Good.
5640	Berry's Bakery.	Baking.	2	...	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	7	Good.
5641	Brown Baking Co.	Baking.	3	...	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	1, 7	Good.
5642	Curtis, J. T.	Planing mill and kitchen cabinets.	5	...	...	...	54	300	Steam...	1	...	...	1, 8	Good.
5643	Democrat, The.	News and job printing.	3	1	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	...	Good.
5644	Hotel & Sanitarium, Central	Hotel. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
5645	Hotel, New Laymon	Hotel.	1	...	...	...	60	300	Steam...	...	...	...	5	Good.
5646	Keuerleber, Adolph.	Baking.	3	...	...	...	60	New	Steam...	1	...	...	2, 8	Good.
5647	Klabber, C. M.	Saw mill.	90	30	...	...	57	250	Steam...	1	...	...	...	Good.
5648	Leach, J. W., Glass Co.	Bottles. ....	...	...	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	5	Good.
5649	Masonic Building.	Lodge rooms.	3	2	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	...	Good.
5650	Owen County Journal.	News and job printing.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Good.
5651	Person Building.	Lodge rooms.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5, 10	Good.
5652	School, Spencer.	Public school building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good.
5653	Sifter Roller Mills.	Flour mill.	4	...	...	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	...	1, 8	Good.
5654	Spencer Creamery Co.	Butter.	1	...	...	...	60	300	Steam...	2	...	...	8	Good.
5655	Spencer Light, Power Heat & Water Co.	Light, power and water.	5	...	...	...	60-84	365	Steam...	...	...	...	1, 2	Good.
5656	Spencer Machine & Tool Co.	Machine shop.	1	...	...	...	60	300	Gas	...	...	...	1, 2	Good.
5657	Spencer Milling Co.	Flour mill.	8	...	...	...	60	300	Steam...	1	...	...	1, 8	Good.
5658	Spencer Stone Co.	Crushed stone and quarries.	45	...	...	...	60	200	Steam...	2	...	...	...	Good.
5659	Majestic Theatre.	Moving pictures and vaudeville.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Good.
	Total		214	4	30	...			...	12	...	1		

5660	Stigleman Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill.	7	56	300	Steam.	1	1	Good.
	Total		7				1		

STINESVILLE, MONROE COUNTY. Population: Census, 590; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907, 170; 1908, 186.

5661	Henley, G. W., Stone Co.	Sawed and dressed stone.	40	60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8
5662	Hoadley, J., & Sons Co.	Sawed and dressed stone.	100	60	250	Steam.	3	4	8
5663	Romona Oolitic Stone Co.	Sawed and dressed stone.	40	60	250	Steam.	2	1	1, 8
5664	Stewart, Henry	Saw mill.	6	60	100	Steam.	1	O. D.	8
	Total		186				7	5	

SULLIVAN, SULLIVAN COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,118; estimated, 5,000. Employees: 1907, 132; 1908, 134.

5665	Brunger, S. & Co.	Woolen goods.	6	12	225	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 4, 8
5666	Buettner & Sheldburne.	Special machine and repairs.	18	1	54	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8
5667	Davis, H. W.	Planing mill.	12	1	54	Gas.			1
5668	Democrat Publishing Co.	News and job printing.	11	1	53	Gas.			5
5669	Eagles Lodge, No. 996	Lodge rooms.							1
5670	Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	4	1	60	Gas.		O. D.	9
5671	Gustin, M. R.	Machine shop.	4		60	Steam.			1, 7
5672	Lamb's Steam Laundry	Laundry.	4		54	Gas.	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8
5673	Leach, E. R. & Co.	Corn meal and feed.	2		60	Steam.			Good.
5674	Mankedick, Chas.	Cement building blocks.	10		54	Gas.			Good.
5675	Masonic Lodge Building.	Lodge rooms.							Good.
5676	Meisenholder Bros.	Corn meal and feed.	3		54	Steam.	1	O. D.	4, 8
5677	Nesbit, I. A.	Flour mill.	4		60	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8
5678	Sullivan Heat, Light & Power Co.	Heat and light.	12		84	Steam.	2	O. D.	8
5679	Sullivan Mill & Elevator Co.	Flour mill and grain elevator.	6		60	Steam.	1	O. D.	1, 8, 10
5680	Sullivan Steam Bottling Works.	Carbonated minerals.	6	1	60	Steam.	1	*	1
5681	Sullivan Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	6	6	300	Steam.	1		Good.
5682	Sullivan Union, The.	News and job printing.	4		300	G. & W.	1		Good.
5683	Arc Theatre, The.	Moving pictures.	5		54				1
5684	Bas Auditorium.	Theatre.							9
5685	Globe Electric Theatre.	Moving pictures.							5, 9
	Total		111	23			10	1	Good.

SUMMITVILLE, MADISON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,432; estimated, 2,000. Employees: 1907, 356; 1908, 347.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5686	Becker's Steam Bakery	Baking.	1				312	1		*	10	Good.
5687	Gilman, S. B.	Flour mill.	2				300				1	Good.
5688	Gordon, O. C.	Grain elevator.	2				300				4	Good.
5689	Gordon & Son.	Grain elevator.	2				300				1-4	Good.
5690	Kelly & Clark.	Baking.	2				312			*	1	Good.
5691	Model Glass Works	Bottles and jars.	200	1	5	54-60	280	2		Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
5692	National Drain Tile Co.	Drain tile.	66	1		60	300	4		Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
5693	School, Oak Grove.	Public school building.								Ins. Co.	4, 5	Good.
5694	Summitville Drain Tile Co.	Drain tile.	61				170	2		*	1	Good.
5695	Summitville Electric Light & Water Co.	Light and water.	2				365	2			8	Good.
5696	Summitville Reporter.	News and job printing.	2				312					Good.
5697	Thomas, Brose.	Confectionery.	2				312					Good.
	Total.		340	2	5			11				

SWITZ CITY, GREENE COUNTY. Population: Census, 250; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, 46; 1908, 47.

5698	Hotel, Maple Grove.	Hotel.									5	Good.
5699	School, Switz City.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5700	Stocker & Haller.	Saw mill.	7				200	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
5701	Switz City Canning Co.	Vegetables.	10	20			90	1		*		Good.
5702	Switz City Milling Co.	Flour mill and grain elevator.	3				300	1		O. D.	1, 2, 4, 8	Good.
5703	Yoman & Stantz.	Building brick.	7				150					Good.
	Total.		27	20				3				

5704	Hettinger, W. R.	Bakery	2				300	Steam	5	Ins. Co.	Good.
5705	Sandusky Portland Cement Co.	Portland cement	180				84	250			Good.
5706	Syracuse Roller Mills	Flour mill	2				54	300			Good.
Total			184						5	1, 4	

TELL CITY, PERRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,680; estimated, 3,700. Employees: 1907, 848; 1908, 907.

5707	Acme Distillery Co., The	Whisky and brandy	5				135	Steam	1	O. D.	1, 8
5708	Anzeiger & Journal, The	News and job printing	5				60	Water			Good.
5709	Cabinet Makers Union	Suites, wardrobes, etc	50				300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5710	Chair Makers Union No. 1	Cane seat chairs	85		6		60	220	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5711	Chair Makers Union No. 2	Split bottom chairs	50				60	225	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5712	Chair Makers Union No. 3	Fancy rockers and dining chairs	117				60	225	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5713	Fischer Chair Co., The	Cane seat chairs	30	1	1		60	260	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5714	Fuchs, Henry	Baking	2				60	300			Good.
5715	Krogman Distillery, The	Whisky	6				18	Steam	1	*	Good.
5716	Obrecht, John, Sons Manufacturing Co.	Wagon hubs	14				60	300	1	O. D.	1, 2, 8
5717	Rathsam, Jno. D.	Tight and slack barrel cooperage	3				60	300			Good.
5718	Sanitary Laundry Machine Co.	Washing machines	3				60	300	1	O. D.	8
5719	School, Ninth Street	Public school building						Steam			Good.
5720	School, Tenth Street	Public school building						Steam	1		Good.
5721	Seibert, Frank	Baking	3								Good.
5722	Southwestern Furniture Co	Bed room suites	44	1			60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5723	Tell City Brewing Co.	Beer and ice	15				60	300	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5724	Tell City Canning Co.	Vegetables and fruit	10	20			60	90	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5725	Tell City Desk Co.	Office desks and mantels	68		4		60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5726	Tell City Flouring Mills	Flour mill	9	1			60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5727	Tell City Foundry & Machine Works	Foundry and machine shop	7				54	New	1	O. D.	1, 8
5728	Tell City Furniture Co.	Suites and wardrobes	65		4		60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5729	Tell City Heading Co.	Slack barrel heading	12		2		150	Steam	1		Good.
5730	Tell City News, The	News and job printing	3				300	Water			Good.
5731	Tell City Planing Mill	Planing mill	19	1	2		60	300	1	O. D.	1, 8
5732	Tell City Spoke Co.	Wagons and buggy spokes	25		1		60	300	1	O. D.	1, 8
5733	Tell City Steam Laundry	Laundering	2	2			60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5734	Tell City Water and Light Plant	Water and electric light	3				84	365	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5735	Tell City Woolen Mills	Woolen goods	12	38	1	2	60	300	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5736	U. S. Brick Co.	Pressed building brick	18				New	Steam	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5737	U. S. Hame Co.	Wood hames	125	10			60	300	4	Ins. Co.	Good.
5738	Tell City Opera House	Theatres and entertainments						Steam			Good.
Total			810	74	21	2			29	1	2

TERRE HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY. Population: Census, 36,673; estimated, 55,000. Employees: 1907, 10,999; 1908, 11,482.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com-paid With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 18.	Girls and 16 and 18.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5739	Adair Manufacturing Co.	Boxes and slack barrel cooperage.	12				85						Good.
5740	Albrecht, W. H., & Co.	Dry goods and ladies apparel.	27	59	7		300	S., E., A.				1	Good.
5741	American Car & Foundry Co.	Box, freight and coal cars.	1,000	1	6		300	Steam.					Good.
5742	American Distributing Co.	Rectifying of spirits.	13	1			34	Steam.		3		1, 2	Good.
5743	American Hominy Co.	Hominy and corn goods.	100	8			150	Electric.					Good.
5744	American Hominy Co.	Corn crib and elevator.	4				60	Electric.				1	Good.
5745	Anleitner, J. J.	Cigar boxes.	1	2			300	Electric.					Good.
5746	Arcade Building	Offices and business college.					60	Gas.				2	Good.
5747	Automobile Hospital.	Machine shop and auto. repairs.	3				300	Steam.				8	Good.
5748	Baesner, Geo. C.	Meat and lard.	4				312	Steam.					Good.
5749	Baldwin Forging & Tool Co.	D Handles.	15	1			New	Electric.				8	Good.
5750	Baumermeister, Chas. W., Co.	Wholesale grocers.	12	3			300	Electric.				1	Good.
5751	Becker, Henry	Carbonated minerals.	5				60	Steam.				1, 2, 8	Good.
5752	Bement-Rea Co. (Inc.)	Wholesale grocers.	40				300	Water.				7	Good.
5753	Bertram, C.	Baking.	3				300	Gas.					Good.
5754	Braden Manufacturing Co.	Conductor pipes, caves and troughs.	10	1			300	Gas.					Good.
5755	Brooks & Co.	Oil refinery.	4				60	Steam.		1			Good.
5756	Brown's Business College.	Business College.	4	4			48	Steam.					Good.
5757	Central Manufacturing Co.	Planing mill.	35	1			60	Electric.					Good.
5758	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone exchange.	18	35			365	Electric.		2			Good.
5759	Chicago Tie Preserving Co.	Cresosoting railroad ties.	20				200	Steam.					Good.
5760	Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co.	Artificial ice.	40				48-72	Steam.		4			Good.
5761	Citizens' Independent Telephone Co.	Telephone exchange.	20	60			365	G. & E.					Good.
5762	Citizens' Mutual Heating Co.	Heat and power.	7				365	Steam.		6			Good.
5763	Clark, L. W.	Baking.	2				60	Steam.				2, 7	Good.
5764	Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Coca-Cola, pop and soft drinks.	15				300	Steam.				1, 8	Good.
5765	Columbia Laundering Co.	Laundering.	13	30			312	Steam.					Good.
5766	Columbian Engraving & Stamping Co.	Enamelled cooking utensils.	650	250	24	15	300	Steam.		4		1	Excel.
5767	Commercial Distilling Co.	Denatured alcohol and spirits.	15				312	Steam.		8			Good.
5768	Cooper, Benj. H.	Foundry.	4				300	Electric.					Good.
5769	Cross, J. T.	Baking.	2				60	Electric.					Good.
5770	Debaun Mills.	Flour mill.	4				300	Steam.				2, 7	Good.
5771	Dokkenwald's Bakery.	Baking.	2				300	Steam.				2, 4, 8	Good.

5772	Eagle Iron Works Co.	55	1	60	300	S., G. & E.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5773	Ehrmann Manufacturing Co., The	25	129	48	300	Electric	1	O. D.	2, 3, 8	Good.
5774	Ernish Cleaning & Dyeing Co.	7	13	60	300	Steam...				Good.
5775	Erwin Building									Good.
5776	Evans, A. J.	5			300	Gas				Good.
5777	Fisher, Fred	5	2		New	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5778	Fisher Printing Co.	5	5	48-54	300	Electric				Good.
5779	Fouts & Hunter	29	5		300	Electric				Good.
5780	Frank Samuel & Sons, No. 1.	13	103	1	300	Electric			2	Good.
5781	Frank Samuel & Sons, No. 2.	1	1		300	Electric			2, 3	Good.
5782	Furnas Ice Cream Co., The	10	94		300	Steam...		1	Ins. Co.	Good.
5783	Garen, W.	10	1	48	300	Steam...				Good.
5784	Garland Foundry Co.	75	2	54-60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5785	Gerhardt, Louis	18		54	300	Electric			2, 7, 8	Fair.
5786	Giffl & Son	2		60	300	Gas				Good.
5787	Gilkison, Edward P.	5		60	300	Electric				Good.
5788	Government Standard Scale Works	10		54	300	Gas				Good.
5789	Grafe, A. Co., The	12		60	300	Water			3, 4	Good.
5790	Greek Candy Kitchen	12		60	300	Electric			2, 4	Good.
5791	Griffin & Dig	5	3	60	300	Gas				Good.
5792	Griffith & Stone	4		60	300	Steam...	1	O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5793	Griffith & Stone	25		60	300	Electric			1	Good.
5794	Hanley-Ruddell Co.	5	8	60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 10	Good.
5795	Hazledine, E. T., Co	14		54	300	Gas				Good.
5796	Henry, Michael	3		60	312	Gas				Good.
5797	Highland Iron & Steel Co	35	160	57	300	Electric			2	Good.
5798	Hoff, Chas. W.	600	1	48-60	300	S. & E.	12	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5799	Holdaway, W. L., Co	24		60	156	Steam...	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5800	Home Packing & Ice Co	7		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1, 4	Good.
5801	Hotel Albert	62	6	60	312	Steam...	4	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5802	Hotel Brinkman								5	Good.
5803	Hotel Filbeck								5	Good.
5804	Hotel Filbeck	1	3	48	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	5	Good.
5805	Hotel, New National									Good.
5806	Hotel St. Nicholas									Good.
5807	Hotel Stag									Good.
5808	Hotel, Terre Haute House								5	Good.
5809	Hotel Union								5	Good.
5810	Houff, A. Dale & Co	19		60	300	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5811	Hudnut's Elevator	5		60	312	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5812	Hulman & Co.	146	30	54-60	312	S. & E.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 3	Good.
5813	Hunter Laundering & Dyeing Co	22	75	58	300	Steam...	2	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5814	Indiana Milling Co	40	1	60	312	Steam...	5	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5815	International Harvester Co	9	1	60	312	Steam...				Good.
5816	Journal Publishing Co.	8		48	300	Electric				Good.
5817	Kester Electric Co.	14	1	60	300	Electric				Good.
5818	Kidder, Willard	15		60	312	Steam...		O. D.	8	Good.
5819	Kintz, N. C.	35	2	60	312	Steam...	1	Ins. Co.		Good.

TERRE HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
5820	Kintz & Son.....	Plating mill.	4	1			54	Gas.....				1	Good.
5821	Kirchner's Bakery.....	Bakery.....	5	1			60	Electric.....				2, 7	Good.
5822	Knox, S. H.....	Five and 10 cent store.....	4	36			58	Steam.....				3	Good.
5823	Korstad, A. P.....	Boilers and sheet iron work.....	20				54	Gas.....			O. D.	1, 8	Good.
5824	Krackenberger, Jacob.....	Corn meal and feed.....	2	15			54	Steam.....	1				Good.
5825	Levering, J. & Son.....	Dry goods store.....	10	16			58	Gas.....					Good.
5826	Levi, Simon.....	Dry goods and notions.....	10	16			58	Steam.....	4				Good.
5827	Lowden Packing Co., The.....	Canning and preserving.....	45	175			60	Steam.....	1		Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
5828	Mace, P. S.....	Saw mill.....	15				60	Steam.....			O. D.	2	Good.
5829	Makely & Hartness.....	Confectionery.....	3				60	Electric.....					Good.
5830	Martin, T. J., Co.....	Plating mill.....	15				54	Gas.....				5	Good.
5831	McKeen, W. R.....	Offices and lodge rooms.....					60-84	Steam.....		8	Ins. Co.		Good.
5832	Merchants' Distilling Co.....	Distillery.....	90				84	Steam.....	3		O. D.	8	Good.
5833	Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Co.....	Ice and cold storage.....	14		2	17	59	Steam.....	2		Ins. Co.	1, 5, 7	Good.
5834	Mewhinney, A. B., Co.....	Candy and paper boxes.....	48	141	3		48-54	Steam.....	1		O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
5835	Miller Brick Manufacturing Co.....	Building brick.....	18		3		48	Steam.....					Good.
5836	Miller, Jno. A.....	Cigars.....	23	1			48	Steam.....	1		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 7	Good.
5837	Miller-Parrott Baking Co.....	Baking.....	60	57	4		60	Steam.....			Ins. Co.		Good.
5838	Modes-Turner Glass Co., The.....	Bottles.....	450	8	31	3	54	Steam.....	4		Ins. Co.		Good.
5839	Modes-Turner Glass Co., The.....	Wooden boxes.....	75	30			60	Steam.....		4	Ins. Co.		Good.
5840	Moore-Langen Printing Co., The.....	Book binding and printing.....	27	6			48-54	Electric.....			Ins. Co.		Good.
5841	Nagie, C. W.....	Slaughter house.....	5				54	Steam.....	1		O. D.	1, 2	Good.
5842	National Biscuit Co.....	Baking.....	28	2			60	Electric.....			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5843	North Baltimore Bottle Glass Co.....	Bottles.....	525	2	47		54	Steam.....	4		Ins. Co.	1, 2, 3	Good.
5844	National Drain Tile Co.....	Drain tile.....	46				60	Steam.....	3		Ins. Co.		Good.
5845	O'Brien & Connell.....	Carriages and buggies.....	20	1			60	Gas.....			Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5846	Onell & Son Manufacturing.....	Fire escapes and general repairs.....	10				54	Electric.....			Ins. Co.		Good.
5847	Parker, Thatcher A.....	Structural iron and steel work.....	25				60	Steam.....	1		Ins. Co.		Good.
5848	People's Brewing Co., The.....	Beer.....	40				48	Steam.....	2		Ins. Co.		Good.
5849	Pettyjohn Co., The.....	Cement block machinery.....	15	3			60	Electric.....					Good.
5850	Prox, Frank, Co.....	Mining machinery.....	100	1			54	Steam.....	3		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5851	Root Dry Goods Co.....	Department store.....	42	92			58	Electric.....				2	Good.
5852	Roots' Glass Co., North Plant.....	Fruit jars and bottles.....	170	13	12	1	48-60	Steam.....	2		Ins. Co.	1	Good.

Roots' Glass Co., South Plant.	Bottles.	600	35	3	54-60	260	Steam...	3	Ins. Co.	1, 2, 10	Good.
5853 Rose Dispensary Building.	Business rooms and offices.										Good.
5854 Rose Orphans' Home.	Orphans' home.						Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
5855 Rose Playtechnic School.	Technical school.						Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5856 School, Craft.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5857 School, Deming.	Public school building.										Good.
5858 School, Harrison, Ben.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5859 School, Hook, Jno.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5860 School, Hulman.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5861 School, Indiana Normal.	State normal building.										Good.
5862 School, Albert Lange.	Public school building.										Good.
5863 School, McKeen, W. R.	Public school building.										Good.
5864 School, Miner.	Public school building.									10	Good.
5865 School, Sheridan, Phil.	Public school building.									5	Good.
5866 School, Short Hand Training.	Business college.									5	Good.
5867 Sontag, Wm.	Baking.	2								2, 7	Good.
5868 Southern Indiana R. R. Shops.	Roundhouse and repairs.	112			60	312	S. & E.	2	*		Good.
5869 Springer-Whittaker Foundry Co.	Store and range repairs.	14			54-60	312	Electric				Good.
5870 Stahl-Urban & Co.	Workingsmens' clothing.	18	130		3	59	Electric			2	Good.
5871 Standau, A.	Baking.	3				300				7	Good.
5872 Standard Oil Co.	Oil distributing station.	8				312	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
5873 Standard Wheel Co.	Vehicle wheels.	350	2	23		312	Steam.	4	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5874 Stark, Chris.	Carbonized minerals.	5				300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5875 Strong, Joseph & Co.	Wholesale grocers.	23	6			312	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
5876 Sheldon-Swope Building.	Business college and lodge rooms.										Good.
5877 Temple Laundry, The.	Laundrying.	13	25			New	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
5878 Tennis, Mrs. H. S.	Baking.	12	5			300					Good.
5879 Terre Haute Abattoir.	Beef and pork packers.	27				312	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	1, 8	Good.
5880 Terre Haute Boiler Works.	Boilers, tanks and smokestacks.	300		20		312	S. & E.	6	Ins. Co.		Good.
5881 Terre Haute Brewing Co.	Beer and ice.	3				300	Electric			7	Good.
5882 Terre Haute Bronze & Brass Foundry.	Bronze and brass castings.	3				300	Gas.			1	Good.
5883 Terre Haute Candy Kitchen.	Confections and ice cream.	34	1			300	Steam.			1, 8	Good.
5884 Terre Haute Carriage & Buggy Co.	Carriages and buggies.	10	2			300	Steam.	8	O. D.		Good.
5885 Terre Haute Casket Co.	Caskets, wood.	24				365	Steam.	9	Ins. Co.		Good.
5886 Terre Haute, Indpls. & Eastern Trac. Co.	Power plant, No. 1.	15				312	Electric			1, 10	Good.
5887 Terre Haute, Indpls. & Eastern Trac. Co.	Power plant, No. 2.	55				300	Electric	2	Ins. Co.	3	Good.
5888 Terre Haute, Indpls. & Eastern Trac. Co.	Repair shop.	12	28			300	Electric				Good.
5889 Terre Haute Inhalatorium Cabinet Co.	Medical cabinets.	8				300	Electric				Good.
5890 Terre Haute Laundry & Dyeing Co.	Laundrying and dyeing.	100	1			300	Electric				Good.
5891 Terre Haute Machine Works.	Pump valves and general repairs.	19	2			312	Steam.	9	Ins. Co.		Good.
5892 Terre Haute Mallicable & Manufacturing Co.	Malleable castings.	60	1			300	Steam.			1	Good.
5893 Terre Haute Oil & Coal Co.	Oil and coal.	12				300	Electric				Good.
5894 Terre Haute Paper Co., The.	Straw board and wrapping paper.	10				300	Electric				Good.
5895 Terre Haute Post.	Newspaper.	10				300	Electric				Good.
5896 Terre Haute Printing Co.	Job printing.	1	2		48-54	300	Gas.			1	Good.
5897 Terre Haute Sanitary Co.	Carpet cleaning.	10	1			300	Electric				Good.
5898 Terre Haute Spring & Mattress Co.	Springs and mattresses.	10	2			300	Electric				Good.
5899 Terre Haute Star.	Newspaper.	65	5			300	Electric			4, 5	Good.

TERRE HAUTE, VIGO COUNTY—Continued.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Horizontal Tubular.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
5901	Terre Haute Stone Works	Dressed building stone.	20				60	Steam	1		O. D.	8	Good.
5902	Terre Haute Stove & Furnace Co.	Eaves, spouting, roofing, etc.	18	2			59	Steam	4		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5903	Terre Haute Vitrified Brick Co.	Paving brick.	70				60	Steam	3	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
5904	Terre Haute Water Works.	Pumping station.	10				84	Steam					Good.
5905	Therman & Schloss	Men's furnishings and tailors.	19	2			60	Electric					Good.
5906	Tribune Publishing Co., The	Newspaper.	60	7			54	Electric	24		Ins. Co.		Good.
5907	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	Denatured alcohol.	46	1			72	Steam					Good.
5908	U. S. Scale Factory	Scales.	8				60	Electric				1	Good.
5909	Up-to-Date Manufacturing Co.	Fire escapes and wire fencing.	35	3			54	Gas					Good.
5910	Valentine & Co.	Pork and beef packing.	13	1			312	Steam	1		Ins. Co.	3	Good.
5911	Vandalla R. R. Shops	Repair shop.	1,100				60	S. & A.		3	O. D.	8	Good.
5912	Vigo Clay Co.	Drain tile and hollow building brick.	70				60	Steam			Ins. Co.		Good.
5913	Vigo Commission Co.	Fruit, vegetables and ice cream.	25				60	S. & E.	4			1,10	Good.
5914	Vigo Coopers Co.	Tight barrel cooperage.	130	7			60	Steam	2		Ins. Co.	10	Good.
5915	Vigo Elevator.	Grain elevator.	30				60	Steam	5		Ins. Co.		Good.
5916	Vigo Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Ice and cold storage.	30	1			84	Steam	4		Ins. Co.		Good.
5917	Vigo Poultry & Egg Co.	Dressed poultry and eggs.	12				60	Electric				1	Good.
5918	Viquesney Printing Co.	News and job printing.	25	10			48-54	Electric				7	Good.
5919	Voigt, R.	Baking.	3				60	Steam			*	1	Good.
5920	Wabash Casket Co.	Caskets, wood.	10	1			New	Steam	2			1	Good.
5921	Wabash Gear Works.	Automobile gears and parts.	25				58	Electric				1	Good.
5922	Wadkins, M. S.	Carpet cleaning.	6	1			60	Gas				2	Good.
5923	Wallis, Stoker & Manufacturing Co.	Stokers and heaters.	7				54	Electric				5	Good.
5924	Watson, David, L., Building.	Printing establishment.						Electric					Good.
5925	Welarle, F. J.	Job printing.	6				48-54	Electric					Good.
5926	West, Edward.	Cigars.	3	1			48	Steam			Ins. Co.		Good.
5927	West, T. H., Canning Co.	Vegetables.	3	40			300	Steam	2				Good.
5928	West, Ferre Haute Mills.	Meal and feed.	15				60	Steam	1		O. D.	1,8,10	Good.
5929	West Ferre Haute Pumping Station.	Pumping station.	5				77	Steam	1	1	O. D.	8	Good.

5930	Wood Turret Machine Co.	Machine tools.	14	34	Electric.	9	Good.
5931	Coliseum, The.	Theatre.				9	Good.
5932	Grand Opera House.	Theatre.				9	Good.
5933	Lyrle Opera House.	Theatre.				9	Good.
5934	Variety Theatre.	Theatre.					Good.
Total			9,171	2,018	212	81	157
						8	

TROY, PERRY COUNTY. Population: Census, 599; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, 71; 1908, 75.

5985	Anderson River Stave Co.	Slack barrel staves.	16					1	100	Steam.	1	Ins. Co.	1, 2	Good.
5986	Backer, Peter & Son.	Grain elevator.	3					1	300	Gas.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5987	Bergenroth Bros.	Flour mill.	3						300	Steam.		Ins. Co.	10	Good.
5988	School, Troy.	Public school building.										Ins. Co.	4, 10	Good.
5989	Troy Chair Co.	Cane and split bottom chairs.	30					4	200	Steam.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5940	Troy Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	3						200	S. G. & E.		Ins. Co.	1	Good.
5941	Troy Model Brewery.	Beer, pop and seltzer.	15						300	Steam.		Ins. Co.		Good.
Total			70					5			6			

UNION CITY, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 2,716; estimated, 3,300. Employees: 1907, 291; 1908, 367.

5942	Backstay Machine & Leather Co.	Leather specialties.	20	11					300	Gas.			2	Good.
5943	Carriage Canopy & Gear Wood Co., The.	Carriages.	5						300	Gas.				Good.
5944	City Bakery & Confectionery, The.	Baking and confections.	3						300	Gas.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5945	City Milling Co.	Flour mill.	3						300	Steam.				Good.
5946	City Steam Laundry.	Laundering.	2	2					300	Gas.				Good.
5947	Harrison Printing & Advertising Co.	Job printing and advertising novelties.	3	5					300	Gas.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5948	Mead Grain Company.	Grain elevator.	5						300	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
5949	Pierce Elevator Co., The.	Grain elevator.	3						300	Steam.	1	O. D.		Good.
5950	Ross Carriage Manufacturing Co.	Carriages and buggies.	35	3					300	Gas.				Good.
5951	Stumpss' Bakery.	Bakery.	3						300	Gas.				Good.
5952	Times, The.	News and job printing.	7	4					54	312	Gas.		2	Good.
5953	Union City Body Co.	Carriage and buggy bodies.	25						600	300	Gas.			Good.
5954	Union City Carriage Manufacturing Co.	Carriages and buggies.	145	5					300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	2	Good.
5955	Union City Eagle.	News and job printing.	3	2					312	Gas.		Ins. Co.		Good.
5956	Union City Lighting Co.	Light and power.	3						84	360	Steam.	3	Ins. Co.	Good.
5957	Union City Wheel Co.	Carriage and buggy wheels.	50					1	600	300	Steam.	2	Ins. Co.	Good.
5958	Witham & Bowen Lumber Co.	Planing mill.	19						54	300	Gas.			Good.
Total			334	32	1			10						

VALPARAISO, PORTER COUNTY. Population: Census, 6,280; estimated, 9,000. Employees: 1907, 325; 1908, 253.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Com- plied With.	General Sanitary Condi- tions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.	
5959	Bell, E. A.	Planing mill	8				60	Electric.					Good.
5960	Billings, S. C.	Baking.	7				312	Electric.	1			8	Good.
5961	Block Steam Laundry.	Laundring.	7	5			60	Steam.				O. D.	Good.
5962	Baile, C. F.	Baking.	1				312						Good.
5963	Car & Carr.	Baking.	2				60						Good.
5964	Chicago Mica Co.	Mica.	23	60			300	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
5965	Crescent Co.	Electrical specialties	13	6	1		60	Steam.			1	O. D.	Good.
5966	Feightman, Geo. B.	Cigars.	4				48	Steam.					Good.
5967	Foster Lumber & Coal Co.	Planing mill	12				60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
5968	Home Herald Co.	Educational specialties	50	15	1		48	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	Good.
5969	McNiece Bros. & St. Clare.	Baking.	2				60	Good.					Good.
5970	Parker, C. H. Co.	Paints and varnishes	9				60	Good.					Good.
5971	Pinter, Henry J.	Cigars	3				48	Good.					Good.
5972	Valparaiso Lighting Co.	Light and power	4				84	Steam.	3			Ins. Co.	Good.
5973	Vidette, The.	News and job printing	5	1			60	Gas.					Good.
5974	Wade & Wise.	Job printing	6	3			60	S. & E.	1			Ins. Co.	Good.
5975	White Laundry, The.	Laundring.	3	5			60	S. & E.	1			O. D.	Good.
5976	Windle, W. G.	Baking.	2				60						Good.
Total.			156	95	1	1			11		1		

VINCENNES, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 10,249; estimated, 12,000. Employees: 1907, 3,037; 1908, 1,901.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.		Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions.
			Boys Between 14 and 16.		Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.			Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
			Males.	Females.								
6003	Anton, Joseph	Cigars	5		1		48	312	1			Good.
6004	Atlas Milling Co.	Grain elevator, A.	4				60	300			1, 4, 8	Good.
6005	Bartlett, Kuhn & Co.	Grain elevator	10	1			72	300			1, 4	Good.
6006	Bierhaus Bros.	Wholesale grocers	13	3			60	300				Good.
6007	Blackford Window Glass Co.	Window glass	185				40-60	210	2			Good.
6008	Boag Bakery, The	Baking	4				60	300			7	Good.
6009	Boone, Frank	Cigars	1				48	312				Good.
6010	Bosworth, M. A.	Planing mill	10				54	312	2		1	Good.
6011	Broadway Mills	Flour mill	12				72	312	2		1, 8	Good.
6012	Central Foundry Co.	Soil pipes and fittings	175	1			60	300	2		1, 10	Good.
6013	Challer Cooperage Co.	Flour barrels	8				60	300				Good.
6014	Citizens Ice Plant	Artificial ice	16	1			72	300	2			Good.
6015	City Electric Light Plant	City and commercial lighting	8				84	365	5			Good.
6016	Commercial, The	News and job printing	10	1			60	312	Electric			Good.
6017	Crotts, A. V.	Job printing	5	3			48	312	Electric			Good.
6018	Crystal Laundry, The	Laundering	4	6			55	60	1		*	Good.
6019	Cushman Drug Co.	Menthol inhalers	3	5			48-54	312				Good.
6020	Eagle Bakery	Baking	15				60	300	Electric			Good.
6021	Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co.	Ice and cold storage	26				84	200	3			Good.
6022	Emison, J. & S.	Flour mill	26	4			300	300	2		1, 8	Good.
6023	Emison, J. & S. & Co.	Hominy, meal, etc.	20				60	300	1			Good.
6024	Empire Paper Co.	Straw board	60				72	300	4		1	Good.
6025	Flint, W. A. Co.	Department store	15	20			58	300				Good.
6026	Gumble, Houton & Bond	Department store	12	15			58	300				Good.
6027	Goody Koonitz, A. E.	Harness	4				60	300	Electric	1		Good.
6028	Grunder, A. W.	Excelsior	7				60	300	Steam			Good.
6029	Haidacer, F. C. Map Co.	Maps	4	1			60	300				Good.
6030	Hartman Manufacturing Co.	Agricultural implements	25	1			60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6031	Hack & Simon	Brewery and bottled beer	32				60	300	Steam			Good.
6032	Howell, W. H. Manufacturing Co.	Egg cases	7	16			60	300	Steam	1	1, 2, 3	Good.
6033	Indiana Handle Co.	D and long handles	25	1			60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6034	Ivory Steam Laundry	Laundering	3	6			60	312	Steam	1		Good.
6035	Klein's Bakery	Baking	3				60	312				Good.

6036	Knapps, Dr. Sanitarium.	1	3	48	312	Electric	1	1	Good.
6037	Knox Co., Democrat, The	6	26	60	312	Steam	2	1, 2	Good.
6038	Kohinoor Laundry	24	22	60	300	Steam	1	1, 4	Good.
6039	Larkin & Co. of America	8	7	60	312	Steam	1	1, 8	Good.
6040	Leathers & Eastman	7	10	60	312	Steam	1	1	Good.
6041	Lyons, S. & J.	18	1	54	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6042	McVane H. R.	25	1	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6043	Maley, Wertz & Snapp	6	1	60	312	Electric	1	1	Good.
6044	Millers, J. F. Sons	2	1	60	312	Electric	1	1	Good.
6045	Mischlers Bakery	16	1	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6046	Nash & May Manufacturing Co.	400	2	60	300	S. & E.	4	1, 8	Good.
6047	National Rolling Mill Co.	10	1	60	200	Steam	1	7	Good.
6048	Ott Manufacturing Co.	5	2	60	300	Electric	1	1	Fair.
6049	Planke Bros. Bakery	2	2	48	300	Electric	1	1	Good.
6050	Raman, O. F.	6	3	60	300	Electric	1	1	Good.
6051	Rink, Second St.	3	3	60	300	Steam	2	8	Good.
6052	Snyder, F. W. & Son	5	5	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6053	Star Shovel & Range	5	5	60	312	Electric	1	1	Good.
6054	Star Tankage & Fertilizer Works	4	4	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6055	Thuis Bottling Works	4	4	60	300	Electric	1	1	Good.
6056	Thurgood, Geo. R.	6	6	60	250	Steam	1	1	Good.
6057	Union Bakery, The	40	2	60	300	S. & E.	1	1	Good.
6058	Union Elevator	16	8	48	312	Electric	3	3	Good.
6059	Vincennes Bridge Co.	3	3	60	312	Gas	1	1	Good.
6060	Vincennes Capitol, The	18	1	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6061	Vincennes Electric Co.	50	4	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6062	Vincennes Elevator Co.	12	1	60	312	Steam	2	2, 8	Good.
6063	Vincennes Foundry & Machine Shop	6	1	84	365	Steam	1	1	Good.
6064	Vincennes Furniture Manufacturing Co.	4	1	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6065	Vincennes Galvanized Iron Works	16	25	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6066	Vincennes Light & Power Co.	26	1	54	312	Steam	1	1, 2	Good.
6067	Vincennes Milk Condensing Co.	50	1	72	365	Steam	2	3	Good.
6068	Vincennes Novelty Manufacturing Co.	13	4	84	365	Steam	1	1	Good.
6069	Vincennes Paper Co.	4	1	60	300	Steam	1	1	Good.
6070	Vincennes Pipe & Casting Co.	26	1	60	275	Steam	4	2, 8	Good.
6071	Vincennes Press & Husker Co.	13	4	60	312	Steam	1	1, 2	Good.
6072	Vincennes Traction Co., The	4	1	54	312	Steam	1	1	Good.
6073	Vincennes Water Supply Co.	4	1	72	365	Steam	2	2	Good.
6074	Vincennes Window Glass Co.	125	1	84	365	Steam	2	2	Good.
6075	Western Sun, The	7	1	50-72	200	Steam	1	1	Good.
6076	Yunghaus, E. H.	8	1	48	312	Electric	1	1	Good.
6077	Air Dome	8	1	48	300	Electric	1	1	Good.
6078	Electric Theatre							9	Good.
6079	Grand Theatre, The							9	Good.
6080	Nicolodeon							9	Good.
6081	Royal Theatre							9	Good.
Total		1,797	182	10	2		55	17	1

WABASH, WABASH COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 10,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, —.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Days Worked in 1908	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.		Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom		
6082	School, Century.	Public school building.										4	Good.
6083	School, East Ward.	Public school building.										4	Good.
6084	School, Main St.	Public school building.										4	Good.
6085	School, South Side.	Public school building.										10	Good.
6086	School, Wabash High.	Public school building.										4,5	Good.
6087	School, West Ward.	Public school building.											Good.

WAKARUSA, ELKHART COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,000; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 38.

6088	Dell, Jacob H.	Saw mill.	8				60	200	Steam.	1	O. D.	8	Good.
6089	Palm Bakery, The.	Baking.	2				60	300				5	Good.
6090	School, Wakarusa High.	Public school building.										1,8	Good.
6091	Wakarusa Hoop Co.	Coiled elm hoops.	22				60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.		Good.
6092	Wakarusa Machine & Iron Works.	Foundry and machine shop.	2				60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.	4,8	Good.
6093	Wakarusa Milling Co.	Flour mill.	4				60	300	Steam.	1	O. D.		Good.
	Total.		38							3			

WALDRON, SHELBY COUNTY. Population: Census, 400; estimated, 500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 2.

6094	K. of P. Building.	Lodge rooms.	2										Good.
6095	Nading Mill & Grain Co.	Grain elevator.										2	Good.
	Total.		2										

WALKERTON, ST. JOE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 1,000. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 6.

6096	Hosler, B. J.	Elevator and feed	2	59	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
6097	School, Walkerton High	Public school building	1	60	300	Gas	1	5, 10	Good.
6098	Smith, C. E.	Baking	3	60	300	Gas	1	7	Good.
6099	Walkerton Independent	News and job printing	6				1	5, 9	Good.
6100	Hudelmeyer Opera House	Public hall							Good.
	Total								

WARREN, HUNTINGTON COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,523; estimated, 1,200. Employees: 1907, 33; 1908, 38.

6101	Border, J. A.	Saw mill	7	60	260	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
6102	Bowman & Freck	Baking	4	60	300				Fair.
6103	Buchter, E. H., Building	Lodge rooms	5	60	300	Gas		5	Good.
6104	Cline Lumber Co	Planing mill	7	60	300	Water		2	Good.
6105	Finkle Bros	Flour mill						5	Good.
6106	Hotel Hows	Hotel						4	Good.
6107	Masonic Hall	Lodge rooms						4	Good.
6108	School, Warren Public	Public school building	3	60	312				Good.
6109	Stullis, F. E.	Baking and restaurant	2	84	365	Steam	2	O. D.	Good.
6110	Warren Electric Light & Water Plant	Electric light and water	4	60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
6111	Warren Elevator Co.	Grain elevator	4	54	312	Gas			Good.
6112	Warren Tribune	News and job printing							Good.
6113	Star Theatre	Moving pictures and vaudeville						9	Good.
	Total		36	2			4		

WARSAW, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, 4,250; estimate 5,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 208.

6114	Advance Radiator Co., The	Radiators and cupalos	25	110	110	Steam	1	O. D.	Good.
6115	Chapman, C. W.	Cigars	11	48	300	Steam			Good.
6116	De Puy Manufacturing Co	Wire spools	7	60	300	Steam	1	*	Good.
6117	Dill, G. I. & Co.	AX handles	5	60	300	Steam		Ins. Co.	Good.
6118	Donaldson, R. M	Saw mill	11	60	270	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.
6119	Foulke, B. B.	Baking	4	84	365				Good.
6120	Hotel Hays	Hotel							Good.
6121	Hotel Rigdon	Hotel							Good.
6122	Ideal Go-Cart Co.	Go-carts	20	60	300	Electric		5	Good.
6123	Kline, H. T.	Baking	2	60	300	Steam			Good.
6124	Marsh Manufacturing Co.	Flour mill machinery	15	60	300	Steam	1	Ins. Co.	Good.

WEST BADEN, ORANGE COUNTY. Population: Census, 140; estimated, 450. Employees: 1907, ---; 1908, 32.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Com-plied With.	General Sanitary Condi-tions
			Males.	Females.	Boys and 16 and 14	Girls Between 14 and 16			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
6183	Ballard Milling & Elevator Co.	Flour mill and grain elevator.	5				300	Steam...	2			O. D. *	4, 8	Good.
6184	Ballard Milling & Elevator Co.	Electric light.	1				300	Steam...	2				5	Good.
6185	Hotel, Burton.	Hotel.					60						5, 5	Good.
6186	Hotel, Colonial.	Hotel.					60						5, 5	Good.
6187	Hotel, Jersey, European.	Hotel.					60						5	Good.
6188	Hotel, Perrin.	Hotel.					60						5	Good.
6189	Hotel, Ritter.	Hotel.					60						5	Good.
6190	Hotel, Sutton.	Hotel.					60						5	Good.
6191	Hotel, West Baden Springs Co.	Hotel.					365	Steam...	9			O. D.	8	Good.
6192	Hotel, West Baden Springs Co.	Electric light and power.	5				New	Steam...	1			O. D.	2, 8	Good.
6193	Hotel, West Baden Springs Co.	Saw mill.	8				60						5	Good.
6194	St. Clair & Condra.	Public school building.		8			300	Stm. Sup.					10	Good.
6195	School, West Baden Public.	Laundry.	5											Good.
	West Baden Steam Laundry.		24	8					14					Good.
	Total.													

WEST LEBANON, WARREN COUNTY. Population: Census, 800; estimated, 700. Employees: 1907, ---; 1908, 16.

6196	Cadwalader, Ira.	Baking.	1				60	312					7	Fair.
6197	Cadwalader, Ira.	Grain elevator.	3				60	300	1			O. D.	2, 4, 8	Good.
6198	Hamar, Alex.	Saw mill and drain tile.	12				60	150	1			O. D.	1, 2, 8	Good.
	Total.		16						2					

WESTPHALIA, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 50; estimated, 300. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 4.

6199	Westphalia Mill & Elevator Co.	Flour mill	4	60	300	1	O. D.	1, 4, 8	Good.
	Total		4			1			

WHEATLAND, KNOX COUNTY. Population: Census, 400; estimated, 600. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 18.

6200	Hatton, J. R.	Saw mill	5	60	140	1	O. D.	8	Good.
6201	Myers, Joseph H.	Coal mine power plant	2	60	250	1	O. D.	8	Good.
6202	Walker & Chambers	Grain elevator	5	54	300	2			Good.
6203	Washington & Wheatland Coal Co.	Power plant	6	48	300	2	Ins. Co.		Good.
	Total		18			3	1		

WHITELAND, JOHNSON COUNTY. Population: Census, 425; estimated, 525. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 2.

6204	Whiteland Grain & Coal Co.	Grain elevator	2	60	300	1	O. D.	8	Good.
	Total		2			1			

WHITING, LAKE COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,983; estimated, 7,300. Employees: 1907, 1,848; 1908, 1,781.

6205	Keiser, Wm.	Baking	3	60	300			7	Fair.
6206	Petroleum Co., The	Petroleum venter	6	60	300		1	3	Good.
6207	Standard Oil Co.	Petroleum products	1,700	30	300	97	*	1	Good.
6208	Whiting Laundry	Laundering	2	7	300		1	*	Good.
6209	Wysocki, Albert	Baking	3	60	New			7	Good.
	Total		1,714	37		97	2		

WILKINSON, HANCOCK COUNTY. Population: Census, 165; estimated, 350. Employees: 1907, 9; 1908, 10

6210	Acme Cabinet Co.	Kitchen cabinets	10	60	300	1	O. D.	8	Good.
	Total		10			1			

WILLIAMSPORT, WARREN COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,245; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, 15; 1908, 23.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Number of Employees.			Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
			Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
6211	City Electric Light Plant.	Electric light and water.	3				72	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.	7	Good.
6212	Darling, H. W.	Baking.	7				60						5	Good.
6213	Masonic Building.	Lodge purposes.					312						2	Good.
6214	Messerschmidt Bakery.	Baking.	2				60	Steam.	1			O. D.	2, 7	Good.
6215	Miller, P. C.	Grain elevator.	2				300	Gas.					2, 8	Good.
6216	Warren Republican.	News and job printing.	3	1			60	Steam.					1, 2	Good.
6217	Williamsport Milling Co.	Flour mill.	5				60	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.	1, 2, 4	Good.
6218	Williamsport Opera House.	Theatre.											9	Good.
	Total.		22	1					4					

WINAMAC, PULASKI COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,860; estimated, 2,500. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 44.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Goods Manufactured or Business Engaged in.	Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.	Work Hours Per Week.	Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.				Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
										Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.	Boilers Inspected and by Whom.		
6219	Bradford Milling & Grain Co.	Grain elevator.	2				60	180	Steam.	1			Ins. Co.		Good.
6220	Grabner, John C.	Baking.	2				60	300	Gas.						Good.
6221	Pulaski County Democrat.	News and job printing.	3	1			60	300	Gas.						Good.
6222	Star Bros.	Grain elevator and feed.	4				60	300	Gas.						Good.
6223	Tippecanoe Laundry.	Laundry.	1	2			60	300	Steam.			1	Ins. Co.		Good.
6224	Winamac Bridge Co.	Bridge builders.	20				60	300	Gas.						Good.
6225	Winamac Electric Light & Water Plant.	Electric light and water.	3				84	365	Steam.	2			Ins. Co.		Good.
6226	Winamac Republican.	News and job printing.	4	2			60	300	Gas.						Good.
6227	Winamac Opera House.	Theatre.												9	Good.
	Total.		39	5					3			1			

WINCHESTER, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population: Census, 3,705; estimated, 4,000. Employees: 1907, 382; 198, 552.

6228	Bailey, S. H.*	Baking.....	1	1	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	7	Good.
6229	Boltz, B. F., Manufacturing Co.	Wood novelties.....	22	.....	60	300	St. & G.....	2	.....	O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
6230	Citizens Water & Light Co.	Electric light and water.....	5	.....	84	365	Gas.....	.....	.....	O. D.....	1, 2, 8	Good.
6231	Goodrich Bros.	Grain and feed.....	2	.....	60	312	.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 2, 8	Good.
6232	Graft Bros.	Flour mill.....	6	.....	60	300	Steam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6233	Hiatt, C. G.	Baking and confections.....	4	.....	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6234	Hippenheimer & Plasterer	Saw and planing mill.....	5	.....	60	200	Steam.....	1	.....	*	10	Good.
6235	Indiana Union Traction Co.	Power plant.....	8	.....	84	365	Steam.....	4	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
6236	Journal, The.....	News and job printing.....	1	2	59	312	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6237	Kiefekers Bakery.....	Baking.....	1	.....	60	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6238	Puckett Bros.	Baking and confections.....	2	.....	60	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6239	Stormes, C. L., Novelty Co.	Flour mill.....	7	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
6240	White River Grain Co., The.	Flour mill.....	2	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
6241	Winchester Democrat, The.	News and job printing.....	2	2	48	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6242	Winchester Herald, The.	News and job printing.....	2	4	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good.
6243	Winchester Machine Works.	Machine shop.....	2	2	60	300	Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Good.
6244	Winchester Steam Laundry	Laundry.....	2	2	45	300	Steam.....	2	1	O. D.....	8	Good.
6245	Woodbury Glass Co.	Bottles.....	460	.....	55½	250	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
	Total.....		534	11	7	.....		9	4	1	.....

WINONA, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 5.

6246	Winona Light & Water Co.	Power and heat.....	5	.....	84	365	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
	Total.....		5	.....	.....	.....		2	.....	.....	.....

WOLCOTT, WHITE COUNTY. Population: Census, —; estimated, 1,100. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 9.

6247	Kerlin, J. G.	Baking.....	1	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	7	Good.
6248	Wilkinson & Co.	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	60	150	.....	.....	.....	Ins. Co.	4	Good.
6249	Wolcott Electric Light Co.	Electric light.....	2	.....	84	365	Steam.....	2	.....	Ins. Co.	.....	Good.
6250	Wolcott Grain Co.	Grain elevator.....	2	.....	60	300	Steam.....	1	.....	Ins. Co.	1	Good.
6251	Wolcott Mill.....	Flour mill.....	2	.....	60	210	Steam.....	1	.....	O. D.....	1, 8	Good.
6252	Wolcott Opera House	Theatre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Good.
	Total.....		9	.....	.....	.....		5	.....	.....	.....

WOLCOTTVILLE, NOBLE COUNTY. Population: Census, 600; estimated, 800. Employees: 1907, —; 1908, 19.

Number.	Name of Firm or Establishment.	Number of Employees.				Days Worked in 1908.	Kind of Power Used.	Steam Power Boilers.			Orders Issued and Complied With.	General Sanitary Conditions.
		Males.	Females.	Boys Between 14 and 16.	Girls Between 14 and 16.			Hor. Tubular.	Water Tubes.	Vertical and F. B.		
6253	Brown, J. C.	2				60	Steam...	1	1	Ins. Co.	4.8	Good.
6254	Cutler, E. A.	2				60	Steam...	1	1	O. D.	1.8	Good.
6255	Morel, J. L. & Co.	7				54	Steam...	1	1	O. D.	1.8	Good.
6256	Myers, Chas. E.	4				60	Steam...	1	1	O. D.	1.8	Good.
6257	Taylor, H. L.	2	1			60	Steam...	1	1	Ins. Co.		Good.
6258	Tegtmeyer, M. C.	1				300	Steam...					Good.
Total		18	1					5				

WORTHINGTON, GREENE COUNTY. Population: Census, 1,448; estimated, 1,800. Employees: 1907, 46; 1908, 71.

6259	Burk, A. J.	2				60	Steam...	1		Ins. Co.	7	Good.
6260	Dyer, J. M. & Son.	4				54	Steam...	1		O. D.	1.8	Good.
6261	Hampton, W. D.	3				60	Steam...	1		O. D.	1.8	Good.
6262	Hannum Bros.	6				60	Steam...				5	Good.
6263	Hotel Commercial.										5	Good.
6264	Hotel, Williams.										3	Good.
6265	Indiana Water & Light Co.	3				365	Steam...	2		Ins. Co.	4.8	Good.
6266	Myers, J. D.	5				60	Steam...	1		O. D.	5	Good.
6267	School, Worthington High.										1.2	Good.
6268	Worthington Canning Co.									Ins. Co.	1.2	Good.
6269	Worthington Cooperage Co.	40				250	Steam...		1			Good.
6270	Worthington Elevator, The	3				60	Gas...					Good.
6271	Worthington Machine Shop	2				60	G. & S.		1	O. D.	8.1	Good.
6272	Worthington Steam Laundry	1	2			150	Steam...		1	O. D.	8	Good.
Total		69	2					6	3			

EXHIBIT B.

Classification and Summary of Industries.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.

KIND OF INDUSTRIES VISITED.	No. of Establishments.	Employees.					No. of New Establishments.	No. of Steam Boilers.	Accidents Reported.		
		No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. of Boys 14 to 16.	No. of Girls 14 to 16.	Fatal.			Serious.	Slight.	
Clay and Mineral Industries.											
Brick, building, pressed and hand.....	58	1,840	4	21	1	86	1	2			
Brick, paving and fire.....	9	347			1	16		1		1	
Brick, hollow and building tile.....	4	148				8		1			
Cement mills.....	7	2,490	5	5		61	5	17		13	
Cement vaults, blocks, weights and posts.....	16	89				3					
Conduits and roofing tile.....	2	260		6		9					
Drain and sewer tile (only).....	30	654	6	2		41		1		1	
Encaustic tile.....	2	333	257	6	10	4					
Glass house pots.....	1	35									
Hard wall plaster.....	6	28				2					
Lime quarries and kilns.....	1	85				7				1	
Mineral wool and asbestos goods.....	3	158	21	1	2	10					
Pottery and tableware.....	7	118	3	1		5					
Stone quarries, mills, crushers and dressing.....	76	4,063	3	25		375	1	7		13	
Terra cotta.....	1	50				2					
Total clay and mineral industries.....	223	10,698	299	67	12	2	629	6	28	31	
Corn and Malt Products.											
Beer, brewing and bottling.....	41	1,829	3	44		108		3			
Beer and soft drinks, bottling (only).....	34	298	20	7	1	15					
Hominy, meal, flake and corn oil.....	10	407	16			21		2			
Starch and corn oil.....	3	532	110	1	4	25		1		5	
Spirits, distilling and rectifying.....	12	379	2	5		69					
Other corn and malt products.....	1	7									
Total corn and malt products.....	101	3,452	151	57	5	1	238		6	5	
Elevators—Freight and Passenger.											
Total elevators, freight and passenger.....	2	88	3			1					
Explosives.											
Dynamite.....	2	270				7					
Fireworks.....	1	25	25	6	5						
Powder, blasting.....	1	25				3	31	25		2	
Torpedoes and shells.....	1	50									
Total explosives.....	5	370	25	6	5	10	31	25		2	
Food Products.											
Bakeries, bread, cakes, etc.....	533	2,236	531	11	16	19	18	1	3	1	
Baking powder.....	1	6	4								
Butter, cheese, milk and ice cream.....	70	499	29			6	58				
Canning, pickling and preserving.....	71	3,683	3,830	80	80	2	112			6	
Confectioners, manufacturing.....	55	481	551	4	33	2	13	1		6	
Infants' food.....	1	3	2			1					
Total food products.....	731	6,908	4,947	95	129	29	202	1	4	13	
Garments and Wearing Apparel.											
Belts, corsets, suspenders and neckwear.....	4	13	143		1						
Skirts, waists, muslin wear, flannelette and sunbonnets.....	24	324	1,590	1	41		3				
Felt footwear and felting.....	1	32	9				1				
Felt and rubber footwear.....	1	1,295	446	25	34		5				
Furs and fur garments.....	5	13	21								
Fur tanning and dressing.....	1	12	13								
Gloves and mittens.....	19	194	1,210	11	42	1	2			1	
Hats and caps, men's and boys'.....	4	72	33	2							
Hats, women's and girls'.....	5	77	284								
Hosiery and knit wear.....	8	698	998	115	144		4				
Merchant tailoring and men's clothing.....	12	547	1,000	17	18		1				
Overalls, jackets and working garments.....	25	293	1,473		12				1	3	
Shirts, men's and boys'.....	11	254	1,556	3	88		5				
Total garments and wearing apparel.....	120	3,824	8,776	174	380	1	21		1		

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KIND OF INDUSTRIES VISITED.	No. of Establishments	Employees.					No. of New Establishments.	No. of Steam Boilers.	Accidents Reported.		
		No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. of Boys 14 to 16.	No. of Girls 14 to 16.	Fatal.			Serious.	Slight.	
Glass Industries.											
Bottles and jars.....	27	8,208	480	484	40		55		1	9	
Cathedral and art glass.....	5	222	10								
Cut glass.....	1	50	5				2				
Lamp and lantern flues.....	7	819	86				9			1	
Mirrors, art window work and bevelling.....	7	234	1				1				
Plate glass mills.....	1	500	2				16	1			
Tableware and glass novelties.....	4	1,010	185	53	9		7			1	
Window glass.....	4	785	1				12				
Total glass industries.....	56	11,828	770	537	49		102	1	1	11	
Leather Industries.											
Harness, saddlery, belting, etc.....	28	910	85	2		1	7				
Shoes, heels, etc.....	7	333	229	17	15		2			3	
Tanneries.....	6	103	26				6				
Total leather industries.....	41	1,346	340	19	15	1	15			3	
Metal Industries.											
Automobiles, cycles, parts and repairs.....	47	3,038	130	5		1	15		2	11	
Bar iron and steel mills.....	10	6,243	12	25			107	3	46	13	
Beds, metal.....	10	581	85	48	2		12		3	1	
Bed springs.....	3	79	27	1			4				
Bolts, nuts, lock nuts, wrenches, etc.....	5	463	52	4			3			5	
Bridge and structural iron.....	26	1,391	13	1			24	1	3	2	
Cans, tin.....	2	386	203	51	23		4		1	2	
Carriage hardware, axles, springs, etc.....	1	27	1						1	2	
Cars, railway and track inspection.....	7	7,554	7	41			49	4	28	52	
Castings, brass, copper and aluminum.....	14	235	1				2				
Castings, grey iron (foundries).....	45	2,089	23	4			28		4	3	
Castings, malleable.....	7	1,691	134	16			4		1	1	
Castings, steel.....	4	1,140	5	6			19			4	
Chains and link belting.....	1	30							6	5	
Chandeliers, brackets, etc.....	3	51	5								
Cream separators and machines.....	2	79	4		2						
Drop forgings.....	3	101	1				4				
Dry kilns and dry kiln trucks.....	2	27	3								
Edge tools and dies.....	6	188	3				6		1		
Enamelware, bath tubs, stamp goods.....	1	650	250	24	15		4			1	
Fans, exhaust and ventilating.....	5	396	8		1		2				
Farm tools and farm machinery.....	30	4,562	111	11			43	1	8	3	
Fencing wire, lawn and farm.....	10	501	33			1	1				
Files, steel.....	1	450	50	20			6				
Fire engines, gas, gasoline and chemical.....	20	718	7	2			5				
Furnaces, hot air.....	8	137	6								
Headlights, locomotive.....	1	100	2				1				
Jewelry, manufacturing.....	9	67	28	2	2		1				
Lawn mowers.....	2	235	2	1			2				
Lightning rods.....	1	5								2	
Machinery, boilers, engines, stacks, engine castings and machine shops.....	225	6,171	85	32			94	2	12	11	
Machinery, cable power transmitting.....	1	693	15	1			5				
Machinery, electrical parts and supplies.....	30	2,087	756	25			24		2	9	
Machinery, flour mill and elevator.....	2	295	7	3			8		1		
Novelties, metal, wire and fancy.....	9	151	16			2	2			1	
Plumbers, steam and gas supplies.....	4	91							1		
Pumps, steam and power.....	3	211	5	1			4			5	
Radiators, steam and water.....	4	445	1	3			6			5	
Railway repair shops and roundhouses.....	45	13,175	13	3			143		8	23	
Railway supplies, bolsters, springs, etc.....	1	700					6		1	1	
Safes, locks and vaults.....	4	156		3			4				
Saws, mill, cross-cut and hand.....	5	927	25	45			12			7	
Scales and cheese cutters.....	14	258	20	1			1				
Sewing machines.....	2	175	51	2			1				
Sheet metal goods and ware mfg.....	23	260	13				1		1		
Shovels, scoops and spades.....	2	88	1				2		1	6	

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KIND OF INDUSTRIES VISITED.	No. of Establishments.	Employees.					No. of Steam Boilers.	Accidents Reported.		
		No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. of Boys 14 to 16.	No. of Girls 14 to 16.	No. of New Establishments.		Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.
Metal Industries—Continued.										
Silverware.....	2	129	56	4			2			
Stoves and ranges.....	17	1,322	21	5			12	1		3
Surgical instruments, chairs, cabinets, etc.....	4	30	3							
Sheet and shovel steel, tinplate mills.....	3	814	2				12		7	23
Voting machines.....	1	40	1							
Watch and clock movements.....	1	179	113	7	5					
Windmills, tanks and stock pumps.....	6	602	9				6		1	
Wire, rods, nails, tacks and wire screening.....	11	1,351	36	13			33	1	10	18
Total metal industries.....	705	63,664	2,455	410	50	4	724	13	150	214
Musical Instruments.										
Band instruments.....	2	272	51							
Pianos and organs.....	10	1,552	51	5			23			1
String instruments, drums and parts.....	1	17	2							
Total musical instruments.....	13	1,841	104	5			23			1
Paints, Oils, Varnish, Japans and Glue.										
Glue and by-products.....	2	73	1				6		1	
Oil stations and oil mills.....	23	1,957	43	30			136		2	2
Paints and colors.....	11	87	6				3			
Varnish and japans.....	3	38	1				4			
Total paints, oils, varnish, japans and glue.....	39	2,157	51	30			149		3	2
Paper, Jute, Box and Strawboard.										
Bags, paper, jute and cotton.....	3	182	214	8	23		7		1	1
Boxes, folders and egg case fillers.....	17	460	559	11	39		10		4	3
Paper, book, wrapping and news.....	11	357	343				22		3	
Roofing and building paper and rubberoid.....	1	18					2			
Straw and box board, pulp and paper stock mills.....	16	814	29	1			73		5	10
Waste paper stock.....	1	6	8							
Total paper, jute, box, and strawboard.....	49	1,837	1,153	20	62		114		13	14
Printing, Binding, Lithographing, Stencils.										
Engraving, printing, lithographing and stencils.....	13	416	129	16	2		3		1	1
Printing, news, book and job, electrotyping, etc.....	375	4,812	1,670	48	58		25		4	2
Total printing, binding, lithographing, etc.....	388	5,228	1,799	64	60		28		5	3
Public Utilities.										
Gas and water works, electric light, heat and power.....	202	1,840	19	2			711	2	6	3
Rubber Industries.										
Automobile, cycle and vehicle tires, novelties, etc.....	6	400	48	4	1	1	17		2	2
Textile Industries.										
Blankets, cloth, yarn and dress goods.....	13	550	776	45	44		30		2	3
Carpets and rugs.....	12	70	45	2			4			
Cotton bleaching.....	1	82	1						3	2
Cotton, sheeting, cordage, jute mills, etc.....	6	707	792	54	80		20		5	2
Tents and awnings.....	5	54	44							
Total textile industries.....	37	1,463	1,658	101	124		54		10	7

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KIND OF INDUSTRIES VISITED.	No. of Establishments	Employees.				No. of New Establishments.	No. of Steam Boilers.	Accidents Reported.		
		No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. of Boys 14 to 16.	No. of Girls 14 to 16.			Fatal.	Serious.	Slight.
Woodworking Industries.										
Baskets, chip and reed.	8	414	216	32	23		11		4	1
Booths, desks, cabinets, office fixtures, etc.	32	3,978	23	118		1	44		6	6
Boxes and wood packages	22	473	72	5			16		4	2
Caskets and coffins.	16	586	158	6	3		17		2	3
Chairs.	32	1,788	135	28		1	37		8	10
Cooperage, barrels, staves and heading.	57	1,821	10	29			65	1	3	9
Excelsior and furniture packing.	4	36	2				4			
Furniture, church and school.	5	335	9	2			6		2	1
Furniture, household.	108	7,626	94	164			147		20	29
Furniture, rattan, go-carts and novelties.	13	938	142	55	9		9			
Hames (wood) and chains.	4	377	35				8		1	4
Handles, "D," long, tool, plow and saw.	31	842	6	10		1	34		5	4
Interior and decorative flooring.	5	249	2	9			9		2	
Ladders, swings, lawn seats, D. and W. screens.	3	142		1			3		1	2
Mouldings and frames.	7	317	15	15	1		3			3
Patterns and models, wood.	8	41	1							
Planing mills (only).	220	2,605	27	12			143		8	6
Pulleys, wood (only).	3	256					5			
Pulleys, paper (only).	1	125	6				2		1	
Pumps, wood.	2	47					2		1	1
Refrigerators.	5	477	3	2		2	5			
Saddle trees.	5	49	3				4			
Saw mills (only).	179	2,642	18	14	4	2	200	2	8	8
Saw and planing mills.	45	634	5	1			52		4	
Showcases and counters.	1	3								
Telephone brackets, pins, etc.	2	91	1				2		1	
Toys, grills and wood novelties.	11	287	44	3			10		2	3
Veneer mills.	25	949	23	36			47		7	1
Washing machines and incubators.	11	155	5				8			
Total woodworking industries.	865	28,263	1,055	542	40	7	893	3	90	93
Buggies, Carriages and Wagons.										
Buggies, wagons and light road vehicles.	98	8,691	371	73			54	1	6	9
Buggy and wagon bodies.	2	85	1	2			3			
Shafts, poles, spokes, rims, hubs, etc.	22	897	8	3			34			2
Tops, cushions and upholstering.	7	173	28	5	1		2			
Vehicle wheels (wood).	7	970	7	30			13		1	2
Vehicle wheels (metal).	3	53								
Total buggies, carriages and wagons.	139	10,869	415	113	1		106	1	7	13
Miscellaneous and Unclassified.										
Artificial limbs.	3	9								
Beekeepers' supplies.	1	4								
Bells, animal.	1	6								
Blue prints.	3	14	1							
Bottle, caps.	1	20	75		20		1			
Box ball games.	1	28	5				2			
Brooms, brushes and brush blocks.	19	337	79	49	7		4			1
Buttons, pearl.	4	288	12				2			
Carpet sweepers.	1	15	4							
Chemicals.	12	631	10				17			
Chewing gum.	1	7	25		3		1			
Cigar lighters.	2	8	12							
Cigars, snuff and tobacco.	120	1,092	1,213	7	41		1			
Coffee and nut roasting, spice, etc.	7	62	70	3	2		2			
Cresosoting blocks, timbers and ties.	5	195					11	1		
Dowel pins.	1	10					1			
Emery and carborundum.	2	17					2			
Fertilizer.	6	40					6			
Fireless cookers.	1	4	1							
Fishing material.	1	2	7							
Flour, feed and grain elevators.	521	2,682	65	1			403	8	2	1
Flux for foundry.	1	5								

Business blocks inspected.....	26
Church buildings inspected.....	21
Hospitals and sanitariums inspected.....	21
Hotels, apartment and lodging houses inspected.....	342
Lodge and assembly halls inspected.....	202
School and college buildings inspected.....	452
Theatres and moving picture buildings inspected.....	190
Total.....	1,254

EXHIBIT C.

Detailed Statement of Accidents Reported

TO THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

FOR

Year Ending September 30, 1908.

The following is an explanation of abbreviations used:

Extent of Injury: F.—Fatal; Se.—Serious; Sl.—Slight.

EXHIBIT C—INJURIES.

Office Number	Date of Injury	Name of Injured Person	Age	Head of Family	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
497	April 7-08	Alexandria. Johnson, Ethel	45	No	Breaking of lamp flue.	Head cut.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6					
151	Nov. 14-07	Bradfield, Emmet.	14	No	Sanding machine.	Bone in hand broken.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	14	\$9 00	?	?	Employer.
188	Dec. 2-07	Hill, William	63	Yes	Mortise machine.	Wrist broken.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?					
263	Jan. 9-08	Coons, William	41	Yes	Stick from turning lathe.	Eye knocked out.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes					
342	Jan. 30-08	Chapin, Henry	17	No	Cut-off saw.	Three fingers lacerated.	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	?	No	\$45 00	?	
475	Mar. 28-08	Grover, Charles	20	No	Rip saw.	Finger amputated.	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	?	55 00		\$20 00	Employer.
547	April 30-08	Morton, Emanuel	50	Yes	Wiping corrugating press.	End of finger crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	32				Employer.
560	April 17-08	Boyce, Cliff	21	Yes	Thrown down—rod from reel.	Arm broken.	Sl.	Se.	No				98 70		Employer.
702	July 8-08	Braun, Joseph	27	No	Hot water in brew kettle.	Feet and legs scalded.	Se.	Se.			30	?	?	?	?
826	Sept. 12-08	Niccum, Geo. W.	62	Yes	Removing manhead from boiler.	Arm and legs scalded.	Se.	Se.	No	Yes					
		Attica.													
128	Nov. 5-07	Stevens, O. J.	31	?	Rip saw.	Two fingers, left hand, cut.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?		48 00	?	No	Self.
167	Nov. 15-07	Saylors, C. E.	26	?	Traveling crane.	One finger cut off.	Se.	Sl.	Yes		3	7 50	?	No	Self.
465	Mar. 21-08	Valencourt, Gus.	38	Yes	Bursting emery wheel.	Stomach bruised.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	1	2 00		No	Self.
746	Aug. 28-08	Workinger, Henry	45	Yes	Moving car on hand.	Finger crushed.	Sl.	Sl.							
		Atlanta.													
598	May 19-08	Swisher, A. R.	27	No	Power shears—fall of.	Two toes, left foot, lacerated.	Se.	Se.	No		24	None	?	Ins. Co.	Ins. Co.
		Auburn.													
236	Dec. 21-07	Rohrbaugh, Dan.	?	Yes	Fell from scaffold.	Neck broken.	F.		No						
425	Feb. 18-08	Johnson, Wesley	33	Yes	Saw mill, sawing log.	Jaw cut.	Sl.	Sl.							
501	April 9-08	Slessman, John	?	Yes	Splinter in hand.	Arm amputated.	Sl.	Sl.			90	48 50		121 00	Self.
537	April 23-08	Vail, Jacob	50	Yes	Bolt of timber fell on foot.	Foot bruised.	Sl.	Sl.			35	10 00			

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		Buffington.													
1	Oct. 1-07	Porpitch, Paul	?	?	Unknown, found dead.	None given.	F.	F.	No	?	..	..	?	?	Estate.
320	Jan. 21-08	Malloy, James.	22	No	Fell off building.	Head cut, leg and hip injured	Se.	Se.	No	?	30	..	..	Treatm't.	Employ'r.
321	Jan. 21-08	Kovach, John.	36	?	Coal crusher shaft.	Foot and toes injured.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	35	..	..	Treatm't.	Employ'r.
351	Jan. 30-08	Bola, Wasili.	21	?	Wrench and pulley wheel.	Finger mashed.	Se.	Sl.	Yes	?	21	..	..	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
352	Feb. 1-08	Saloski, Tony.	32	Yes	Electric wire, fell to ground.	Instantly killed.	F.	F.	No	?	..	..	..	Unsettled.	Employ'r.
375	Feb. 17-08	Kalebowski, Stanley.	26	No	Unloading stone from car.	Leg broken.	Se.	Se.	No	No	98	..	\$250 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
410	Feb. 20-08	Avron, Kos.	21	No	Belt and pulley.	Finger amputated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	29	..	..	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
478	Mar. 24-08	Utise, Vinto.	33	Yes	Dump wheel.	Arm fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	Yes	97	..	50 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
556	April 30-08	Schultz, John.	22	Yes	Barrel hoist.	Bones of hand fractured.	Se.	Sl.	No	Yes	?	..	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
587	May 27-08	Nemchick, John.	27	Yes	Screw conveyor.	Left foot amputated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	60	..	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
652	June 27-08	Hegedus, Mahaley.	32	Yes	Electric switch.	Electrocuted.	F.	F.	?	No	..	..	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
751	Sept. 1-08	Schooley, Arthur.	21	No	High tension wire.	Hands burned.	Se.	Se.	No	No	46	No	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Cambridge City.													
281	Jan. 18-08	Beyer, Otto.	35	Yes	Rip saw.	Thumb and two fingers off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	..	..	..	\$12 00	Ins. Co.
753	Aug. 3-08	Stevens, Paul.	19	No	Rip saw.	Thumb off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	..	18	..	..	8 00	Ins. Co.
752	Aug. 16-08	Atborn, Phoebe.	55	Yes	Waste and revolving shaft.	Finger pulled off.	Se.	Se.	..	..	..	\$15 85	?	15 00	Employ'r.
121	Oct. 7-07	Davis, Elmer.	17	No	Rip saw.	Thumb and fingers off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	40	..	1 00	35 00	Employ'r.
454	Mar. 21-08	Gorby, J. G.	45	Yes	Powder explosion in press house.	Killed, instantly.	F.	F.	No	?	..	..	?	?	?
455	Mar. 21-08	Simmons, —.	26	No	Powder explosion in press house.	Killed, instantly.	F.	F.	No	?	..	..	?	?	?
456	Mar. 21-08	Smith, H. A.	39	No	Powder explosion in press house.	Killed, instantly.	F.	F.	No	?	..	..	?	?	?

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		East Chicago.													
16	Oct. 9-07	Foreman, Adam.	24	No	Bar mill rolls.	Arm, wrist and stomach bruised.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	60	None.	\$30 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
55	Oct. 23-07	Nimdt, Charles.	18	No	Bar mill coupling boxes	Foot crushed.	Se.	Se.	No	No	60	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
182	Nov. 11-08	China, Mike.	42	?	Hit by scrap of steel.	Sight destroyed.	Se.	Se.	No	No	45	None.	None.	\$5 00	Employ'r.
373	Feb. 11-08	O'Rourke, Wm.	31	Yes	Hot bar from rolls.	Foot burned.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	14	None.	None.	2 00	Employ'r.
374	Feb. 11-08	Kartinoki, Frank.	29	Yes	Firing puddle mill.	Face burned.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	10	None.	None.	2 00	Employ'r.
375	Feb. 14-08	Carson, Joe.	35	Yes	Fall of car axle.	Foot cut.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	14	None.	None.	2 00	Employ'r.
388	Feb. 18-08	Kelot, John.	32	Yes	Trucking rails.	Thumb crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	6	None.	?	40 00	Employ'r.
438	Mar. 11-08	Dumyon, Joe.	32	Yes	Power shears.	Finger cut off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	24	None.	?	5 00	Employ'r.
593	May 21-08	Poglar, Steve.	40	?	Furnace flame.	Face burned.	Se.	Se.	No	No	24	None.	?	15 00	Employ'r.
637	June 11-08	Gladish, Nick.	28	?	Shearing boiler plate.	Finger off.	Se.	Se.	Se.	Se.	6	None.	61 00	5 00	Employ'r.
650	June 25-08	Kovias, Steve.	24	No	Fall of iron bar.	Leg fractured.	Se.	Se.	Se.	Se.	6	None.	61 00	15 00	Employ'r.
		Edinburg.													
211	Dec. 16-07	Sullivan, Alex.	43	Yes	Screw conveyor.	Arm injured.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	6	None.	?	2 00	Employ'r.
721	July 21-08	Mathis, Thos.	27	Yes	Rip saw.	Ends of three fingers off.	Se.	?	Yes	No	21	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Edwardsport.													
870	July 1-08	Hash, James.	22	No	Oiling machinery.	Finger out.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	No	5	None.	?	?	?
		Elkhart.													
218	Nov. 28-07	Winaus, W. A.	38	Yes	Electric wire, shock.	Fractured skull from fall.	F.	F.	No	No	10	None.	?	Expenses.	Employ'r.
255	Jan. 6-08	Charleston, Ray.	24	Yes	Cleaning calender rolls.	Three fingers mashed.	Sl.	Sl.	No	Yes	18	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
264	Dec. 21-07	Valiel, Michel.	40	Yes	Splash of molten iron.	Eye injured.	Se.	Sl.	No	?	18	None.	?	?	?
420	Feb. 18-08	Becks, George.	21	No	Setting tire.	Arm fractured, face cut.	Se.	Se.	Se.	Se.	15	None.	?	?	?
442	Feb. 24-08	Porcelli, Dominick.	21	No	Fall of cylinder.	Foot crushed.	Se.	Se.	Se.	Se.	15	None.	?	?	?
486	Mar. 19-08	Fuller, B. K.	33	Yes	Spark of steel.	Eye injured.	Se.	Se.	Se.	Se.	16	None.	?	14 00	Employ'r.
510	April 16-08	Monger, Raleigh.	24	Yes	Rip saw.	Thumb cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	8	\$16 00	?	?	Employ'r.
707	July 8-08	Walters, G. G.	39	Yes	Air hoist clamp.	Finger broken.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	10	?	?	?	?
728	July 23-08	Williams, Theodore.	46	Yes	Fall of engine frame.	Right hand crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	10	?	?	?	?
732	July 30-08	Lauby, J. B.	42	No	Slip of pin in lifting chain.	Two toes injured.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	14	?	?	?	?

[illegible]

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		Evansville—Continued.												
501	April 13-08	Feenstra, Peter.....	41	Yes	Spindle carving machine.....	Three fingers cut, one amputated.....	Se.	Yes	No	24	\$25 00	?	\$46 00	Employ'r.
534	April 23-08	Talbert, Benj. H.....	20	No	Sanding machine rolls.....	Left hand pinched.....	Sl.	Yes	No	12	4 time..	?	?	Employ'r.
561	May 4-08	Buell, W. M.....	15	No	Belting pulley.....	Two fingers crushed.....	Sl.	Yes	No	12	?	?	10 00	Employ'r.
567	May 4-08	Helling, John.....	20	No	Rip saw.....	Thumb amputated.....	Se.	Yes	Yes	25	None....	?	17 50	Employ'r.
594	May 21-08	Webster, Chas. W.....	60	No	Rip saw and glove.....	Four fingers lacerated.....	Se.	Yes	Yes	27	None....	?	17 00	Self and Employ'r.
595	May 18-08	Jarvis, Charles.....	19	No	Slipped, foot in machine.....	Foot bruised and sprained.....	Sl.	Yes	No	5	5 00	?	2 00	?
642	June 15-08	Foust, Chas.....	27	No	Steam pump.....	Finger mashed.....	Sl.	Yes	No	7	3 00	?	6 00	Employ'r.
717	July 23-08	Tate, Elmer.....	23	No	Exposed gear wheels.....	Ends of fingers mashed.....	Sl.	Yes	No	18	11 00	?	10 00	Ins. Co.
735	July 28-08	Taber, Harry.....	14	No	Gear wheels, accidental.....	One finger off, one torn.....	Se.	Yes	Yes	24	None....	None....	10 00	Employ'r.
758	Aug. 8-08	Groshart, Geo.....	20	No	Facing-jointer.....	Finger cut.....	Sl.	Yes	Yes	20	10 00	?	6 50	Employ'r.
759	Aug. 13-08	Meadow, Chas.....	15	No	Carding machine.....	Two fingers lacerated.....	Sl.	Yes	No	18	None....	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
760	Aug. 25-08	Allen, S. C.....	59	Yes	Rag picking machine.....	Finger crushed.....	Sl.	Yes	?	18	15 00	?	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
854	Sept. 23-08	Stratton, Raymond.....	17	No	Clay crusher.....	Foot amputated.....	Se.	Yes	No	14	14 00	Unsettled.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
876	Sept. 2-08	Ernst, J.....	27	No	Jointer.....	Left hand amputated.....	Se.	Yes	Yes	14	14 00	?	15 00	Employ'r.
		Freeman, George.....	17	No	Equalizing, cut-off saw.....	One finger off right hand.....	Se.	Yes	Yes	30	None....	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Fontanet.												
58	Oct. 15-07	Monahan, A. B., Supt.....	Yes	Yes	Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.	No	?					
59	Oct. 15-07	Monahan, A. B., Mrs.....	Yes	Yes	Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.							
60	Oct. 15-07	Taylor, Mrs.....	Yes	Yes	Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.							
61	Oct. 15-07	Kellum, T. J., employe.....			Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.							
62	Oct. 15-07	Chandler, Harvey, employe.....			Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.							
63	Oct. 15-07	Biggs, James, employe.....			Powder mill explosion.....	Instant death or death resulting.....	F.							

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		Fontanet—Continued.													
85	Oct. 15-07	Clarke, Jessie, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
86	Oct. 15-07	Cattrell, Samuel, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
87	Oct. 15-07	Dalton, Wm., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
88	Oct. 15-07	Dial, Frank, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
89	Oct. 15-07	Edwards, Alva, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
90	Oct. 15-07	Gray, Fred, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
91	Oct. 15-07	Gibbs, James, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
92	Oct. 15-07	Helmick, Carl, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
93	Oct. 15-07	Hartow, John, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
94	Oct. 15-07	Harris, L. J., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
95	Oct. 15-07	Hodges, G. W., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
96	Oct. 15-07	Helshan, Harry, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
97	Oct. 15-07	Mix, Louis, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	No	Se.	Se.	?	..	..	..	..	..
98	Oct. 15-07	Nevins, John, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
99	Oct. 15-07	Nash, Fred, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
100	Oct. 15-07	Riddle, C. E., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
101	Oct. 15-07	Straun, David, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
102	Oct. 15-07	Thomas, Jas., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
103	Oct. 15-07	Williams, Fred A., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
104	Oct. 15-07	Wells, Chas., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
105	Oct. 15-07	Walker, Geo. S., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
106	Oct. 15-07	Walker, Sam'l, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
107	Oct. 15-07	Walker, Wm., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
108	Oct. 15-07	Webster, Albert, employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..
109	Oct. 15-07	Parr, Thos., employe.			Powder mill explosion.	Burns and body injuries....	Se.	Se.	No	?	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Over \$200,000 has been paid by The E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co. as reparation for personal and property damage (other claims are still pending). The above sum has not been segregated, therefore the individual amounts paid in settlement for personal injuries, medical and other expenses can not here be shown.

Twenty-three (23) citizens—school teachers, school children—in addition to the aforementioned met with serious injury from same cause.

505	April 17-08	Fortville.	Yes	Jointer	Three fingers and thumb off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	52	50 00	56 00	30 00	Self.
		Canada, W. B.	38											
		Fort Wayne.												
124	Oct. 31-07	McTigue, Thomas.	21	No	Hot batch of candy, spilled.	Se.	Se.	No	?	56	80 00	?	?	Employ'r.
144	Nov. 4-07	Brown, Charles.	20	No	Testing induction motor.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	8	None.	?	15 00	Employ'r.
146	Nov. 4-07	Shelabarger, Lynden.	18	No	Bread divider.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	14	14 00	?	13 00	?
204	Dec. 4-07	Peconga, M.	17	No	Printing press.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	None.	?	2 00	Ins. Co.
232	Dec. 19-07	Schapiorst, Otto.	23	Yes	Jointer.	Se.	Se.	No	?	30	10 00	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
246	Dec. 18-07	Weick, Philip.	19	No	Printing press, feeding.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	?	None.	?	18 00	Ins. Co.
377	Feb. 5-08	Middendorf, Herman.	47	Yes	Fell down stairway.	Se.	Se.	No	?	33	None.	?	?	?
387	Feb. 18-08	Cramer, Henry L.	44	Yes	Molten iron from cupola.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	3	None.	?	12 00	Employ'r.
464	Mar. 23-08	Ryan, James.	51	Yes	Buzz planer.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	24	None.	?	5 00	Ins. Co.
514	April 9-08	Brezel, Henry.	30	No	Steam hammer.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	9	17 00	?	?	?
583	May 25-08	Pettijohn, Bessie.	15	No	Rotary bag press.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	107	None.	?	53 50	Employ'r.
584	May 22-08	Dornie, E. G.	21	No	In way of falling wheel, cut.	Yes	Se.	No	?	120	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
586	April 9-08	Laemmernann, Edna.	19	No	Hair wound on shafting.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	24	None.	?	?	Ins. Co.
592	May 7-08	Ramm, Louis.	24	Yes	Spill of molten metal.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	3	None.	?	2 00	Employ'r.
610	May 15-08	Tom, Christ.	28	?	Working in scrap cupola.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	None.	?	?	?
611	May 15-08	Hoerner, Peter.	55	Yes	Steam hammer and tongs.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	9	None.	?	?	Ins. Co.
														Employ'r.
745	Aug. 8-08	Klenke, Ernest.	27	Yes	Jointer.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	36	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
762	Sept. 1-08	Backoten, Chas.	19	No	Punch press, defective.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
		Franklin.												
46	Oct. 19-07	Buchanan, Joseph.	21	No	Cut-off saw, carelessness.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
123	Oct. 29-07	Ovens, Richard L.	47	Yes	Line shaft, belting pulley.	F	F	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	Ins. Co.
166	Nov. 14-07	Williams, Ellis.	17	No	Power planer.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	30	None.	?	22 25	Employ'r.
568	May 7-08	Holden, George.	19	No	Wood shaper.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	20	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Gary.												
12	Oct. 7-07	Cancher, Pat.	?	?	Fell from scaffold.	Se.	Se.	No	?	22	None.	50 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
26	Oct. 15-07	Sullivan, W. H.	23	No	Fell off crane.	Se.	Se.	No	?	9	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
56	Oct. 24-07	Barris, Joe.	24	?	Fell from iron column.	Se.	Se.	No	?	40	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
154	Nov. 14-07	Hageman, Wm.	20	No	Caught between two loads of iron.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
162	Nov. 18-07	Nutter, J. H.	38	Yes	Fell from beam, 20 feet.	Se.	Se.	No	?	54	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
179	Oct. 19-07	Klemer, John.	30	Yes	Nail in leg.	Se.	Se.	No	?	112	None.	100 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
180	Nov. 24-07	Grabinich, John.	22	No	Loading crane hook.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	224	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
181	Nov. 27-07	Chandler, Dan.	19	No	Handling heavy shaft.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	11	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
190	Nov. 30-07	Valitch, Thomas.	?	No	Crane load of metal fell on him.	Se.	Se.	No	?	30	None.	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
199	Dec. 5-07	Kernan, Joe.	25	No	Fell through floor opening.	Se.	Se.	No	?	112	None.	1,800 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
														Employ'r.

*Very serious.

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled?	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
Gary—Continued.															
226	Dec. 15-07	Salkovitch, Sam.	21	No	Caught foot in floor plate.	Foot lacerated	Se.	Se.	No	No	37	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
229	Dec. 16-07	Prentiss, Harry.	17	No	Fell 20 feet to ground.	Leg broken	Se.	Se.	No	No	72	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
243	Dec. 23-07	Spring, Joseph F.	35	No	Fell 14 feet to ground.	Leg fractured	Se.	Se.	No	No	70	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
244	Dec. 28-07	Porciak, Harry.	31	?	Falling planks, hit by machinery.	Spine injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	165	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
245	Dec.	Piskl, F.	17	No	Crushed between wall and machinery.	Wrist injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	3	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
250	Jan. 1-08	Ellenberger, O. C.	29	?	Fell about 20 feet to ground.	Leg fractured	Se.	Se.	No	No	90	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
262	Jan. 8-08	Tokast, John.	28	Yes	Hit by falling timber.	Skull fractured	Se.	Se.	No	No	59	None.	\$30 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
267	Jan. 11-08	Juris, Steve.	22	No	Drop of steel plate.	Thumb amputated	Se.	Se.	No	No	59	None.	750 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
334	Jan. 25-08	Desarvich, Frank.	24	Yes	Hoisting crane hook.	Three bones in foot broken.	Se.	Se.	No	No	59	None.	25 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
335	Jan. 29-08	Ingram, Robt.	13	No	Between girder and car.	Abdominal injuries	Se.	Se.	No	No	28	None.	50 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
338	Jan. 31-08	Gerbick, I.	21	Yes	Crane unloading car.	Wrist broken	Se.	Se.	No	No	60	None.	75 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
362	Feb. 3-08	Lapage, Anton.	23	Yes	Crane gears, hand caught.	Crushing injury to hand.	Se.	Se.	No	No	15	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
365	Feb. 5-08	Rajantaris, Mike.	22	No	Foot of hot water.	Foot and ankle scalded.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	84	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
370	Feb. 6-08	Hatcher, Thomas.	40	Yes	Fell from trestle.	Skull fractured	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	350 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
427	Mar. 4-08	Tulovina, Joe.	37	Yes	Slipped into hole.	Back bruised and injured.	Se.	Se.	No	?	132	?	350 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
436	Mar. 10-08	Bakewell, J. H.	26	No	Drill press gears.	Two fingers off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	34	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
437	Mar. 11-08	Weirich, Chas. M.	32	No	Fell 12 feet to foot.	Arm fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	40	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
494	Apr. 8-08	Cieszinski, Adam.	40	?	Fell of sill on foot.	Foot bruised.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
495	Apr. 9-08	Peterson, John.	17	No	Rigging fell.	Jaw fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	?	25	None.	1,300 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
502	Apr. 11-08	Zego, Sam.	21	No	Between lifting crane and wall.	Arm fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
503	Apr. 11-08	Hedman, A.	29	No	Fell of concrete arch.	Leg broken.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Sills, George.	31	Yes	Handling iron beam.	Fingers crushed, 1 amputated.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
543	April 26-08	Luick, Frank.	20	No	Pipe rolled on foot.	Two toes cut, 1 amputated.	Se.	Se.	No	No	28	None.	50 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
628	June 4-08	Huber, M.	25	Yes	Thrown 20 feet to ground, erecting.	Skull fractured, body injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	40	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
591	May 25-08	Watts, Jerry.	45	Yes	Fall from girder to ground.	Arm broken, back injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	120	None.	2,000 00	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
602	May 18-08	Day, E.	27	No	Drop of steel rail on foot.	Great toe and foot fractured	F.	Se.	No	No	86	None.	.....	Bri. Ex.	Employ'r.
603	May 18-08	Kibler, John.	21	No	Slip of steam pipe.	Two fingers cut.	Se.	Se.	?	?	48	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
648	June 23-08	Jurovitch, Mike.	25	No	Fell from bridge.	Arm fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	24	None.	.....	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.

663	July 1-08	Koske, Herman	23	No	Laying timber on foundation.	Fingers broken.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
669	July 6-08	Matte, Mike	22	No	Plank and rollers.	End of two fingers mashed.	Se.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
696	July 16-08	Nelson, John	25	?	Fell off wall.	Fracture of pelvis.	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
697	July 16-08	Urdan, Sam.	29	?	Contact with electric wire, fell.	Electrocuted, pelvis fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
715	July 22-08	Rocca, Constantine	29	No	Hit by crane on runway.	Body injuries and legs broken.	F.	F.	No	No	?	?	Brl. Ex.	Employ'r.
724	July 26-08	Barbitch, Jno.	26	Yes	Brick hoist in new stack.	Shoulder dislocated.	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
817	Sept. 18-08	McCormick, Roy	19	No	Power drill and water can.	End of fingers off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
864	Sept. 25-08	Nurnchick, Ivan	39	Yes	Side of boats and "grabs"	Chest bruised.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	?	Employ'r.
874	Sept. 26-08	Hovis, Pete	36	Yes	Stretching wires on pole, fell.	Two ribs fractured.	Se.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
875	Sept. 27-08	Aronson, Edward	23	Yes	Riveting on crane truck, fell.	Head and body injuries.	F.	F.	No	No	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
11	Oct. 7-07	Miller, Mabel	22	No	Hair of head on shaft.	Scalp injuries.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
36	Oct. 18-07	Monahan, H. J.	19	No	Table cut-off saw.	Finger lacerated.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	?	?	5 00	Employ'r.
125	Nov. 1-07	Elliott, Rollin	26	Yes	Rip saw.	Two fingers off, one lacerated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	?	?	43 50	Employ'r.
152	Nov. 8-07	Higgins, Martin	64	No	On planer, splinter in hand.	Thumb injured, splinter.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	?	?	5 00	Emp. Co.
192	Dec. 2-07	Shively, Gordon R.	25	Yes	Boring machine.	One finger off, two cut.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
227	Dec. 1-07	Ball, Everett S.	29	?	Rip saw, grooving.	Thumb and two fingers cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
252	Jan. 3-08	Neff, Abe	60	Yes	Turning lathe dogs in clutch.	Hand and fingers injured.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
319	Jan. 28-08	Gantwell, Joseph	33	Yes	Sanding machine.	Sliver in hand.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	?	Employ'r.
338	Jan. 28-08	Growthcock, John	35	Yes	Trucking lumber, plank fell.	Scalp cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	21	18 00	5 00	Employ'r.
339	Jan. 30-08	Hatfield, John	37	No	Rip saw, hand slipped.	Thumb cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	25	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
639	June 15-08	Busse, Henry	35	Yes	Band saw, hand slipped.	One finger badly cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
664	July 6-08	Kaufman, B. O.	48	Yes	Rip saw.	Thumb and fingers cut.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	28	None.	?	?
432	Mar. 7-08	Crosley, Raymond	20	Yes	Rip saw.	Thumb and two fingers cut.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
52	Oct. 22-08	Watson, Eon.	40	Yes	Bottle burst under pressure.	Hand cut.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	16	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
634	June 8-08	Sutor, Jno. W.	40	Yes	Grinding sickle near belt.	Thumb cut.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	1	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
632	June 10-08	Walton, Sallie	60	Yes	Fell on cement floor.	Dislocated finger.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	9	None.	50	Employ'r.
679	July 1-08	Sanders, Thomas	40	Yes	Steam pump.	Leg scalded.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	6	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
686	July 13-08	Eldridge, James	34	No	Agitator machine.	Arm mashed.	Se.	Se.	?	?	12	?	19 50	Employ'r.

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		Hammond													
131	Nov. 4-07	Waras, Cosmer	15	No	Nailing machine.	Finger amputated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	Yes	28	\$13 50	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
137	Nov. 9-07	Greenberg, W. H.	20	No	Over-head crane, hit by	Spine and pelvis injured.	F.	F.					\$178 00	Brl. Ex.	Employ'r.
148	Oct. 14-07	Miller, J. C.	21	No	Over-head crane, hit by	Internal and pelvic injuries							5 00	Brl. Ex.	Employ'r.
153	Nov. 14-07	Muel, Joe.	35	No	Arch bar on transfer truck.	Two bones in foot fractured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	30	?	?	Hosp. Ex.	Employ'r.
282	Oct. 2-07	Mickish, Bosh.	20	Yes	Heavy frame on foot.	Bones in foot broken.	Se.	Se.	No	No	19		?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
283	Oct. 4-07	Kostyik, Thos.	17	No	Chain pulley and hoist.	Two fingers amputated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	120	None.	100 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
284	Oct. 7-07	Swavito, Stauch.	38	Yes	Lowering truck, hand caught.	Hand crushed, bones broken	Se.	Se.			30	None.	?	16 50	Employ'r.
285	Oct. 8-07	Mesh, Jno.	35	No	Fell, carrying car door.	Leg cut.	Se.	Se.	No	No	22	None.	?	6 00	Employ'r.
286	Oct. 8-07	Andrew, Albert	37	Yes	Nail from hammer to eye.	Eye injured, sight destroyed	Se.	Se.	No	No	40	None.	100 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
379	Feb. 7-08	Barbos, Tunas	31	Yes	Slip of heavy sill.	Ankle broken	Se.	Se.	No	No	40	None.	75 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
287	Oct. 11-07	Jackwick, Andrew	25	No	Hoisting cable and wheel.	Two fingers injured	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	None.	3 50	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
288	Oct. 14-07	Jan, Tula.	32	No	Power punch.	Finger mashed.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	20	None.	8 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
289	Oct. 18-07	Radish, Mike.	27	No	Drop of steel plate.	Foot injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	20	None.	4 50	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
290	Oct. 19-07	Mukler, Pele.	22	Yes	Electric burns, auto. switch.	Hand burned.	Se.	Se.	No	No	20	None.	7 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
291	Oct. 21-07	Livingston, Chas	21	No	Fell from crane.	Both feet injured.	Se.	Se.	?	?	30	None.	5 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
292	Oct. 22-07	Ginskey, Ben.	30	Yes	Slip of large iron hook.	Two toes lacerated.	Se.	Se.			60	None.	20 00	4 50	Employ'r.
293	Oct. 23-07	Bloom, Frank.	33	Yes	Rebound of drift pin.	Loss of left eye.	Se.	Se.	No	No	30	None.	15 00	7 00	Employ'r.
294	Nov. 1-07	Moulderon, Nick.	42	Yes	Fall of bolster channel.	Bones of right hand broken.	Se.	Se.	No	No	30	None.	15 00	6 50	Employ'r.
295	Nov. 5-07	Flood, Paul.	23	No	Forced from crane by No. 3										
296	Nov. 16-07	Logonovitch, Lon.	27	No	Crane man.	Ribs broken, body injured.	Se.	Se.	No	No	20	None.	35 00	6 50	Employ'r.
297	Nov. 23-07	Kaski, Jno.	18	No	Broken case on power press.	Injury to knee-cap, abscess.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	72	None.	25 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
298	Nov. 25-07	Mistick, Mike	22	No	Hit by crane chain.	Finger broken.	Se.	Se.	No	No	60	None.	35 00	8 00	Employ'r.
299	Nov. 28-07	Waschniswitski, Steve.	22	No	Slip of load from crane chain.	Scalp and shoulder injuries.	Se.	Se.	No	No	30	None.	3 50	3 50	Employ'r.
300	Nov. 28-07	Schomich, Rade.	24	Yes	Metal shears and material.	Three fingers mashed.	Se.	Se.	No	No	30	None.	100 00	50 00	Employ'r.
301	Dec. 5-07	Wood, Thomas.	24	Yes	Metal die on foot.	Right ankle, two breaks.	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	None.	30 00	8 00	Employ'r.
302	Dec. 6-07	Wood, Thomas.	31	No	Passing crane.	Broken rib.	Se.	Se.	No	No	10	None.	20 00	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
303	Dec. 11-07	Jacova, Roman.	44	No	Slip of bed plate on press.	Hand mangled, finger broke.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	30	None.	?	3 00	Employ'r.
304	Dec. 16-07	Rowich, Andy.	23	No	Fall of reamer from car.	Thigh bruised.	Se.	Se.	No	No	20	?	?		Employ'r.
304	Dec. 17-07	Masepohl, Chas.	32	No	Piece of flying steel.	Eye punctured sight destroyed.	Se.	Se.	No	No					
305	Dec. 27-07	Stoeg, Joe.	20	No	Hoist chain, steel bar.	Three fingers cut.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	?	19 00	Employ'r.
306	Dec. 30-07	Sorlico, John.	18	No	Moving loaded crane, etc	Abdominal bruises.	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	6	None.	?	9 00	Employ'r.
307	Jan. 2-08	Brech, John W.	54	Yes	Falling scaffold.	Foot broken and cut.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
308	Jan. 2-08	Matuskik, Joe.	22	No	Handling sheet of steel.	Finger cut off.	Se.	Se.	No	No	14	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.

309	Jan. 2-08	Lenosky, Frank	21	No	Rope and pulley hoist.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
310	Jan. 10-08	Stoykoff, Lumber.	30	Yes	Power press and steel plate.	One finger off, one lacerated.	Se.	Se.	21	None...	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
311	Feb. 14-08	Sliska, George	29	No	Handling steel plate and fell.	Ankle broken, etc.	Se.	Se.	No	None...	30 00	Employ'r.
325	Jan. 17-08	Buda, Steve	28	Yes	Lifting chain and ear bolster.	Ribs broken and injured internally.	Se.	Se.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
326	Jan. 21-08	Jenning, W. R.	23	No	Drop of steel bar by careless co-worker.	Toe fractured, etc.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
327	Jan. 14-08	Byrne, Lewis H.	26	Yes	Fall of corner plate.	Toe fractured.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
328	Jan. 22-08	Frattich, John	24	Yes	Shear machine and steel plate.	Thumb off.	Se.	Se.	No	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
329	Jan. 17-08	Nodjic, Andy	21	No	Pneumatic riveter.	One finger off, hand injured.	Sl.	Se.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
339	Jan. 22-08	Mike, George	18	No	Fall of steel plate at shear.	Side of face (temple) cut.	Sl.	Sl.	9	None...	?	Employ'r.
340	Jan. 20-08	Malatki, Wazra	25	No	Riveting.	Wrist sprained.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
368	Jan. 21-08	Malchota, Veenela	15	No	Fall of brake beam.	Finger injured.	Sl.	Sl.	15	None...	?	Employ'r.
369	Jan. 16-08	Jun, Louis	20	No	Punch press, steel plate.	Foot bruised and cut.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
462	Mar. 20-08	Waltsch, Jacob	23	No	Break of crane chain.	Arm lacerated.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
418	Feb. 26-08	Gaston, L. G.	24	Yes	Fall of draw bar.	Foot crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	18 00	Employ'r.
Hillsboro.												
40	Oct. 19-07	Small, Frank	21	No	Rip saw.	Finger cut off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	90	None...	Employ'r.
Hillsdale												
708	July 3-08	Jones, Edward (by-stander)	21	No	Explosion of portable boiler.	Arms and body scalded.	Se.	Se.	No	?	60	...
709	July 3-08	Widner, William (by-stander)	19	No	Explosion of portable boiler.	Severe scalds, arms broken.	F.	F.	...	...	...	...
Hobart.												
53	Oct. 22-07	Schmidt, Fred	53	Yes	Tip over of clay car.	Back cut, etc.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	33	Self.
Huntington.												
557	May 6-08	Burtis, William	?	Yes	Cutting press and die.	Thumb mashed.	Sl.	Sl.	?	30	50 00	Employ'r.
579	May 15-08	Jackson, Frank J.	52	Yes	Trim saw on N. woodworker.	Hand cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	No	10	Self.
Indianapolis.												
2	Oct. 1-07	Demrose, Chas	56	Yes	Jointer facing chair seats.	Two fingers amputated.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	42	Employ'r.
5	Oct. 3-07	Felske, Paul C	38	Yes	Rip saw.	Hand cut.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	?	Employ'r.
8	Oct. 5-07	McKay, A.	17	No	Corn mill rolls (hopper).	Four fingers torn off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	90	100 00	Employ'r.
14	Oct. 9-07	Love, Paul	22	No	Punch mill rolls.	Three fingers off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	21	None...	Employ'r.
15	Oct. 9-07	Oronor, Wm	18	No	Sanding machine feed rolls.	Hand crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	6	None...	Employ'r.
24	Oct. 14-07	Pierce, John	18	No	Falling starch rack.	Spine injured.	Sl.	Sl.	No	14	None...	Employ'r.
27	Oct. 16-07	Buckner, Harry	20	No	Hack saw and scrap.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6	None...	?
35	Oct. 18-07	Durren, Charles	15	No	Noon-hour sporting.	Nail in foot.	Se.	Se.	No	6	None...	Employ'r.
37	Oct. 18-07	Hobbs, James	60	Yes	Load of steel tipped over.	Finger lacerated.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	3 60	Employ'r.
39	Oct. 19-07	Cassidy, Wm.	53	Yes	Cut-off saw.	Thumb cut and mashed.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	No	15 90	Ins. Co.
41	Oct. 19-07	Wright, Herbert	?	No	Cog wheels, cleaning.	End of finger crushed.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	No	?	?

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person	Age	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled?	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance, Claims, Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
Indianapolis—Cont.															
44	Oct. 16-07	Brown, Dan.	18	No	Drift pin and block.	Arm cut.	Is	Is	Yes	No	30	\$39 60	?	\$12 00	Employ'r.
45	Oct. 19-07	Heath, James	54	No	Slip and fall.	Rib broken.	Is	Is	No	No	14	17 00	?	?	?
47	Oct. 21-07	James, Willie.	14	No	Lapper machine, cotton mill.	Hand bruised.	Is	Is	Yes	No	?	?	?	5 00	Employ'r.
48	Oct. 21-07	Motweller, John.	19	No	Fell into feed conveyor hole.	Suffocated.	F	Is	No	No	?	?	?	?	?
49	Oct. 21-07	Bear, Margaret.	16	No	Explosion of copper candy kettle.	Explosion of copper candy kettle.	Is	Is	No	No	6	?	?	5 00	Employ'r.
112	Oct. 28-07	Smith, Ed	28	No	Unloading machinery.	Burns.	Is	Is	No	Yes	9	?	?	?	?
114	Oct. 28-07	Cortigan, Andrew.	22	No	Wetting machine rolls and cloth.	Foot mashed.	Is	Is	No	No	9	?	?	?	?
116	Oct. 30-07	Anderson, N.	60	Yes	Truck wheel on foot.	Leg broken, ankle dislocated.	Se	Se	Yes	?	90	110 00	?	39 00	Employ'r.
126	Nov. 1-07	Thickston, Harry	23	Yes	Spurt of hot candy.	Toe mashed.	Is	Is	No	No	6	?	?	3 00	Ins. Co.
127	Nov. 11-07	Powers, Alvin P.	32	Yes	Repairing freight car.	Hand burned.	Is	Is	No	No	30	None.	?	7 00	Employ'r.
132	Nov. 6-07	Topmiller, Geo. H.	27	No	Shear machine, cutting bolt.	Severe injury to eye.	Se	Se	Yes	No	16	None.	None	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
138	Nov. 8-07	Nicholson, Walter	46	Yes	Lowering car with jack.	Thumb split.	Se	Se	No	No	30	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
142	Nov. 5-07	Acton, Lilly.	25	No	Punch press.	Jaw bone broken.	Se	Se	Yes	No	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
169	Oct. 18-07	Devlin, Carrie.	19	No	Assembling machine.	Thumb mashed.	Se	Se	Yes	No	21	16 50	?	9 00	Employ'r.
202	Dec. 7-07	Tinsley, Wm.	53	Yes	Engine flywheel, wiping.	Arm fractured and cut.	Se	Se	Yes	No	56	88 00	?	?	Employ'r.
203	Dec. 7-07	Mayer, Arthur	23	Yes	Hot candy.	Second degree burn.	Se	Se	No	No	14	None.	?	?	?
208	Dec. 11-07	Krestoff, Pantan	16	No	Pushed by co-worker and fell.	Head injury.	Is	Is	No	No	14	None.	?	2 00	Employ'r.
213	Dec. 13-07	Schmudloff, Abram	?	No	Sprocket chain and pulley.	Two fingers injured.	Is	Is	Yes	No	?	None.	?	2 00	Employ'r.
214	Dec. 14-07	Trinkle, A.	31	Yes	Truck on foot.	Foot injured.	Is	Is	No	No	14	None.	?	3 00	Employ'r.
234	Dec. 23-07	Hulskamp, Colly	46	Yes	Ladder, shaft, belt and pulley.	Shoulder dislocated, chest injury.	Se	Se	Yes	No	*	None.	?	?	Ins. Co.
235	Dec. 18-07	Pressinger, Harry E.	25	No	Jointer, unguarded.	Arm lacerated.	Se	Se	Yes	No	24	None.	?	14 00	Employ'r.
240	Dec. 24-07	Koning, Wm.	45	Yes	Grasped electric wire.	Hands and arm burned.	Se	Se	Yes	No	30	None.	?	14 00	Employ'r.
242	Dec. 28-07	Lockski, Tobias	27	Yes	Rip saw, guarded, carelessness.	One finger amputated.	Se	Se	Yes	Yes	30	50 00	?	?	Employ'r.
249	Dec. 27-07	Vestal, W. B., Jr.	20	Yes	Chip of flying steel.	Sight of one eye destroyed.	Se	Se	No	?	30	None.	\$20 00	?	Ins. Co.
260	Dec. 20-07	Jessup, Elmer	?	Yes	Coal elevator gearing.	Two fingers crushed off.	Se	Se	Yes	?	?	None.	26 65	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
261	Dec. 20-07	Van Gader, John	28	Yes	Acetylene gas explosion.	Face and body burns.	F	Se	No	?	?	14 00	?	102 00	Employ'r.
268	Jan. 9-08	Johns, Christ.	19	No	Acetylene gas explosion.	Face and hands burned.	Is	Is	Yes	?	7	?	?	15 00	Employ'r.
272	Jan. 10-08	Allmenroth, John.	34	Yes	Meat stuffing machine.	Hand mashed.	Se	Se	No	?	16	?	?	?	?
					Traveling cut-off saw.	Three fingers cut.	Se	Se	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?

*No report.

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EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
Indianapolis—Cont.															
578	May —-08	Roberts, Harry.....	30	Yes	Belt and pulley, arm between belts.....	Arm broken.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	30	\$40 00	?	\$10 00	Ins. Co.
581	May 15-08	Laughtry, James C.....	36	Yes	Sliding door.....	Three fingers mashed.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	9	1 50	?	?	Self.
582	May 16-08	Francis, Ora.....	35	Yes	Shaper, frizzer.....	Flesh wound in hand.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	7	None...	\$7 50	?	Employ'r.
588	May 25-08	Kittle, Frank.....	45	Yes	Auto tire core, fall of.....	Knee cap broken.....	Se.	Se.	No	Yes	78	None...	?	?	Ins. Co.
593	May 15-08	Peck, C.....	50	?	Loaded truck.....	Four toes mashed.....	Se.	Se.	No	Yes	6	None...	?	3 00	Employ'r.
604	May 15-08	Cox, Owen J.....	45	No	Counter shaft and belt.....	Femur bone, two breaks.....	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	?	None...	?	?	Employ'r.
607	May 25-08	Freeman, F. M.....	45	No	Break of rope, fall of tire.....	Finger broken.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	No	12	None...	?	?	Ins. Co.
608	May 26-08	Clark, Bertha.....	55	No	Electric fan.....	Finger cut.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	Yes	6	None...	?	?	Ins. Co.
613	May 27-08	Pruitt, Ralph.....	22	No	Gears on printing press, wiping.....	One finger amputated.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	?	35 00	?	20 00	Employ'r.
624	June 4-08	Miller, Emma.....	45	No	Falling ladder.....	Scalp injury.....	Sl.	Se.	No	?	6	None...	?	?	Employ'r.
626	June 4-08	Rafferty, Frank.....	28	Yes	Loose bits from "rounder".....	Two fingers cut.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	24	50 00	?	?	Employ'r.
629	June 8-08	Paul, J.....	45	?	Falling stack of boxes.....	Back and legs bruised.....	Sl.	Se.	No	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
636	July 1-08	Kritch, John.....	28	No	Dies in punch press.....	Two fingers mashed.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	24	?	?	?	Employ'r.
657	June 29-08	Sellers, John.....	38	?	Fell into open cistern.....	Leg fractured.....	Sl.	Se.	No	?	3	84 00	?	32 00	Employ'r.
675	June 6-08	Huffman, Otto.....	?	Yes	Acetylene explosion.....	Neck and hands burned.....	Se.	Se.	?	?	36	72 00	?	40 00	Employ'r.
676	June 6-08	Van Garder, John.....	?	Yes	Acetylene explosion.....	Hands and face burned.....	Se.	Se.	?	?	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
677	June 6-08	Hutchinson, Wm.....	?	?	Acetylene explosion.....	Hands, arms and neck burned.....	Se.	Se.	?	?	66	121 00	?	86 00	Employ'r.
678	July 7-08	Coniff, J. W.....	19	No	Folding machine.....	Arm pinched.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	No	?	None...	?	?	Employ'r.
687	July 14-08	Conover, Chas.....	27	No	Emery disc, separating.....	Eye and face cut.....	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	24	None...	?	?	Employ'r.
691	July 21-08	Thurman, Wm.....	46	No	Oiling machinery.....	Scalp wound, arm bruised.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	No	12	21 00	?	?	Employ'r.
692	June 27-08	Evans, Owen.....	40	Yes	Rolling barrel.....	Toe mashed.....	Sl.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
698	June 12-08	Hughey, May.....	38	No	Foot in floor and elevator car.....	Fingers lacerated.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	Yes	24	24 00	?	?	Self.
635	June 9-08	Albersmeier, Frank.....	33	Yes	Spindle carving machine.....	Arm and leg fractured.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?
646	June 20-08	Weber, Jacob.....	33	Yes	Engine governor, ball casting.....	Arm and leg fractured.....	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?
647	May 29-08	Peters, John.....	49	Yes	Fall of large stone.....	Legs crushed, one amputated.....	Se.	Se.	No	?	112	None...	Not settled	Not settled	?
667	June 29-08	Winkler, Fred.....	37	Yes	Elevator and truck.....	Legs cut.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	?	None...	?	?	?
668	July 7-08	Messler, A. P.....	47	Yes	Shaper.....	Thumb cut off.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	?	5	None...	?	?	Employ'r.
693	July 20-08	Harter, E. J.....	37	No	Sheet of metal.....	Hand cut.....	Sl.	Se.	No	?	?	None...	?	?	?
703	July 22-08	Weghorst, Wm.....	19	No	Nail in eye.....	Eye injured.....	Sl.	Se.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

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EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled?	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
Jeffersonville—Cont.														
194	Dec. 3-07	Brooker, Wm	41	Yes	Pneumatic hammer.	Arm fractured.	Se.	Yes	?	14	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
224	Dec. 14-07	Lethico, Arch.	35	Yes	Billet of iron.	Finger mashed.	Se.	No	?	20	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
256	Dec. 31-07	Shelton, Chas.	50	Yes	Co-worker, hammer, accident.	Finger broken.	Se.	No	?	8	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
314	Jan. 1-08	Evans, Everett	23	Yes	Steam hammer.	Thumb mashed.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?
322	Jan. 22-08	Linderman, Chester	17	No	Punch press.	Finger cut off.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
323	Jan. 23-08	Foulder, W. H.	34	Yes	Chip of steel.	Eye injured.	Se.	No	?	6	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
344	Jan. 30-08	Walters, Wm	41	Yes	Scaffold broke and fell.	Knee and hip bruised.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
345	Jan. 30-08	Deutch, Fred	28	Yes	Electric reamer.	Arm sprained.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
348	Mar. 31-08	Yester, Wm	42	Yes	Cast iron die.	Leg bruised.	Se.	No	?	14	None.	None.	?	Employ'r.
653	June 29-08	Mutch, John	48	Yes	Fall of truck.	Leg bruised.	Se.	No	?	3	\$9 00	?	?	Employ'r.
841	Sept. 15-08	Hawarth, H. C.	46	Yes	Chip of steel.	Foot cut.	Se.	No	?	18	None.	\$82 66	?	Self.
Jonesboro.														
614	May 21-08	Freeman, Nettie	26	?	On way factory to lunch.	Ankle sprained.	Se.	No	No	80	3 50	?	?	?
615	May 28-08	Repsler, Eugene	26	?	Insulating machine cutter.	Finger mashed.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?
Kendallville.														
830	Sept. 9-08	Frazer, Harry	43	Yes	Rip saw.	Falls of finger and thumb off.	Se.	Yes	?	18	?	8 00	?	Self.
855	Sept. 8-08	Nelson, H.	50	Yes	Iron table, rip saw.	Thumb cut off at nail.	Se.	Yes	No	29	None.	29 00	\$3 00	Employ'r.
Kenneth.														
711	July 20-08	Torie, Louis	30	No	Rock drill.	Wrist sprained.	Se.	Yes	No	6	5 10		?	Ins. Co.
776	Aug. 7-08	Damas, Sporgas.	32	No	Freight car bumpers.	Two toes amputated.	Se.	No	?	40			?	Ins. Co.
777	Aug. 15-08	Bairs, Wm	25	No	Coupling tippie cars.	Foot, toe fractured.	Se.	No	?	28	18 08		?	Ins. Co.
778	Aug. 18-08	Coleman, Jim	35	No	Rock drill and steel.	Thumb lacerated.	Se.	Yes	?	8	None.	5 52		Ins. Co.
779	Aug. 26-08	Luigi, Riandro	40	Yes	Fall of heavy stone.	Foot bruised.	Se.	No	?	21	None.	14 24		Ins. Co.
780	Aug. 27-08	Risco, Vincenzo	32	No	Sharp edge of stone.	Right thumb cut.	Se.	No	No	4	None.	3 12		Ins. Co.
781	Sept. 1-08	Orlando, Louie	32	Yes	Tippie car and hopper.	Finger lacerated.	Se.	No	No	5	None.	3 36		Ins. Co.
815	Sept. 7-08	Staunck, Risto	38	No	Between two tippie cars.	Both legs injured.	Se.	No	No	4	None.	3 15		Ins. Co.

824	Sept. 11-08	Callillo, Nick.....	28	No	Tipple and track.....	Sl.	No	No	6	None.....	5 68	Ins. Co.
825	Sept. 12-08	Silani, Milanko.....	33	No	Cut of tippie cars.....	Sl.	No	No	6	None.....	1 76	Ins. Co.
840	Sept. 12-08	Streets, Louis.....	27	No	Stone drill, steel and stone.....	Sl.	No	No	6	None.....	6 70	Ins. Co.
851	Sept. 21-08	Turner, Jno.....	45	No	Moving engine and cars, slip-pet and reel.....	Se	No	No	60	None.....	?	?
Kokomo.												
25	Oct. 15-07	Stitchler, Oliver.....	30	Yes	Glove and scrap shear.....	Sl.	Yes	?	14	None.....	5 00	Employ'r.
33	Oct. 17-07	Kenner, Jacob.....	45	Yes	Wire fence machine.....	Se.	Yes	?	75	?	?	?
331	Oct. 22-07	Cae, West.....	30	Yes	Overhead line shaft.....	Se.	Yes	?	?	None.....	475 00	Ins. Co.
172	Nov. 21-07	Silvey, Bert.....	15	No	Bursting boiler flue.....	F.	No	No	?	None.....	All	Employ'r.
196	Dec. 9-07	Mullen, Frank.....	18	No	Nail machine and flywheel.....	Se.	Yes	?	30	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
237	Dec. 20-07	Millis, Charles.....	27	Yes	Curling wire from mill.....	Se.	Yes	?	14	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
431	Mar. 5-08	Benn, Jerry.....	54	?	Puley and belting.....	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
441	Mar. 4-08	Yardacbe, John.....	40	No	Loading billets.....	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?
447	Mar. 17-08	Muman, Harry.....	18	No	Trucking wire.....	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?
453	Mar. 12-08	Nicklosa, Antonia.....	36	?	Between polishing tables.....	F.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
517	April 14-08	Leeka, Chas.....	40	?	Piece of steel plate.....	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
601	May 16-08	Kemp, Chas.....	18	No	Steel billet on foot.....	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
609	May 19-08	Armstrong, Chas.....	38	No	Car truck wheel.....	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
665	July 2-08	Harris, Richard.....	32	Yes	Run of wire.....	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
681	July 6-08	Smallwood, Wm.....	36	Yes	Drum fell on foot.....	Se.	?	No	?	?	?	?
682	July 8-08	Carson, George.....	35	Yes	Fell to floor.....	Sl.	?	No	?	?	?	?
782	Aug. 14-08	Sherin, Arthur.....	30	Yes	Drawing wire.....	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
814	Sept. 1-08	Miller, Bert.....	19	Yes	Piece of scrap iron.....	Se.	Yes	42	42	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
816	June 23-08	Suton, Fred.....	14	No	Circular saw.....	Sl.	No	No	14	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
831	Sept. 16-08	Beaty, Chas.....	33	No	Drawing wire.....	Sl.	No	No	6	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
832	Sept. 8-08	Ford, Dan.....	49	Yes	Fell against wire.....	Se.	No	No	?	?	?	Employ'r.
848	Sept. 19-08	Brown, A.....	18	No	Cut of wire bundle tie.....	Se.	No	No	7	None.....	3 00	K. N. & B. Co.
863	Sept. 25-08	Woodward, Stephen.....	17	No	Hand cut on nail in post.....	Sl.	No	No	?	?	?	?
Lafayette.												
50	Oct. 21-07	Weniger, August.....	16	No	Trimming wire basket.....	Sl.	Yes	?	7	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
230	Dec. 30-07	Schreiner, Fred.....	19	No	Power press.....	Sl.	Yes	?	21	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
412	Feb. 19-08	Gavin, Max.....	24	Yes	Flue cutting machine.....	Se.	Yes	?	14	None.....	8 50	Ins. Co.
423	Feb. 29-08	Brewer, Wm.....	25	No	Buffing machine.....	Se.	Yes	?	14	None.....	27 00	Employ'r.
434	Mar. 9-08	Slotnic, David.....	22	Yes	Band saw.....	Sl.	Yes	No	21	None.....	?	Employ'r.
662	July 30-08	Dissler, Wm.....	38	Yes	Combination saw.....	Se.	Yes	?	66	150 00	50 00	Employ'r.
739	July	Moser, M.....	46	Yes	Rip saw (guard off).....	Se.	Yes	No	28	12 00	25 00	Self.
LaGrange.												
316	Jan. 16-08	Hoover, Linton.....	18	No	Attempted to stop machine by hand.....	Sl.	Yes	?	14	?	?	Ins. Co.

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		La Porte.												
273	Jan. 6-08	Luebker, Geo.	20	No	Cut-off saw.	Fingernail torn off.	Sl.	Yes	?	10	?	?	\$38 00	Employ'r.
504	April 13-08	Zabel, Fred.	?	Yes	Unloading shafting.	Leg fractured.	Se.	No	No	105	\$155 22	?	17 25	Employ'r.
714	July 22-08	Hood, Charles Sr.	59	Yes	Jointer.	One finger cut.	Se.	Yes	?	15	6 30	None.	3 25	Employ'r.
783	Aug. 14-08	Speer, N. Wm.	22	Yes	Huller.	Finger lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	None.	None.	5 00	Employ'r.
784	Aug. 3-08	Mills, Elmer.	17	No	Power shears.	Hand cut.	Se.	No	?	11	None.	None.	1 50	Employ'r.
785	Aug. 17-08	Khulick, Thos.	26	No	Wrench slipped.	Finger crushed.	Sl.	No	?	8	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
823	Sept. 10-08	Behrardt, Frank.	41	Yes	Wagon top, fall of.	Hip, back and arm injured.	Se.	No	?	30	?	?	3 00	Employ'r.
833	Sept. 11-08	Schultz, Frank.	20	?	Moulding machine.	Foot lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	?	9	None.	\$10 00	Ins. Co.	Ins. Co.
846	Sept. 16-08	Meister, Anton.	41	Yes	Molten babbit metal.	Eye burned.	Se.	No	?	24	None.	None.	14 00	Employ'r.
		Liberty.												
569	April 29-08	Case, Lewis.	?	Yes	Sticker machine-repairing.	Two fingers and thumb cut.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	21	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
		Linton.												
744	Aug. 3-08	McKim, Thos.	25	Yes	Co-worker dropped steel rail.	Foot bruised.	Sl.	No	?	6	None.	None.	?	Employ'r.
786	Aug. 31-08	Payne, E. G.	30	?	Hot water from engine.	Scald on shoulder.	Sl.	No	?	14	None.	None.	?	Employ'r.
		Logansport.												
129	Nov. 8-07	Isaacs, George.	30	No	Jointer (guarded).	Two fingers on right, 1 on left cut.	Se.	Yes	Yes	30	None.	None.	?	Ins. Co.
644	June 1-08	Walsh, Patrick.	63	Yes	Large wrench slipped.	One finger broken, hand cut.	Sl.	No	?	20	None.	?	?	Self.
		Loogootee.												
566	May 2-08	Hoffman, Edward.	18	No	Sanding machine.	Finger lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	No	2	None.	None.	?	Self.
729	July 6-08	Spaulding, George.	37	No	Fell from pile of lumber.	Ankles sprained and dislocated.	Se.	No	No	20	5 00	?	?	Self.
		Madison.												
7	Oct. 14-07	Bloom, Thomas.	21	No	Gears on loom, careless.	One finger off at 2nd joint.	Se.	Yes	?	21	27 00	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.

38	Oct. 19-07	English, Florence.	18	No	Body mangel.	Hand and fingers burned.	Sl.	Yes	?	10	3 00	None.	2 00	Ins. Co.
120	Oct. 1-07	Halzer, Jacob.	53	Yes	Jointer, knot.	One finger off.	Se.	Yes	No	6	None.	None.	8 00	Ins. Co.
173	Nov.	Busk, Joe.	20	No	Cut-off saw.	One finger off.	Se.	Yes	No	30	45 00	None.	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
201	Dec. 5-07	Burrell, Arthur.	29	Yes	Steam dryer and calendar.	Hand and fingers burned.	Sl.	Yes	No	14	?	?	?	?
445	Mar. 9-08	Cooney, Henry.	20	No	Wool picking machine.	Hand crushed.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	21	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
850	Sept. 2-08	Cooper, Louis.	45	Yes	Line shaft.	Left arm off, right broken.	Se.	Yes	?	60	None.	None.	177 00	Employ'r.
Marion.														
32	Oct. 17-07	Pennell, F. H.	?	Yes	Turn over of radial drill.	Ends of two fingers off.	Se.	No	?	30	None.	?	15 00	Employ'r.
43	Oct.	Sankovitch, John.	24	No	20" corundum wheel bursting.	Skull fractured, jaw and cheek broken.	Se.	Yes	?	90	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
393	Feb. 22-08	Viet, Eihel.	19	No	Drop press and die.	Three fingers crushed.	Se.	Yes	?	54	38 40	?	6 00	Employ'r.
529	April 24-08	Skinner, S. G.	25	No	File and casting.	Eyeball pierced.	Se.	Yes	?	2	?	?	1 00	Employ'r.
787	Aug. 21-08	Kindle, Earl.	17	No	Heel slugging machine.	Finger bruised.	Sl.	No	No	12	2 50	?	5 00	Ins. Co.
788	Aug. 17-08	Holman, Harry.	?	?	Fall of casting.	Finger broken.	Sl.	No	?	30	?	?	5 50	Employ'r.
789	Aug. 15-08	Ward, L. S.	15	No	Roll on splitting knife.	Finger bruised and mashed.	Sl.	?	?	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
857	Sept. 23-08	Terhune, Besure.	18	No	Sole leveling machine and die.	Thumb crushed.	Sl.	Yes	?	21	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
Martinsville.														
158	Nov. 15-07	Moore, Albert.	22	Yes	Rip saw.	Two fingers cut.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	4	?	?	2 00	Employ'r.
380	Feb. 11-08	Krivor, Elmer.	18	No	Rip saw.	Left hand cut.	Sl.	Yes	?	3	?	?	1 00	Employ'r.
507	April 17-08	Moore, Albert.	27	Yes	Dropped pail on hand.	Finger crushed.	Sl.	No	?	6	?	?	2 00	Employ'r.
Metamora.														
221	Oct. 15-07	Joliff, Oliver.	55	Yes	Put hand under saw table.	Finger cut off.	Se.	Yes	?	30	?	?	?	?
Michigan City.														
9	Oct. 5-07	Michaels, Peter.	26	Yes	Between two freight cars.	Pelvis and Abdomen crushed.	F.	No	?	?	2,000 00	?	Med. Ex.	Family.
104	Nov.	Peterson, Harry.	50	Yes	Channel bar from truck.	Leg broken.	Se.	No	No	42	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
238	Jan. 6-08	Miller, Charles.	28	No	Sanding machine rolls.	Hand crushed and torn.	Se.	Yes	?	35	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
347	Jan. 30-08	Lamb, Charles.	50	Yes	Fell from freight car.	Thigh broken.	Se.	No	No	60	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
496	April 7-08	Wood, Mike.	24	?	Sanding drum.	Chin lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?
597	May 19-08	Olenich, Gottlieb.	40	Yes	Stricker machine.	Three fingers cut off.	Se.	Yes	Yes	22	None.	15 70	?	Employ'r.
790	Aug. 6-08	Ditz, Wm.	42	Yes	Shaper.	Three fingers cut.	Sl.	Yes	No	6	?	?	35 00	Ins. Co.
Milltown.														
254	Jan. 1-08	Elliott, Ernest.	16	No	Hand under car wheel.	Four fingers mashed.	Se.	No	?	21	None.	?	?	?
576	May 13-08	Haycox, J. B.	40	Yes	Fall of rock on foot.	Toes mashed.	Sl.	No	?	10	None.	?	?	?
600	June 11-08	McCullum, Harry.	21	No	Pole fell on hand.	Finger broken.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
661	July 3-08	Miller, Roy.	17	No	Car wheel.	Leg and toe bruised.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
694	July 11-08	Lamb, James.	23	No	Fell on track front of car.	Back bruised.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
736	July 28-08	Cresch, John.	25	?	Falling rock.	Knee mashed.	Se.	No	?	14	None.	20 00	?	?
791	Aug. 28-08	Byrley, Wm.	21	No	Oiling belt.	Arm broken.	Se.	Yes	?	60	?	?	?	?
792	Aug. 12-08	Lamb, James.	23	No	Fell under car.	Leg badly bruised.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled?	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		Mishawaka.													
34	Oct. 17-07	Scroff, Brooks.....	18	No	Turning lathe and flat file.....	Bowels penetrated.....	F.....	.....	Yes	?	.....	.....	\$390 00	\$269 00	Mother & Employ'r.
171	Nov. 22-07	Roedts, H.....	38	Yes	Fall.....	Injury to knee cap.....	Se.....	Sl.....	No	.....	9	None.....	None.....	10 00	Employ'r.
186	Nov. 30-07	Heskey, Peter.....	31	?	Pipe cutting machine.....	End of finger cut off.....	Sl.....	.....	Yes	.....	20	None.....	None.....	5 00	Employ'r.
209	Dec. 11-07	Munich, Geo.....	19	No	Falling pulley, hoist.....	Arm broken.....	Se.....	.....	No	?	56	.....	.....	15 00	Employ'r.
247	Dec. 30-07	Berner, Sam.....	49	Yes	Ladder slipped.....	Leg broken.....	Se.....	Se.....	No	No	120	?	62 40	40 00	Employ'r.
248	Dec. 23-07	Amstutz, David.....	23	Yes	Log car on foot.....	Ankle bruised.....	Sl.....	Sl.....	No	?	21	?	?	?	?
270	Jan. 7-08	Rhner, W. J.....	35	?	Hot water receptacle.....	Foot and leg scalded.....	Se.....	.....	No	?	30	None.....	.....	?	?
276	Jan. 16-08	Vail, Ed.....	30	Yes	Grasped moving belt.....	Face cut, two ribs broken.....	Se.....	Se.....	Yes	?	60	\$18 65	.....	10 00	Employ'r.
336	Jan. 27-08	Grismer, Chas.....	25	No	Rubber washing rolls.....	One finger off, two lacerated.....	Se.....	.....	Yes	?	14	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
391	Feb. 2-08	Ernsberger, Harry.....	23	No	Gear wheels on derrick.....	Three fingers injured.....	Sl.....	Se.....	Yes	?	14	?	.....	13 50	Self.
446	Mar. 16-08	Dunn, Henry.....	16	No	Dado saw.....	Two fingers lacerated, one off.....	Se.....	Se.....	Yes	?	30	.....	10 00	25 00	Ins. Co.
452	Mar. 8-08	Dergeman, Peter.....	25	No	Hand planer, jointer.....	Four fingers off.....	Se.....	Se.....	Yes	?	20	None.....	.....	1 00	Ins. Co.
618	June 18-08	Priem, Robt.....	32	Yes	Horizontal boring machine.....	One finger mashed.....	Se.....	Se.....	Yes	?	35	None.....	None.....	10 00	Employ'r.
793	Aug. 31-08	Schindler, Joe.....	45	Yes	Chip of steel.....	Eye injured.....	Se.....	.....	Yes	?	40	45 00	.....	25 00	Employ'r.
794	Aug. 17-08	Tripple, Henry.....	35	Yes	Boring pulleys.....	Arm broken.....	Se.....	.....	Yes	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	Employ'r.
		Mitchell.													
330	Jan. 23-08	Duncan, V. S.....	48	Yes	Fell from rock ledge.....	Leg fractured, nose and knee cut.....	Se.....	Se.....	No	No	60	131 00	?	80 00	Employ'r.
331	Jan. 18-08	Walton, Chas.....	34	Yes	Rock from blast.....	Skull crushed.....	F.....	.....	No	No	60	?	.....	Burial Ex.	Wife.
392	Feb. 4-08	Raeburn, Chas.....	64	Yes	Cave in of rock bank.....	Leg broken.....	Se.....	.....	No	No	.....	.....	?	1st aid.	Employ'r.
891	Sept. 26-08	Robbins, Banks.....	29	Yes	Cement conveyor worm.....	Leg crushed and body cuts.....	F.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	.....	?	93 50	Employ'r.
		Montezuma.													
371	Feb. 1-08	Keeters, Wm. S.....	32	?	Blasting shale, short fuse.....	Body bruises, back injured.....	Sl.....	Se.....	No	.....	36	.....	.....	20 00	Self.
		Montpelier.													
796	Aug. 17-08	Achseurider, Eli.....	35	Yes	Chip of flying steel.....	Arm cut.....	Sl.....	.....	.....	.....	?	Full time	?	?	Self.

Mooreville.		Yes		Se.		No		14		12 00		Self.	
354	Jan. 30-08	Yes	Slip of ladder, fell five feet.	Se.	No	No	14	12 00	5 00	Employ'r.	5 00	Employ'r.	
541	April 25-08	No	Nail in crating.	Sl.	No	No	10	20 00					
Mount Vernon.		Yes		Se.		No		36		60 00		Ins. Co.	
549	April 20-08	No	Fell into cistern.	Se.	No	?	36	60 00	75 00	Ins. Co.	75 00	Ins. Co.	
795	Aug. 18-08	Yes	U wood worker	Se.	Yes	?	28			Self.		Self.	
Muncie.		Yes		Se.		No		31		20 00		Employ'r.	
18	Oct. 10-07	No	Hot metal.	Se.	No	No	31	None	17 00	Employ'r.	17 00	Employ'r.	
51	Oct. 21-08	No	Circular hub saw	Sl.	Yes	No	6	None	?	?	?	?	
110	Oct. 19-07	No	Fell off wagon.	Sl.	No	No	5	None	5 50	Ins. Co.	5 50	Ins. Co.	
206	Dec. 6-07	No	Automatic nut tapper.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	20	None	4 00	Employ'r.	4 00	Employ'r.	
219	Dec. 2-07	Yes	Hoisting girder plate.	Sl.	No	No	42	38 00	?	?	?	?	
251	Jan. 1-08	Yes	Chip of steel.	Sl.	Sl.	?	7	18 00	Med. Ex.	Med. Ex.	Med. Ex.	Lodge.	
265	Dec. 30-07	Yes	Bursting of boiler flue.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6	None	?	?	?	?	
343	Jan. 31-08	Yes	Lathie cluck and file.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	14	None	?	?	?	?	
353	Jan. 31-08	Yes	Sand belt.	Sl.	No	?	14	None	2 50	Employ'r.	2 50	Employ'r.	
361	Jan. 11-08	No	Drop of pulley off end of shaft.	Sl.	No	No	20	None	?	?	?	?	
385	Feb. 1-08	?	Fell on car track.	Sl.	No	No	10	None	?	?	?	?	
470	Mar. 20-08	Yes	Fell from scaffold.	Se.	No	No	40	?	?	Ins. Co.	?	Ins. Co.	
472	Mar. 24-08	No	Slitter rolls.	Sl.	Sl.	?	36	40 00	18 00	Employ'r.	18 00	Employ'r.	
589	May 14-08	No	Fall of beam.	Sl.	Se.	Se.	36	None	None	Employ'r.	3 00	Employ'r.	
621	May 28-08	Yes	Rip saw.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	40	2 00	2 00	Employ'r.	2 00	Employ'r.	
629	June 2-08	Yes	Slipped and fell.	Se.	No	No	3	1 00	1 00	Employ'r.	1 00	Employ'r.	
630	June 11-08	No	Bolt pointing machine.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
636	June 2-08	Yes	Fell on edge of barrel.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
699	July 13-08	Yes	Bending form and strap.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
700	July 13-08	No	Collision with truck.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
741	July 31-08	Yes	Lifting lath.	Sl.	No	No	6	?	?	Employ'r.	?	Employ'r.	
797	Sept. 1-08	No	Reducing press.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
798	Sept. 1-08	?	Lathe tool.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
798	Aug. 21-08	?	Trimming metal caps.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
739	Aug. 27-08	?	Taking glass from machine.	Sl.	No	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	
818	Sept. 5-08	Yes	Gears of drill press.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.	?	Employ'r.	
865	Sept. 26-08	Yes	Milling machine.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	10	?	?	Employ'r.	?	Employ'r.	
890	Sept. 30-08	Yes	Pulley and worm shaft.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	3 00	Employ'r.	3 00	Employ'r.	
Nappanee.		Yes		Se.		No		e		?		?	
468	Mar. 10-08	Yes	Feed roll surface planer.	Se.	No	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Emmons, J. E.		Yes		Se.		No		e		?		?	
55	Mar. 10-08	Yes	Feed roll surface planer.	Se.	No	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid
New Albany.														
10	Oct. 7-07	Feathergill, C.	20	No	Power clipper, premature trip.	Four fingers cut off.	Se.	Yes	?	42	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
17	Oct. 9-07	Morris, Harry.	?	?	Trucking, fell to floor.	Fracture of hip bone.	Se.	No	?	21	None.	?	Med. Ex.	Family.
165	Nov. 18-07	Robertson, Wm.	25	No	Burning of factory.	Suffocated in smoke.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	?	\$15 00	Ins. Co.
210	Dec. 10-07	Schulte, Franke.	36	Yes	Rip saw, guarded.	Thumb off first joint.	Se.	Yes	Yes	21	None.	\$43 00	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
212	Dec. 16-07	Blake, C. E.	35	Yes	Jointer, removed guard.	Three fingers off.	Se.	Yes	No	42	None.	?	10 00	?
238	Dec. 23-07	Weisbach, Philip.	40	Yes	Fall of elevator (broken cable).	Leg fractured, knee sprained.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	\$5 per wk.	?	?
239	Dec. 23-07	Ruthledge, Clarence.	25	No	Fall of elevator (broken cable).	Leg fractured, back sprained.	Se.	No	?	?	None.	?	?	?
257	Jan. 4-08	McCafferty, Charles.	47	Yes	Heading saw.	Thumb off first joint.	Se.	Yes	?	50	None.	\$125 00	25 00	Ins. Co. & Employ'r.
394	Jan. 10-08	Lawrence, Lewis.	?	Yes	Sanding machine.	Palm and back of hand torn.	Se.	Yes	No	14	None.	?	?	Self.
395	Feb. 13-08	Neff, Grover.	28	Yes	Railroad tie fell from wagon.	Skull fractured and toe broken.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
612	May 13-08	Kaiser, Henry.	56	Yes	Basket and package factory.	Splinter in hand, blood poisoned.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
631	June 8-08	Strohman, Fred.	36	No	Bread moulding machine.	Three fingers crushed.	Sl.	No	?	72	None.	?	2 50	Employ'r.
654	June 27-08	Fagan, Edward.	18	No	Jointer.	Thumb and finger amputated.	Sl.	Yes	?	3	\$4 00	?	?	?
800	Aug. 5-08	Peers, Wm.	24	No	Slatting machine.	Thumb and fingers cut.	Se.	Yes	Yes	36	None.	None.	20 00	Employ'r.
							Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	5 00	Ins. Co.
New Castle.														
311	Jan. 17-08	Laucks, Geo.	31	Yes	Chipping babbitt metal.	Eye injured.	Sl.	No	?	6	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
332	Dec. 26-07	Weisker, Howard.	28	?	Sanding machine.	Finger mashed.	Sl.	Yes	?	12	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
390	Feb. 17-08	Elmore, Harry.	24		Four spindle drill press.	Scalp and face bruised and cut.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	111 00	Employ'r.
473	Mar. 24-08	Martindale, Chas.	21	Yes	Chip of steel.	Finger injured.	Se.	Yes	No	30	29 25	?	?	?
480	Mar. 26-08	Baldwin, J. R.	37	No	Hot steel.	Foot cut and bruised.	Sl.	No	No	3	?	?	?	?
482	Mar. 31-08	Mullen, Joel.	60	Yes	Rip saw.	End of thumb cut off.	Sl.	No	No	5	?	?	?	?
513	April 14-08	Hoffman, Jake.	20	Yes	Milling machine.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?
519	April 4-08	Balling, W. A.	26	No	Struck by sharp instrument.	Cut in abdomen.	Sl.	Yes	?	1	?	?	?	?
523	April 21-08	Pardoe, Thos.	44	No	Drill press.	Three fingers cut.	Sl.	Yes	?	4	?	?	?	?
524	Mar. 17-08	Martindale, Chas.	22	Yes	Buffing wheel.	Hand injured.	Sl.	Yes	?	4	?	?	?	?
533	April 20-08	Main, Leonard.	18	No	Loading disc scrapers.	Wrist fractured.	Sl.	No	?	8	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
596	May 12-08	Veatch, J. E.	29	No	Loading scrapers.	Knee injured.	Sl.	No	?	18	None.	?	?	?

659	July 1-08	Blackburn, T. J.	No	Drop of gig.	Three fingers cut.	Sl.	No	18	None.	?	?	?	Employ'r.
688	July 1-08	Lively, Harry.	No	Shears	One finger off first joint.	Se.	Yes	15	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
722	July 22-08	Hutton, Thomas.	?	Steel power shears.	Finger mashed.	Sl.	No	5	None.	?	?	?	?
723	July 22-08	Lindley, W. W.	?	Sharp steel on floor.	Foot cut.	Sl.	No	6	None.	?	?	?	?
734	July 27-08	Beck, A.	?	No	Foot bruised.	Sl.	No	6	None.	?	?	?	?
801	Aug. 15-08	Wallace, R.	46	Use fell on foot.	Foot bruised.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
802	Aug. 15-08	Cummings, Chas.	24	Fall of steel bar.	Finger cut and crushed.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
872	Sept. 26-08	Lindley, W. W.	18	Trimming knives.	Head injured.	Se.	No	14	None.	?	?	?	Employ'r.
873	Sept. 23-08	Wagner, Ed.	46	Moving dies.	Head cut.	Se.	No	14	None.	?	?	?	Employ'r.
892	Sept. 25-08	Fadley, W.	41	Unloading steel bars.	Fore-finger broken.	Sl.	No	14	None.	?	?	?	?
		Noblesville.		Stumbled and fell.									
29	Oct. 17-07	Wasson, Charles.	50	Loading car.	Finger mashed, amputated.	Sl.	No	40	?	?	?	?	?
111	Oct. 28-07	Casterler, Geo.	22	Leading car, paper rolls.	Arm fractured.	Sl.	No	?	?	\$2 00	?	?	Employ'r.
130	Nov. 5-07	Cottingham, Fletcher.	18	Jointer.	Three fingers amputated.	Se.	Yes	30	None.	?	?	?	?
357	Feb. 9-08	Lane, W. W.	35	Fell off ladder.	Ankle sprained.	Sl.	No	72	None.	?	?	?	Ins. Co.
		North Manchester.											
117	Oct. 18-07	Casc, John.	30	Shaper, ungarded.	Two fingers of left hand cut.	Sl.	Yes	6	None.	Med. Ex.	?	?	Employ'r.
		Orleans.											
803	Aug. 12-08	Field, Ed.	24	Grooving saw.	Hand cut.	Sl.	Yes	12	?	?	?	?	?
		Peru.											
152	Nov. 4-07	Geberin, Harmon.	19	Colts printing press, feeding.	Finger fractured.	Sl.	Yes	42	None.	None.	5 00	?	Employ'r.
143	Nov. 5-07	Staller, David.	41	Rip saw.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Yes	21	?	?	Med. Ex.	?	Ins. Co.
259	Jan. 8-08	Bowman, Ed.	25	No	Thumb cut.	Sl.	Yes	14	None.	\$ 10 00	?	?	Employ'r.
572	May 8-08	Johnson, F. E.	40	No	Hand lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	36	70 00	45 00	?	?	Employ'r.
580	May 16-08	Moore, Wm.	28	Shaft, pulley and stick.	One finger off, one cut.	Se.	Yes	30	None.	25 00	5 00	?	Ins. Co.
804	Sept. 1-08	Blackburn, J. T.	35	Rip saw.	Thumb lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	12	None.	?	?	?	Employ'r.
		Petersburg.											
439	Feb. 25-08	Hill, John.	30	Grooving saw.	Two fingers off at 1st joint.	Se.	Yes	...	This man was not employed.	?	?	?	Father.
440	Mar. 11-08	Troyer, Omer.	14	Fell on piece of glass.	Wrist cut.	Sl.	No	12	...	...	...	...	...
		Pierceton.											
42	Oct. 19-07	Dampner, Efoe.	19	Cabbage slicing machine.	Arm cut.	Sl.	Yes	2	...	...	2 00	?	Employ'r.
		Portland.											
821	Aug. 14-08	Winbers, John.	68	Actual cause unknown.	Body pierced near heart.	F.	...	...	...	...	?	?	?

EXHIBIT C--Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
Princeton															
217	Dec. 3-07	Rothrock, N. S.	41	Yes	Power grain shovel in car.	Leg broken, rupture, etc.	Se.	Se.	No	No	56	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
313	Jan. 18-08	Cooper, Maurice.	18	No	Loaded truck.	Foot cut and bruised.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	14	?	?	Med. Ex.	Self.
398	Feb. 10-08	Donahue, John.	16	No	Saw (carelessness)	Finger cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	30	?	?	\$10 00	Employ'r.
399	Feb. 10-08	Hart, John.	50	Yes	Off bearer, trucks colliding.	Finger broken.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	120	\$15 00	?	28 00	?
402	Feb. 19-08	Walker, Mike.	35	Yes	Plank fell on foot.	Foot and toes bruised.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	14	?	?	8 00	Employ'r.
471	Mar. 24-08	Cooper, Maurice.	19	No	Rip saw.	Finger and thumb cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	24	10 00	?	?	Self.
487	Mar. 30-08	Gromney, S. D.	56	Yes	Sticker machine.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	Cobb & Co.
562	May 2-08	Smith, Joe.	24	Yes	Band saw.	Leg cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	?	?	?	5 00	Employ'r.
585	May 20-08	Clemence, Wm.	19	No	Dough rollers.	Hand amputated.	F.	F.	Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
Richmond.															
113	Oct. 25-07	Baymaster, Elmer.	19	No	Punch press.	One finger off, 1st joint.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	30	18 00	?	9 50	Employ'r.
155	Nov. 15-07	Marlow, Neil.	67	No	Stuck of timber fell.	Two fingers amputated.	Se.	Se.	No	No	10	None.	None.	Med. Ex.	?
193	Nov. 30-07	Miller, Kate.	20	No	Smoothing iron, table and floor.	Toe broken.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	6	None.	None.	75 00	Employ'r.
366	Jan. 30-08	Fisher, Charley.	39	Yes	Chip of steel from hammer.	Sight of eye destroyed.	Se.	Se.	No	No	?	None.	None.	Self.	Self.
367	Feb. 3-08	Hamilton, John.	37	Yes	Molten iron and water.	Hand burned, etc.	Sl.	Sl.	No	No	6	None.	None.	60 00	Employ'r.
565	April 27-08	Miller, Chas.	34	Yes	Rip saw.	Thumb and finger off.	Se.	Se.	Yes	No	32	100 00	None.	?	?
573	May 11-08	Lamb, Raymond.	16	No	Mitre machine.	Thumb injured.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	?
658	June 30-08	Brokamp, Joe.	22	?	Heavy gear wheel fell.	Ends of fingers off.	Se.	Se.	No	No	40	None.	None.	?	?
688	July 15-08	Jones, James M.	54	Yes	Piece lumber fell.	Finger mashed.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	12	None.	?	?	?
805	Aug. 19-08	Alexander, Jno.	40	Yes	Traction gear wheel.	Finger mashed.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	18	None.	?	?	?
806	Aug. 21-08	Howell, Chas.	15	No	Mitre machine.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	18	None.	?	?	?
852	Sept. 19-08	Nieman, Richard.	24	Yes	Molten metal and ladle.	Foot burned.	Sl.	Se.	No	?	80	?	?	?	?
Rockport.															
149	Nov. 9-07	Lausherry, D. W.	45	Yes	Fell from ladder, etc.	Two bones in foot fractured.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	30	?	?	?	?
641	June 18-08	Fachof, Charles.	32	Yes	Slipped and fell on belt.	Injured shoulder.	Sl.	Sl.	?	?	7	None.	?	5 00	Ins. Co.

136	Oct. 22-07	Greely, Enos.....	37	Yes	Jointer (removed guard).....	Right hand cut off through palm.....	Se.....	Yes	No	75	100 00	200 00	80 00	Ins. Co.
506	April 16-08	Sanders. Jacobs, Albert.....	18	No	Hook, rope and sheave on derrick.....	Four fingers, right hand, off, 3 off on left.....	Se.....	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
866	Sept. 11-08	Sellersburg. Stockdell, Colby C.....	65	Yes	Cut of rock cars.....	Leg crushed.....	F.....	No				1,000 00	?	Ins. Co.
867	Sept. 24-08	Huckelberry, George.....	5	No	Stone railroad engine, crossing creek on railroad bridge.....	Shoulder dislocated by fall.....	Sl.....	No		12			?	L. C. Co.
868	Sept. 24-08	Huckelberry, Launa.....	7	No	Stone railroad engine, crossing creek on railroad bridge.....	Leg broken, jaw and side cut.....	Se.....	No		30			?	L. C. Co.
869	Sept. 24-08	Huckelberry, Mrs. Jas.....		Yes	Stone railroad engine, crossing bridge.....	Foot crushed, one toe off.....	Se.....	No		30			?	L. C. Co.
623	June 3-08	Seymour. Green, Alfred.....	15	No	Belt and pulley on floor.....	Right leg broken.....	Se.....	No	?	64	25 00		45 00	Employ'r.
625	June 4-08	Miller, Shields.....	52	Yes	Wool washer, starting.....	End of finger mashed off.....	Se.....	Yes	?	24	None		5 00	Employ'r.
170	Nov. 21-07	Shelbyville. Sparks, Clancey.....	21	No	Shaper (unguarded).....	Three fingers cut.....	Sl.....	Yes	No				Med. Ex.....	Employ'r.
248	Jan. 30-08	LaForce, James.....	35	Yes	Equalizing saw.....	One finger cut.....	Sl.....	Yes	No	6			Med. Ex.....	Employ'r.
400	Feb. 17-08	Brown, Clinton.....	48	Yes	Rip saw.....	End of finger cut off.....	Sl.....	Yes	?	10			3 00	Ins. Co.
401	Feb. 14-08	Messmore, Wm.....	36	Yes	Belt sander.....	Knee cut on belt.....	Sl.....	Yes		2			?	?
426	Mar. 3-08	Goodrich, Wm.....	60	Yes	Fall of lumber stack.....	Back sprained.....	Sl.....	No		4				
429	Mar. 6-08	Zener, Lifett.....	38	?	Erecting tenoning machine.....	Two fingers off hand, 2 at first joint.....	Se.....	Yes		48			4 00	?
469	Mar. 19-08	Sparks, Clancey.....	24	Yes	Shaper.....	Finger off, 1st joint.....	Se.....	Yes	No	?			?	?
590	May 28-08	Pherigo, Wm.....	37	Yes	Unbelting pulley with hook.....	Hand lacerated.....	Sl.....	Yes	No	3			3 00	Ins. Co.
705	July 21-08	Bright, Albert.....	29	Yes	Jointer.....	One finger off at 2nd joint.....	Se.....	Yes	Yes	21		?	?	?
807	Aug. 31-08	Lyons, Fred.....	15	No	Scraper.....	End of finger crushed off.....	Sl.....	Yes	?	18		?	?	?
808	Aug. 20-08	Klund, Henry.....	18	No	Vertical groover.....	Finger off, 1st joint.....	Sl.....	Yes	?	12		None	14 00	Employ'r.
842	Aug. 15-08	Moore, Edward.....	19	No	Band saw.....	Finger off, 2nd joint.....	Se.....	Yes	?	15		None	10 00	Employ'r.
402	Feb. 6-08	Shirlev. Melton, James.....	28	No	Pouring molten metal.....	Foot and ankle burned.....	Sl.....	No		21		None	?	?
530	April 23-08	Peijas, Peter.....	26	No	Ladle with hot iron.....	Foot burned.....	Sl.....			30		None	?	?
558	April 30-08	Euther, Fyfe.....	28	Yes	Molten metal in shoe.....	Foot burned.....	Sl.....			3	*	None	?	?
643	June 15-08	Kokinski, Frank.....	23	No	Fall of radiator.....	Finger mashed.....	Sl.....	No						.....

*Regular wages.

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number.	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
		South Bend.													
54	Oct. 23-07	Rolf, Chas.	19	No	Jointer.....	Part of finger off.	Se.	.....	Yes	No	6	None.....	None.....	\$10 00	Employ'r.
118	Oct. 30-07	Meyer, Ora.	32	?	Hot iron bars, reclined on.....	Hands and other burns.....	Se.	.....	No	.....	?	.....	.....	?	?
133	Nov. 8-07	Lukonis, S.	26	Yes	Fall of casting.....	Foot bruised, 1 toe amputated.	Se.	.....	No	.....	14	.....	.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
178	Oct. 3-07	Eckrick, Joseph.	69	No	Foot between floor and elevator car.....	Four toes amputated.....	Se.	.....	No	.....	60	None.....	\$35 00	45 00	Employ'r.
228	Nov. 30-07	Kraveske, Bacueru.	50	Yes	Fell off loaded wagon.....	Wrist broken.....	Se.	.....	No	.....	50	\$25 00	?	10 00	Employ'r.
271	Jan. 13-08	Cornican, A. M.	56	Yes	Swing cut-off saw.....	Eye injured.....	Se.	.....	Yes	Yes	14	?	.....	5 00	Employ'r.
277	Jan. 9-08	Hagedorn, Clarence.	14	No	Slipped, thrust arm in hot water.....	Arm scalded.....	Sl.	.....	No	?	14	.....	?	17 50	Employ'r.
404	Jan. 31-08	Rothboller, John.	16	No	Sanding wheel.....	Two fingers cut.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	.....	10	.....	.....	2 00	Ins. Co.
405	Feb. 10-08	Kolczynski, Abo.	16	No	Boring machine, dowel broke.	Finger wound.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	?	5	.....	.....	2 00	Ins. Co.
443	Mar. 9-08	Widzeman, Harrison.	16	No	Gear wheels.....	Arm bruised.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	?	6	.....	.....	3 00	?
448	Feb. 24-08	Battorf, Daniel.	19	No	Splinter in finger, sawing.....	Finger amputated.....	Se.	.....	Yes	?	60	.....	.....	4 00	Employ'r.
449	Mar. 13-08	Layman, Wm.	26	Yes	Wire through finger.....	Finger injured.....	Sl.	.....	No	?	6	.....	.....	5 00	Employ'r.
450	Feb. 28-08	Smith, J.	19	No	Boring machine.....	Finger lacerated.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	?	6	.....	.....	3 00	Employ'r.
451	Feb. 25-08	Batajovak, Frank.	?	No	Cut-off saw.....	Hand cut.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	?	34	50 00	100 00	15 00	Ins. Co.
548	May 1-08	Blake, James.	21	No	Jointer.....	Two fingers cut, two off.....	Se.	.....	Yes	?	20	None.....	.....	5 00	Ins. Co.
571	May 7-08	Sipe, M. L.	24	No	Plank from broken planer.....	Head cut.....	Sl.	.....	No	?	30	None.....	.....	?	Self
616	May 30-08	Emerick, Joseph.	?	Yes	Clay elevator.....	Hand lacerated.....	Sl.	Se.	Yes	No	91	None.....	66 00	?	Employ'r.
619	June 2-08	Salomon, John.	20	No	Punch press, premature trip.....	One finger amputated.....	Se.	.....	Yes	?	15	?	?	?	Employ'r.
834	Sept. —08	Wells, Sylvester.	17	No	Gear wheels.....	Finger crushed.....	Sl.	.....	Yes	?	24	.....	.....	?	?
135	Oct. 25-07	Deardoff, Fred. L.	16	No	Fell in hot water vat.....	Severe body scalds.....	F.	.....	No	No	.....	.....	1,000 00	25 00	Ins. Co.
		Stroh.													
685	July 11-08	Pickelo, Tony.	35	No	Coupling cars.....	Hand crushed, finger amputated.....	Se.	.....	.....	.....	18	?	?	?	?
884	Sept. 30-08	Fackey, Chas.	30	Yes	Rebound of drift pin.....	Gash over eye.....	Sl.	.....	.....	.....	4	?	?	?	Employ'r.
886	Sept. 28-08	Frank, Jim.	45	Yes	Fall of iron bar.....	Three toes mashed, etc.....	Sl.	.....	.....	.....	6	?	?	?	Employ'r.

225	Dec. 16-07	Munteau, Mike.	18	No	Wrench slipped.	Three fingers injured.	Sl.	?	?	6	None.	1 50	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
467	Mar. 23-08	Benton, J. F.	28	Yes	Coal conveyor.	Foot lacerated.	Sl.	Yes	?	13	None.	17 67	?	Ins. Co.
491	Apr. 5-08	Grissner, Vern.	21	Yes	Barb on iron rod.	Two fingers lacerated.	Se.	Yes	?	52	None.	45 15	Med. Ex.	Ins. Co.
520	April 20-08	Jackson, G. W.	21	Yes	Hoisting rope and pulley.	Two fingers burned.	Sl.	No	?	7 1/2	None.	7 43	?	Ins. Co.
551	May 2-08	Miller, Dayton.	26	No	Electric switch.	Face and arm burned.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	Ins. Co.
689	July 11-08	Blackford, Frank.	35	No	Between conveyor and floor.	Back injured.	Sl.	?	?	11	None.	52 50	?	Ins. Co.
Tell City.														
518	April 16-08	Turner, Fred.	?	?	Ax.	Foot cut.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	?	?
552	April 30-08	Fleming, Elijah.	29	Yes	Heading jointer.	Ends of two fingers off.	Sl.	Yes	No	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Self.
553	May 1-08	Sabblhaus, Frank.	19	No	Rusty nail in floor.	Foot pierced.	Sl.	No	No	6	15 00	?	Med. Ex.	Self.
554	May 6-08	Hartz, Frank.	51	Yes	Cleaning blower pipe.	Ends of fingers cut.	Sl.	Yes	?	14	None.	?	?	?
633	June —08	Kellems, Karl.	21	No	Wood shaper.	Thumb cut.	Sl.	Yes	?	30	None.	?	43 00	Self and Ins. Co.
706	July 7-08	Lautner, Wm.	26	Yes	Fall of heavy box.	Toe broken.	Sl.	Yes	?	10	18 00	?	?	Self.
809	Aug. 22-08	Lincoln, A.	58	Yes	Rip saw.	Finger cut.	Sl.	Yes	?	18	15 00	?	?	Employ'r.
810	Oct. 3-08	Kress, John.	44	?	Bending machine.	Face bruised.	Sl.	?	?	7	15 00	?	10 00	Employ'r.
Terre Haute.														
20	Oct. 13-07	Daily, James.	40	No	Fall of sills from car.	Crushing injury to body.	F.	No	?	?	None.	None.	102 00	Employ'r.
21	Oct. 13-07	Bastiste, J.	22	No	Unloading car.	One finger crushed.	Sl.	No	?	2	None.	2 00	2 00	Employ'r.
22	Oct. 14-07	McBee, Mary.	17	No	Laundry mangel.	Hand crushed.	Sl.	Yes	?	3	?	?	1st aid	Employ'r.
141	Nov. 4-07	Sweezy, Dan.	18	No	Bulldozer and die.	Two fingers crushed.	Se.	Yes	?	14	?	?	1st aid	Employ'r.
147	Nov. 11-07	Ray, Henry.	?	?	Block from saw to face.	Nose broken, head cut.	Se.	Yes	?	15	None.	24 00	1st aid	Ins. Co.
150	Nov. 15-07	Lavinsky, John.	24	No	Handling channel bars.	Finger broken.	Sl.	No	?	6	None.	None.	1st aid	Ins. Co.
174	Nov. 25-07	Pierce, John.	43	Yes	Hanging car doors.	Finger broken.	Sl.	No	?	14	None.	None.	1st aid	Ins. Co.
177	Nov. 26-07	Watch, Wm.	26	Yes	Sleeve caught in drill.	Arm fractured.	Sl.	Yes	?	?	?	?	1st aid	Ins. Co.
197	Dec. 2-07	Jones, A. W.	38	Yes	Sprocket wheel and chain.	Ends of fingers crushed.	Sl.	Yes	?	18	Regul'r.	?	1st aid	Ins. Co.
205	Nov. 11-07	Akerns, Ramsey.	16	No	Bread moulding gear wheel.	Two fingers off.	Sl.	Yes	?	60	None.	?	?	Ins. Co.
220	Dec. 12-07	Muldavus, D.	30	No	Fall of angle bars.	Leg mashed.	Sl.	No	?	6	None.	None.	12 00	Employ'r.
253	Dec. 26-07	Lane, Henry.	35	No	Hit by sack of mill feed.	Neck and shoulder injured.	Se.	No	?	18	16 00	?	?	Employ'r.
312	Jan. 17-08	Downs, W. T.	45	No	Bulldozer and dies.	One finger mashed, one amputated.	Se.	Yes	?	21	?	?	1st aid	Ins. Co.
333	Jan. 25-08	Evans, Allen T.	36	Yes	Corless engine, grab claw.	Hand crushed, amputated.	Se.	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	Employ'r.
356	Jan. 22-08	Nichols, Wm.	34	Yes	Loading car, careless switchmen.	Foot injured.	Sl.	No	?	4	?	?	?	Ry Co.
357	Jan 22-08	Branimer, C. H.	28	Yes	Loading car, careless switchmen.	Knee and side injured.	Sl.	No	?	4	?	?	?	Ry. Co.
406	Feb. 10-08	Tuttle, Monroe T.	62	Yes	Buzz planer.	Thumb broken.	Sl.	Yes	Yes	30	?	?	?	?
466	Mar. 20-08	Gabor, K.	18	No	Power shear gears.	Arm amputated.	Se.	Yes	?	?	433 00	?	153 00	Employ'r.
525	April 16-08	Kyle, Wm.	45	Yes	Hot iron.	Foot burned.	Sl.	No	?	24	None.	?	?	?
526	April 10-08	Parson, J. E.	38	Yes	Piece of casting.	Eye injured.	Sl.	No	?	2	Regular.	?	?	Self
577	May 14-08	Underwood, Cecil.	17	No	Hot iron from molds.	Foot burned.	Sl.	No	?	?	None.	?	?	?
617	May 30-08	Travis, Grace.	30	No	Laundry mangel.	Hand and finger burned.	Sl.	Yes	?	21	None.	?	?	?
645	June 16-08	Lutler, Wm.	32	Yes	Thrown off mule.	Arm sprained.	Sl.	No	?	6	?	?	?	Self
655	June 24-08	Bailey, Jesse.	29	Yes	Crowbar.	Toes injured.	Sl.	No	?	6	1/2 pay.	?	?	?
670	July 7-08	Johnson, Ralph (not an employee).	16	No	Fell into empty grain bin.	Neck broken.	F.	No	?	?	?	?	?	Parents.

EXHIBIT C—Continued.

Office Number	Date of Injury.	Name of Injured Person.	Age.	Head of Family.	Cause of Injury.	Nature of Injury.	Extent of Injury per Report.	Supplemental Report.	On Machinery.	Was Cause Guarded?	Time in Days Disabled.	Wages Paid During Disability.	Received from Claims, Insurance or Other Sources.	Burial and Medical Expenses.	By Whom Paid.
499	April 8-08	Tipton.	59	Yes	Caught in 4" belt.	Feet and arm torn off.	F.				10	\$15 00	\$970 00	?	Ins. Co.
532	April 19-08	McNaught, Chas. Covert, Chas. (engineer)	46	Yes	Boiler explosion.	Legs bruised, etc., etc.	Sl.							\$13 00	Employ'r.
191	Nov. 26-07	Troy.	64	Yes	Equalizing saw.	Fore finger off.	Se.				30	?	?	?	?
241	Dec. 18-07	Seals, Noah	16	No	Rip saw.	Thumb and finger cut.	Sl.				30	60 00	?	50 00	Employ'r.
460	Mar. 13-08	Linne, A. C. Mittelsuehrer, John.	36		Gas explosion.	Face and body burns.	Se.								
216	Nov. 21-07	Vincennes.	30	No	Line shaft, while oiling.	Dislocated shoulder.	Se.		Yes	?	44	30 00	40 00	10 00	Ins. Co.
500	April 9-08	Booker, John	17	No	Centrifugal extractor.	Shoulder dislocated.	Se.	Sl.	Yes	No	10	None.	?	15 00	Ins. Co.
832	Sept. 8-08	Bombarg, Daniel Riley, Jane.	17	No	Sleeve ironing machine.	Finger mashed.	Sl.		Yes	No	18	None.	9 00	11 00	Ins. Co.
115	Oct. 29-07	Wabash.	33	No	Feeding sheet to calender rolls.	Two fingers mashed.	Sl.		Yes	?	21	None.	?	?	Employ'r.
134	Nov. 1-07	Laughlin, Fred.	28	No	Wiping disc wheel of engine.	One finger cut off.	Se.		Yes	?	1			2 00	Employ'r.
157	Nov. 13-07	Spencer, James.	50	Yes	Escaping steam from boiler.	Scalp and spine injured by fall.	Se.		No	?	48	?	?	15 00	Ins. Co.
215	Dec. 13-07	Seymour, Fred.	26	No	Calender rolls.	Three fingers crushed.	Sl.		Yes	No	21	?	?	5 00	Ins. Co.
206	Jan. 10-08	Henderson, Chas.	38	Yes	Jumped and fell from platform.	Leg broken.	Se.		No		40	?		15 00	Ins. Co.
274	Jan. 7-08	Haas, Ben.	37	Yes	Fell against machinery.	Rib fractured.	Sl.		No	No	30	?	10 00	5 00	Ins. Co.
364	Nov. 31-07	Baumann, John C.	52	Yes	Fall of iron weight.	Foot injured.	Sl.		No		21	?	?	3 00	Employ'r.
407	Feb. 21-08	Baily, Taylor	60	Yes	Submerged, stack, cooked straw.		Sl.		No		48		48 00	?	Ins. Co.
408	Feb. 12-08	Owen, A. R.	45	Yes	Rip saw.	Fracture fibula.	Sl.	Se.	No	?	?		7 00		Ins. Co.
415	Feb. 18-08	Rumpley, Henry	48	No	Foot in stock carrier.	Thumb cut.	Sl.		Yes	?	10	?	?	?	?
459	Mar. 25-08	Bray, Irvin	21	Yes	Truck.	Ankle sprained.	Sl.		Yes		6		6 00	2 00	Ins. Co.
600	May 18-08	Trindle, Sam.	37	Yes	Fall of sulphite.	Sprained foot.	Sl.		No		?	None.	None.	5 00	Employ'r.
856	Sept. 23-08	Wesner, Ben.	18	No	Slipped fingers in gear.	Back and legs bruised.	Sl.		No		12	None.	None.	5 00	Ins. Co.
895	Sept. 28-08	Misner, Ora.	45	Yes	Calender rolls, feeding.	Three fingers cut.	Sl.		Yes	?	6	?	?	?	Employ'r.
						Hand cut.	Sl.		Yes						Employ'r.

Washington.		No	Sanding machine rolls.....	Palm of hand badly lacerated.....	Se.	Se.	Yes	?	30	None.....	None.....	10 00 Med. Ex.	Employ'r Employ'r.
19	Frank, Harry	16	No		Se.	Se.	Yes	?	30	None.....	None.....	10 00 Med. Ex.	Employ'r Employ'r.
168	Fride, Willis	30	Yes	Fall of scaffold	Sl.	Sl.	No	40	?	None.....	None.....	15 00 Med. Ex.	Self
280	Belcher, Frank	38	?	Wiping engine in motion	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	54	None.....	None.....	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
315	Cavanaugh, Jas. M	41	Yes	Empty wheel and bolt.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	6	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
409	Fotts, A. J.	46	Yes	Loading a skid.	Sl.	Sl.	No	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
414	Duffy, John	42	Yes	Fell off freight car.	Sl.	Sl.	No	17	6	None.....	None.....	20 00 Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
651	Johnson, Andrew	23	Yes	Collision with boiler stud.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6	?	None.....	None.....	?	?
666	Catt, T. R.	25	Yes	Wheel on foot.	Sl.	Sl.	No	24	?	None.....	None.....	?	Employ'r.
731	Mills, Earl	21	No	Fall of car sill.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
733	Belcher, Frank	58	Yes	Engine cross head.	Sl.	Sl.	No	10	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Self
811	Albin, Z. T.	20	No	Chock and cross tie.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	4	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
812	McBride, Austin	32	Yes	Casting on foot.	Sl.	Sl.	No	3	?	?	?	?	?
858	Ball, Harry	19	No	Working on coal car.	Sl.	Sl.	No	6	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
Whiting.													
183	Mieloc, Andrew	22	Yes	Patching tar tank	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	300 00	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
184	Banazak, S.	33	Yes	Fall of wall.	Se.	Se.	No	?	?	?	?	Med. Ex.	Employ'r.
185	Kulex, P.	26	No	Unloading sheet iron.	Se.	Se.	No	21	21	?	?	51 00	Employ'r.
200	Robinski, M.	28	No	Cutting off bolt heads.	Sl.	Sl.	Yes	?	21	23 10	?	70 00	Employ'r.
Winchester.													
888	Pastures, Chas	33	Yes	Hit by board, nail.	Se.	Se.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Worthington.													
140	Martin, Joe	17	No	Stave saw	Sl.	Sl.	?	10	?	?	?	?	?
550	Loffland, Walter	26	Yes	Slab on foot.	Sl.	Sl.	?	8	?	?	?	12 00	?
563	Mast, Marlon	27	Yes	Moving car	Sl.	Sl.	?	6	?	None.....	?	?	?

Total number of accidents: 64 Fatal, 366 Serious, 442 Slight.

EXHIBIT D.

Selections from the Orders Issued

BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

For Safeguards and Betterments.

Showing the lines along which the Department is working under the several laws committed to it for enforcement.

These orders are revised, corrected and mailed by the Chief Inspector on blanks prepared for that purpose from the office, 91 State Capitol, where all communications with reference to same should be addressed.

EXHIBIT D.

June 2.—Provide a railing around small pit and drive wheel of bolt heading machine in blacksmith shop; cover or countersink the set screws in chucks of nut tapping machine, in machine shop.

May 6.—Have the work benches in front of exit to fire escape removed, and keep exit way clear at all times; also have the corner window, where work benches were removed, made into a door to swing outward.

June 13.—Provide handrails for stairs; provide guard along fly wheel of engine; provide shields or guard around pulleys and belts of extractors; have your boiler inspected at once and every six months thereafter, keeping certificate of such inspection on file in your office and mailing copy of same to this department.

May 30.—Provide knotted ropes and chains in bedrooms Nos. 7, 8, 12 and 13 on third floor and corresponding rooms below on second floor; have all exterior doors made to open outward; provide handrails for all stairs where not provided.

May 30.—Provide fire alarm gongs in all hallways, to be used in case of fire; place notices in each sleeping room above the ground floor explaining the means and ways of escape in case of fire; provide red lights at head and foot of each flight of stairs and at intersection of all hallways.

July 15.—Repair walls and ceiling of bakeshop and have same white-washed at once; paint all wood-work; provide legs and casters for dough trough; scrape and scrub floors and keep same clean; provide cuspidors; post laws and expectorating notices in each workroom.

June 17.—Provide guard or shield for rolls of all dough brakes that are not provided; provide loose pulleys with shifter on south end of shaft, connecting with buffing and emery wheels; provide guard rails along transmission ropes and pulleys; cover or shield inmeshing gears on six barrel mixer; repair male toilet room adjacent to women's toilet, and allow none but females to use both closets on the second floor.

May 22.—Erect fire escape on the south side at the southwest corner of the two-story building at roof, running down onto roof of one-story building, with a drop ladder at the west end of the one-story building to ground; making firmer the main stairway leading down from the fifth to the fourth floor, also from the fourth to the third, also the bannisters around the heads of these stairs; cement the balance of first floor in basement where not cemented; recover steam pipes in basement with asbestos where fallen off; repair roof over bedrooms at west end of building where leaking; provide knotted ropes and chains in all sleeping rooms above the ground floor; provide notices in each bedroom explaining the ways and means of escape in case of fire; provide red lights at the head and foot of

all stairways and at intersection of hallways, where not provided; prohibit any minor under the age of eighteen from operating an elevator; this must be insisted upon or prosecution will follow.

June 6.—Erect fire escape at the two windows on the north side of the south wing at fourth floor, taking in two windows at third floor, one window at second and one window at first, with counter balance stairs to ground; cut windows down leading to fire escape, and making the doors to swing outward onto balcony; provide handrails for north sides of stairs and cover or countersink all projecting set screws on line shaft; have boiler inspected every six months as required by law.

June 19.—Provide hood for swing cut-off saw; cover or countersink all protruding set screws, and cover or shield all low shafting; secure affidavits from all boys that are almost sixteen, and keep same on file in the office and post laws.

July 1.—Cover or countersink the few set screws that are uncovered; cover and shield couplings that are close to journals; provide running boards with handrails over and along line shafts where possible to do so; cover or shield inmeshing gears.

June 10.—Erect an outside iron stairway at the first window from the north end of building on the west side, at second floor, with stairs running down to ground and resting on cement foundation; repair plaster on ceiling of center room of third floor where it has fallen off; repair roof of school where leaking, also the plaster on the north room should be attended to, as it looks like it might fall off at different places.

April 10.—Safeguard the low line shaft in the machine shop in basement of high school building. This may be done by housing or incasing the shaft between pulleys and pulleys and bearing as per accompanying illustration, or by sleeving the shaft with loose metallic (galvanized iron) sleeve between pulleys and shaft bearings (an exposed shaft near floor is dangerous).

June 25.—Erect fire escape at the first window from the south end of building on the west side, at second floor, with a 36-inch stairway running down to ground and resting on a cement foundation. No. 2. Erect fire escape at the first window from the east end of building on the north side, on second floor, with a 36-inch stairway running down to ground and resting on a cement foundation. No. 3. Erect fire escape at the first window from the west end of building on the north side with a 36-inch stairs running down to ground resting on cement foundation; provide handrails for stairways where not provided.

June 2.—Cover or countersink all protruding set screws; cover or shield all low shafting and pulleys (as suggested); provide full complement of gauge cocks on No. 3 boiler.

Please forward the last date of boiler inspection in to this office when found.

June 4.—Erect fire escape on your building as follows: With landing under first window from the south at east end of building (third floor).

running down with landing under second window from the south, same end of building with a 16-inch drop ladder to ground, also one ladder to extend from third story landing to roof, landings to be 42 inches wide, stairs to be 21 inches wide; provide a grate cover over basement window pit where drop ladder extends.

March 21.—Remove superintendent's office from hall on first floor; see that oil is removed from closet under stairway at once; hang door between northeast room and northwest room, same to swing outward; also the door leading from the northwest room into hall; wire stove pipe in third grade room on third floor at this building; place shield around stove in this room. On account of the large number of small children on second and third floors it will be necessary for you to have constructed at once a fire escape on this building, same to be placed near the northeast corner of southeast room, using similar escape as on north end of building; posts must be provided to stairway railing on third floor; these must be farther out on floor so as to shield the first step; provide handrails on both sides of stairway; all doors must swing outward.

April 25.—Have your boiler inspected at once and send copy of report to this office; shield or cover screw conveyors in basement; shield in-meshing gears at end of reels on second floor; house in large belts running through second floor; cover or countersink all projecting set screws in set collars on line and counter shafts.

April 27.—Provide a 54-inch stairway to main room on second floor at southeast corner; make door between hallway in living rooms and show room; provide handrails for stairways; provide asbestos curtain for stage, and water pipes and hose on each side of stage; place exit signs over exits; make exit door under stage as wide as stairway.

May 15.—Have the walls and ceiling of your bakery painted or lime washed; also have woodwork painted; keep your bakery in general in more sanitary condition; provide window screens for windows and cuspidors for bakery as required by law.

July 27.—Cover or countersink protruding set screws in collars on line shaft in power house at machine shop; cover or shield mitre gears on scabbling machinery; cover or countersink protruding set screws in collars on friction gear shaft in same department; house in end of low line shaft in No. 4 power house; cover or shield with guard rail cog gears on each of the powers in each of the power houses; comply with state law in regard to closets for employees.

November 22.—Provide a safety gate on your elevator, one on the first and second floors; also cover or countersink all projecting set screws on your line shaft.

June 24.—On account of the dangerous condition of the walls and foundation of the Breneman school, this building is condemned for further school purposes until new walls and foundations are provided and placed in safe condition.

November 26.—To provide cuspidors for your bakeshop; keep floors in cleaner condition.

July 8.—Provide check chain for swing saw and guard for rip saw; shield end of fly wheel in engine room of oölitic mill; guard emery wheels; cover or shield cog gears on powers in each of the twenty-five power houses; cover or countersink all protruding set screws in collars on line and counter shafts; have boilers inspected at once and every six months thereafter, keeping copy of boiler inspection in your office and mailing copy to this department; post permit for short noon stop.

June 4.—This building is condemned as unsafe and must be abandoned for school purposes. The walls are badly cracked in numerous places on each side of the building, in addition to this the foundation is giving way, and mortar has fallen out between the brick near the ground on all sides to such an extent that the brick are loose and can be pulled out with the fingers. The weight of the roof on the walls in the condition they are is liable to cause them to collapse. This building is in such a shape that it could not well be repaired.

July 30.—Erect fire escape on the south side of hotel, third floor, taking in window in room No. 18, with a 42-inch balcony and a 21-inch stairs running east, taking in the east window in room No. 2 (second floor) with a 42-inch balcony and a drop ladder to ground; placing red lights at head and foot of all stairs and at intersection of hallways; provide fire gongs on each floor; provide knotted ropes and chains in all sleeping rooms above the ground floor, except No. 2 and No. 18. Post in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room a notice giving the location of the fire escape and how to use knotted ropes and chains.

November 12.—Provide shields around the five horizontal punch machines; also a shield around open gear underneath large No. 4 sixty-inch shear machine in steel mill for protection to man working under this shear; provide pipe railings on rear half of large drive wheels of three engines in power house; post state laws; report all accidents to this department.

November 19.—Require affidavits when you hire young persons between the ages of 14 and 16 years to work; provide a person of proper age to operate elevator, also reduce working hours to ten hours a day and not more than sixty hours in any one week, instead of sixty-six hours, as you now have it.

July 30.—Erect fire escape on the third floor as follows: Taking in window in hallway east side of building with a 42-inch balcony and a 21-inch stairs running north, taking in window in hallway, second floor, with a 42-inch balcony and drop ladder to the ground; placing red lights at head and foot of all stairs and at intersection of all hallways; provide fire gongs on each floor; provide knotted ropes and chains in all sleeping rooms above the ground floor; posting in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room above the ground floor notices giving the ways and means of escape in case of fire.

July 16.—Provide good and suitable washing places for employes.

July 13.—Have your steam boilers inspected internally at once and regularly every six months thereafter as required by law; keep one copy of inspection on file in your office and mail duplicate to this department; provide guard for rip saw; provide rubber mats for front and rear of switch board; shield inmeshing gears on lathe; cover or countersink projecting set screws in collars on line shafting in tool room.

November 27.—Cover or countersink all projecting set screws on line and counter shafts; provide guards around belt on engine; repair gauge cocks on your boiler.

March 20.—House in low shafting and pulleys in cabinet shop; provide guards for the two jointers; shield inmeshing gears on two small drill presses, shield counter balance wheel and cog gears on small shears in blacksmith shop, and cog gears on large shears in shear shed, also cog gears on second large shears in east blacksmith shop; shield inmeshing gears on four gauge drill presses; shield cog gears on all axle lathes in lathe department; post permit for short noon stop.

June 4.—Erect fire escape on the northwest corner of your hotel, third floor, taking in door in hall with a 42-inch balcony and a 36-inch stairs running east, taking in balcony (now erected), and a drop ladder to the ground (said balcony now erected being on third floor). Post in a conspicuous place in every sleeping room a notice descriptive of all means of escape; post fire escape notices in hallways; provide proper alarms or gongs capable of being heard throughout the hotel; provide red lights at the head and foot of each flight of stairs and at intersection of all hallways with the main corridor; provide knotted ropes and chains in each sleeping room above the ground floor, said ropes and chains to be arranged to comply with section 5 of the law of 1903.

September 16.—Reduce the speed on the emery wheels (in erecting room) from 1610 to 1400 or less, as these wheels are over-speeded; provide a shield around balance wheel of air compressing engine in wood shop, and shield the inmeshing gears of boiler plate roll and beveling machine gears.

June 17.—Have the four large emery wheels in grinding room connected with exhaust fan; also have the pipes to the other emery wheels in same room repaired and put in good working condition.

April 25.—Scrub and keep the floors of your bakery in cleaner condition, have the walls and ceiling painted or lime washed; scrub and keep utensils, dough troughs, woodwork in cleaner condition; keep bakery in general more sanitary or further prosecution will follow by the department; post sanitary law and expectorating notices in your bakery and keep them posted.

September 16.—Provide a shield around the inmeshing gears of spoke rolling machine and the two notching machines in machine shop, also shield the inmeshing gears of small punch machines in blacksmith shop; provide a railing at rear pit opening in engine room.

June 4.—Provide knotted ropes and chains in each sleeping room above the ground floor, as the law requires; provide notices telling how to use

ropes and chains and the way to fire escape; provide red lights at head and foot of all stairways and at intersection of hallways with main corridor; place one electric fire alarm gong on second and third floors capable of being heard throughout the house.

September 29.—By bolting a shield to under side of "woodworker" table at south end of arbor; house in the low counter shaft rear of planer, and low sticker drive shaft, as suggested to your foreman.

July 15.—Observe the requirements of state law relating to the semi-annual inspection of your steam power boilers; provide a hood or shield over end of mangle shaft near pulley at wall end of mangle in laundry.

Blanks are mailed to you under separate cover for boiler inspection and notices for posting. (You will find copy of the state law on the back of each inspection blank.)

April 23.—By placing (within three days after the date of this order) a shield or safeguard over the horizontal shaft on the east side of your double gear washer, and over the gear on north end of same shaft. Advising this department when the above has been complied with. (The order under date of May 31st, 1907, for the same safeguard is found disregarded.)

September 25.—Provide chains and knotted ropes in each outside sleeping room above the ground floor, such chains and knotted ropes to be fastened with iron bolt through wall over lintel of windows, then coiled in box at side of window; provide one electric fire alarm gong on second and third floor to be rung in case of fire; printed signs in each sleeping room telling how to use knotted ropes and chains and the way to the stairways, also red light at exit to each stairway.

March 20.—Cover or countersink all protruding set screws in set collars on line and counter shafts in all departments; shield or cover cog gears on shears in chain department; shield or cover cog gears on coiling machine in link room No. 1; shield fly wheel to engine; provide rubber mat to be placed in front of switchboard; cover or shield inmeshing gears on small drill press in machine department.

July 14.—Have boiler inspected at once and every six months thereafter as required by law; send copy of report to this office and keep copy on file at mill; provide guard rail around rear of fly wheel; cover or countersink all protruding set screws in collars on line and counter shafts; provide guard or shield for large cutoff saw; report all accidents to this office; post state laws in each workroom.

May 12.—Provide gate at opening of elevator shaft, second floor, building No. 13; also a guard over double fellow saw in wheel room, second floor; shield in the front of lower wheel of re-saw in basement, also connect the two emery wheels in grinding room with exhaust pipes.

July 15.—Replace guard rail along side of belt on No. 3 tube mill; repair covering over screw conveyor to No. 2 dryer housing; cover or shield cog gears at discharge end of No. 3 tube mill; provide guard rail

around motor in griffin mill room, in southeast corner of building; repair guard rail around other motors; cover or shield mitre gears on driving mechanism to all kilns; house in low shafting between each kiln at runway; provide a rubber mat to be placed in front of switchboard in engine room.

July 17.—Provide an asbestos curtain for stage; provide water pipes across proscenium arch so constructed as to make a water curtain; provide two 2-inch standpipes on stage with siamese connections and hose; provide fire axes and fire poles for stage; provide four buckets and two casks (two buckets to each cask), same to be kept on stage full of water during entertainments; these buckets and casks are to be painted red.

August 29.—Safeguard your dough brake and permit no employe to remove same, except for cleaning or repairing them, replacing same. This is final. Your attention is also called to the improper care given to woodwork, machinery and utensils in your bakery, which must be kept clean and sanitary; post laws and notices mailed to you from this department.

September 23.—Erect fire escape on your hotel as follows: Taking in first and second windows from the south on the east end of building at second, third and fourth floors with balcony and stairs, with drop ladder from second floor to the ground; provide chains and knotted ropes in each bedroom above the ground floor, same to be fastened over lintel (top) of window and reach to the ground; provide red lights at head and foot of all stairways and at intersection of hallways with main corridor; have printed notices posted in each bedroom describing the different means of escape in case of fire.

June 30.—Scrub the floors of your bakery and wash clean with soap and water all doors and window casings (the interior siding). The exterior of all utensils in your bake shop shall be scrubbed with water and soap and kept sanitary. Failure to comply with the above order within five days of the date hereof will merit prosecution without further notice.

July 11.—This place today bears no resemblance to its former appearance. Thoroughly cleaned, scrubbed, washed, lime-washed and painted, and all trash removed to outside, and the windows are all cleaned.

July 1.—Provide skirt guard in front of line shaft underneath stitching table, also place a cover over end of same shaft in trimming room; provide a board with cleats on each side to be placed underneath side of drive belt at door between engine and boiler room to protect anyone going through this door and coming in contact with this belt.

September 18.—Provide chains and knotted ropes in each bedroom above the ground floor, same to be securely fastened over lintel (top) of window and reach to the ground; provide red lights at head and foot of all stairways and at intersection of hallways with main corridor; provide proper alarm gongs in hallways capable of being heard throughout the house; provide printed notices in each sleeping room describing the different means of escape in case of fire; have opening in fire escape balcony at third floor made large enough to permit anyone to go down the escape without striking his head against balcony floor.

March 21.—Provide a door between the northwest and southwest rooms on second and third floors, same to be hung so as to swing both ways. It is reported that the plastering on the ceiling is loose. This being the case, you must have all loose plastering removed and new plastering, or better, metal ceiling, put on. The superintendent's office must be torn out of hall on first floor, as it obstructs same and adds greatly to danger from fire, as it is built between the two stairways; have air shaft cleared of paper. Will recommend that some of these stoves be discarded because they are badly cracked; larger zinc mats must be provided for all the stoves.

June 4.—Provide chains and knotted ropes in all sleeping rooms above the ground floor, and east and west windows of hallways, third floor; provide red light at head and foot of all stairways and at intersection of hallways with main corridor; printed signs to be placed in each bedroom and all hallways telling the ways and means of escape; place electric alarm gongs on second, third and fourth floors.

September 30.—Scrape and scrub floors; provide top outward tipping screens to windows; whitewash walls and ceiling; paint all woodwork; pans must be cleaned and kept so; provide cuspidors in your bakery; post sanitary laws and expectorating notices.

You are warned to comply with this order at once or prosecution will follow.

May 29.—Have your boiler inspected every six months, as required by law, keep copy of inspection on file in your office and mail duplicate to this department.

May 30.—Have two fire escapes erected on your high school as follows: One escape embracing first window northeast corner (third floor), taking in first window with a 42-inch balcony and a 21-inch stairs running south, taking in the second window on second floor with a 42-inch balcony and iron stairs running north, extending to a ground landing; No. 2, embracing the first window on the southeast corner, third floor, running west, taking in second window with a 42-inch balcony and stairs 21 inches wide (second floor), these stairs extending to the ground; cut doors between rooms on the second and third floors south side of building.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907
AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS

WM. H. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1908



THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 10, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 12, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

November 13, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 13, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer November 13, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

REPORT OF THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., November 9, 1908.

To the HONORABLE J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you the biennial report of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1907, and September 30, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY,
President of the Board of Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORTS.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Indiana University:

Gentlemen—The Treasurer of Indiana University presents the following as his report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907:

RECEIPTS FROM THE STATE

Educational levy	\$159,160 62
Interest on endowment	34,943 04
Interest on University bonds	7,200 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$201,303 66

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES

Interest on College loans	\$2,684 16
Fees collected	11,407 18
Sundry items	309 12
<hr/>	
Total	\$14,400 46
<hr/>	
Net income	\$215,704 12
Balance on hand last report.....	6,240 49

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$120,605 37
Janitors	3,952 67
Heating plant	25 00
Biological Station	263 28
Economics	27 70
Greek	33 13

Student building	15 95
Mitchell farm	124 12
Women's gymnasium	45 80
Men's gymnasium	15 88
Mathematics	166 10
Education	286 97
Trustees' mileage and expenses....	2,559 80
Law	396 12
Library assistants	1,310 15
Library equipment	250 05
Library	6,843 83
Engineer's assistants	1,390 70
Geology	251 68
Physiology	591 70
Art	447 20
French	26 95
Zoölogy	830 92
Astronomy	143 55
Anatomy	1,243 46
Physics	1,665 48
Botany	389 65
Chemistry	2,192 18
History	53 94
Philosophy	42 23
Pathology and bacteriology.....	1,779 80
Summer school	7,004 94
Law Library help.....	412 05

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Hardware supplies	\$476 54
Plumbing and material.....	104 73
Painting, cleaning, etc.....	59 30
Fertilizer	5 00
Tinning and material.....	28 05
Work on campus.....	534 04
Tile, cement, lime and sand.....	239 60
Campus supplies	142 98
Walks	8 35

Work on tennis courts.....	1 50
General work in building.....	25 77
Plans for visiting committee.....	30 00
Cementing and plastering.....	18 00
Lumber	568 39
Electric plant	160 31
Carpentering—women's gymnasium	7 20
New Library building.....	42 74
Toilet expenses	16 00
Shades	9 00
Building supplies	47 42
Heating plant	37 50
Work on athletic field.....	59 80
Janitor's supplies	30 54
Maxwell Hall addition.....	18 35
Posts and fencing.....	19 63
Equipment, Mitchell Farm Station.	72 00
Carpentering, Student building....	3 25
Student building	1,429 29
Carpentering—General on buildings and grounds	504 45
Door mats	18 00
Glass	25 33
Carpentering—Departmental equip- ment	536 92
Ditching and foundations.....	162 38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Express	\$365 76
Telegrams	125 01
Postage	1,932 90
Drayage	71 00
Taxes	6 49
Microscopes and medical equipment	1,390 30
Plumbing	2 00
Publications	639 30
Music supplies	38 68
Summer school materials.....	9 18

Fees refunded	19 01
Expenses financial agent.....	135 50
Extra police	15 25
Freight on coal.....	1,212 07
Freight	505 01
Gas	513 50
Light for observatories.....	56 01
Addressing, mailing, etc.....	163 91
Telephone	251 90
Coal	3,691 41
Printing	6,126 06
Departmental stationery	36 00
Laundry	77 55
Piano rental	14 00
Stenography	66 65
Secretary's supplies	56 72
Office supplies	46 24
Commencement	1,077 46
Buildings' supplies	2 50
Pathological supplies	705 28
Oratory	63 05
Office help	336 43
Hauling coal	607 00
Advertising	600 56
Lectures	397 29
Electric plant	368 65
Y. M. C. A. student help.....	300 00
Student building	10 41
Feed	69 17
Alcohol	233 75
Music recitals	228 00
Assisting registration	58 82
Library supplies	26 18
Foundation Day	60 80
Water	881 03
Painting	75
Crayon	7 50
Contagious diseases	247 53

Deans' supplies	19 70
Typewriter	95 00
Toilet expenses	121 50
Janitors' supplies	144 87
Campus supplies	6 79
Hardware and repairs.....	4 00
Chair rent	18 80
Examination paper	192 74
Dues	45 00
Student building furniture.....	157 70
Insurance	1,124 48
Vesper music	479 31
Mileage and expenses.....	1,627 65
Research—Zoölogy	17 55

Total disbursements	\$188,735 37
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Balance on hand.....	\$33,209 24
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SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS.

New Library building.....	\$33,714 44
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SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION DISBURSEMENTS.

New Library building.....	\$33,714 44
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Respectfully submitted,

NAT U. HILL, Treasurer.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Indiana University:

Gentlemen—The Treasurer of Indiana University presents the following as his report for the year ending September 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS FROM THE STATE.

Educational levy	\$166,140 83
Interest on endowment.....	35,578 86
Interest on University bonds.....	7,200 00
Total	<hr/> \$208,919 69

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Interest on College loans.....	\$1,285 51
Interest from City School Trustees.	132 00
Fees collected	24,033 28
Sundry items	787 16
Trustees City School note.....	1,500 00
Total	<hr/> \$27,737 95
Net income	\$236,657 64
Balance on hand last report.....	33,209 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$164,413 00
Janitors	4,544 00
Women's gymnasium	41 95
Trustees' mileage and expenses...	1,764 00
Law	310 40
Library assistants	1,544 69
Library equipment	74 60
Library	5,897 32
Engineer's assistants	1,847 03
Geology	184 34
Library building	8,462 05
Law Library help.....	462 01
Education	306 08
Mitchell Farm Station.....	100 51
Physiology	390 23
Art	272 15
Zoölogy	904 83

Astronomy	481 61
Anatomy	1,189 42
Physics	398 66
Botany	236 62
Chemistry	3,257 73
Philosophy	10 00
Pathology and bacteriology.....	1,395 38
Summer school	12,829 21
English	4 00
Economics	10 01
Music	21 72

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Hardware supplies	\$406 41
Plumbing and material.....	464 12
Painting, cleaning, etc.....	28 75
Fertilizer	21 65
Tinning and materials.....	43 00
Athletic field carpentering.....	2 60
Work on campus.....	981 01
Lime, sand, tile and cement.....	309 97
Campus supplies	79 04
Lockers	76 00
Walks	137 20
Hauling on campus.....	35 05
Tennis courts	3 75
General work in buildings.....	44 61
Bricklaying, plastering, etc.....	18 90
Lumber	841 98
Coal	93 17
Chairs	362 91
Snow plowing	6 75
Electric plant	335 73
Piano	225 00
New Library building.....	1,113 57
Shades, etc.	19 95
Blackboards	88 00
Building—Supplies	101 01

Heating plant	228 86
Water still apparatus.....	193 99
Physical training	6 70
Work on athletic field.....	143 36
Janitors' supplies	16 67
Power house drive.....	17 50
Cisterns	5 00
Land	3,733 34
Maxwell Hall addition.....	505 84
Student building furniture.....	72 50
General carpentering	579 00
Floor dressing	24 48
Glass	105 92
Building supervision	1,000 00
Departmental equipment—Carpen- tering	664 55
Remodeling—Old power house.....	222 70
Driveways	68 03
New power plant.....	7,753 93
Moving cinders	339 95
Moving and cleaning Library and Maxwell Hall	98 85
Library tables	40 00
Moving Pathological and Chemical Laboratories	326 86
Well house	131 35
Horse and wagon.....	6 05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Express	\$458 89
Telegrams	173 12
Postage	1,637 81
Drayage	97 50
Microscopes and medical equipment	325 50
Plumbing and supplies.....	24 03
Publications	1,136 92
Music supplies	23 65
Summer school	12 76

Moving laboratories, pathology and chemical	28 50
Fees refunded	13 75
Medical examination, women's gymnasium	50 00
Financial agent	90 86
Police	29 75
Gas	587 80
Light—Observatory	60 74
Addressing, mailing, etc.	176 70
Physical training	99 18
Coal	3,838 14
Departmental stationery	11 50
Piano rental and repairs	164 25
Surveying supplies	145 00
Stenography	217 20
Secretary's supplies	140 70
Office supplies	69 42
Building supplies	78 78
Oratory	9 04
Notary expenses	6 00
Laboratory supplies	40 19
Hauling coal	1,182 49
Lectures	281 93
Electric plant	644 29
Y. M. C. A.	300 00
Grounds—odd jobs	40 00
Feed	36 65
Alcohol	507 14
Music recitals	235 00
Telephone	388 05
Library supplies	64 28
Expenses account School of Journalism	96 20
Foundation Day	61 60
Water	1,281 02
Painting	92 70
Crayon	17 75

Floral decorations	18 00
Contagious diseases	16 50
Dean's supplies	8 35
Toilet expenses	65 42
Campus supplies	7 00
Janitors' supplies	209 61
Hardware and repairs.....	4 40
Printing	5,852 57
Attorney fees	309 00
Chairs and rent.....	20 05
Examination paper	133 25
Recording	1 00
Dues	50 00
Shades—windows	5 60
Donaldson farm	6 09
Wood	5 50
Student building furniture	1 35
Insurance	222 37
Vesper music	368 29
Advertising	613 48
Laundry	140 29
Registration	70 92
Old power house—remodeling	37 78
Freight	756 67
Freight on coal	2,594 32
Moving library, cleaning Maxwell, etc.	250 64
Water still apparatus	43 65
Mileage and expenses	1,910 45
Office help	714 66
Commencement	1,019 46
Zoölogical research	1,024 74
Reports	15 00
Coal analysis	9 30
Ice	1 85
High school conference	17 00

Total disbursements	\$264,980 45
Balance on hand	4,886 43

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION RECEIPTS

From Auditor of State on—

New Library building	\$16,317 21
Maxwell Hall addition	18,125 00
Stacks and library equipment..	25,000 00
Power plant	56,350 00
	<hr/> \$115,792 21

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION DISBURSEMENTS

Paid on warrants of—

New Library building	\$16,317 21
Maxwell Hall addition	18,125 00
Stacks and library equipment ..	25,000 00
Power plant	56,350 00
	<hr/> \$115,792 21.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN CORR, Treasurer.

... THE ...

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1908.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, October 31, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 4, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, as to funds from the Federal Government, and also for the funds received from the State of Indiana for the regular fiscal period of the State, has been examined and found correct for the time reported therein.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

DECEMBER 4, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 4, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 4, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana:*

I herewith transmit the report of the President of Purdue University for the year ending June 30, 1908; also the annual financial statements of the Secretary and Treasurer of the institution.

Yours respectfully,

ADDISON C. HARRIS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

To the Board of Trustees of Purdue University:

Herewith are submitted the annual reports of the President and other officers of Purdue University for the year ending June 30, 1908, as required by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, under which the institution was organized. The report includes:

1. The organization of the Board of Trustees, the Instructional Corps, the Experiment Station, and the Farmers' Institutes.
2. A brief history and description of the University.
3. A report on the attendance during the year.
4. A report on the work and progress of the University for the year.
5. A report on improvements and additions to equipment, including gifts.
6. The Experiment Station.
7. A report on Farmers' Institutes.
8. The needs of the University.
9. A financial report.

Very respectfully,

WINTHROP E. STONE,
President of the University.

October 30, 1908.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ANDREW A. ADAMS.....	Columbia City
DAVID E. BEEM.....	Spencer
CHARLES DOWNING.....	Greenfield
ADDISON C. HARRIS.....	Indianapolis
GEORGE A. JAMISON.....	LaFayette
SYLVESTER JOHNSON.....	Irvington
CHARLES MAJOR.....	Shelbyville
HENRY A. MILLER.....	Montmorenci
JOSEPH D. OLIVER.....	South Bend

Officers of the Board.

ADDISON C. HARRIS.....	President
DAVID E. BEEM.....	Vice-President
EDWARD A. ELLSWORTH.....	Secretary
JAMES M. FOWLER.....	Treasurer

Executive Committee.

ADDISON C. HARRIS,	JOSEPH D. OLIVER,
CHARLES MAJOR.	

Auditing Committee.

CHARLES DOWNING,	DAVID E. BEEM,
HENRY A. MILLER.	

Committee on Agriculture.

DAVID E. BEEM,	CHARLES DOWNING.
HENRY A. MILLER.	

Committee on Horticulture.

SYLVESTER JOHNSON,	GEORGE A. JAMISON.
ANDREW A. ADAMS.	

CORPS OF ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION, 1907-1908.

WINTHROP ELLSWORTH STONE, PH. D., LL.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

STANLEY COULTER, PH. D., LL.D.,
SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY.

ALFRED MONROE KENYON, A. M.,
REGISTRAR.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS ELLSWORTH,
BURSAR.

WILLIAM MURRAY HEPBURN, A. M., B. L. S.,
LIBRARIAN.

Faculty.

THOMAS GREENE ALFORD, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR, D. Sc., Professor of Vegetable Physiology
and Pathology.

EDWARD AYRES, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric.

CHARLES HARRISON BECKETT, A. B., Assistant Professor of Mathe-
matics.

CHARLES HENRY BENJAMIN, M. E., Dean of Schools of Engineering.

PAUL BRUCE BRENEMAN, B. S., C. E., Assistant Professor of Civil En-
gineering.

SEVERANCE BURRAGE, S. B., Associate Professor of Sanitary Science.

CLYDE BARNES COOPER, A. M., Assistant Professor of English Litera-
ture.

STANLEY COULTER, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Biology; Director of
Biological Laboratory; Dean of School of Science.

ROBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG, D. V. M., Professor Veterinary Science.

PAULINE MARIOTTE-DAVIES, Ph. D., Professor of French.

LOUIS EUGENE ENDSLEY, M. E., Assistant Professor of Railway Me-
chanical Engineering.

JOHN WALTER ESTERLINE, B. S., Associate Professor of Electrical
Engineering.

PERCY NORTON EVANS, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry; Director of
Chemical Laboratory.

ERVIN SIDNEY FERRY, B. S., Professor of Physics.

MARTIN LUTHER FISHER, B. S., Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

- ERNST JACOB FLUEGEL, Ph. D., Professor of German.
- LAURA ANNE FRY, Professor of Industrial Art.
- HARRY OTTO GARMAN, C. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.
- MICHAEL JOSEPH GOLDEN, M. E., Professor and Director of Laboratories of Practical Mechanics.
- ARTHUR LAWRENCE GREEN, Ph. C., Ph. D., Dean and Professor of Chemistry in School of Pharmacy.
- EDWARD LEE HANCOCK, M. S., Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics.
- *CHARLES FRANCIS HARDING, S. B., Professor of Electrical Engineering; Director of Electrical Laboratory.
- IVY FRANCES HARNER, M. S., Professor of Household Economics.
- WILLIAM KENDRICK HATT, C. E., Ph. D., Professor of Civil Engineering; Director of Materials Testing Laboratory.
- BENJAMIN MARTIN HOAK, Ph. G., Assistant Professor of Materia Medica.
- JOHN DAVID HOFFMAN, M. E., Associate Professor of Engineering Design.
- OTTO FRED HUNZIKER, M. S. A., Professor of Dairying.
- ALPHA PIERCE JAMISON, M. E., Professor of Mechanical Drawing.
- ARTHUR TABER JONES, B. S., Assistant Professor of Physics.
- ALFRED MONROE KENYON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
- WILLIAM CARROLL LATTA, M. S., Professor of Agriculture.
- LLEWELLYN LUDY, M. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
- WILLIAM JAMES LUTZ, M. S., Captain 28th Infantry. *U. S. A.; Professor of Military Science and Tactics; Commandant of Cadets.
- EMMA MONT. McRAE, A. M., Professor of English Literature; Lady Principal.
- **CHARLES PHILO MATTHEWS, M. E., Ph. D., Professor of Electrical Engineering.
- ARTHUR RENWICK MIDDLETON, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
- THOMAS FRANCIS MORAN, Ph. D., Professor of History and Political Economy.
- HYLON THERON PLUMB, B. S. E. E., M. S., Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.
- JAMES HARVEY RANSOM, Ph. D., Professor of General Chemistry.
- ROBERT LEMUEL SACKETT, B. S., C. E., Professor of Municipal and Sanitary Engineering.
- JOHN HARRISON SKINNER, B. S., Professor of Animal Husbandry; Dean of School of Agriculture.
- ALBERT SMITH, B. S., C. E., Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

*From March 15, 1908.

**Died November 23, 1907.

- CHARLES MARQUIS SMITH, B. S., Assistant Professor of Physics.
- WILLIAM WESLEY SMITH, B. S. A., Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry.
- MOSES COBB STEVENS, A. M., Professor of Higher Mathematics. (Emeritus.)
- JULIUS WILLIAM STURMER, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy.
- ERASTUS TEST, M. S., M. D., Professor of Mathematics.
- ALANSON NILES TOPPING, B. S., Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.
- JAMES TROOP, M. S., Professor of Horticulture and Entomology.
- RALPH BROWN TRUEBLOOD, M. E., Assistant Professor of Practical Mechanics.
- WILLIAM PAYSON TURNER, Professor of Practical Mechanics.
- CLARENCE ABIATHAR WALDO, Ph. D., Head Professor of Mathematics.
- JACOB WESTLUND, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Mathematics.
- ALFRED THEODOR WIANCKO, B. S. A., Professor of Agronomy.
- GILBERT AMOS YOUNG, M. E., Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Instructors.

- WILLIAM HUNT BATES, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.
- GUY GALLIARD BECKNELL, M. S., Instructor in Physics.
- BEVERLEY WAUGH BOND, Ph. D., Instructor in Economics and History.
- RALPH FLETCHER BOOTH, Ph. B., Instructor in Mathematics.
- GEORGE WILKINSON CASE, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering.
- ARTHUR WILLIAMS COLE, B. S., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
- CAREY HERBERT CONLEY, A. B., Instructor in English.
- SAMUEL DICKEN CONNER, M. S., Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry.
- OTIS CRANE, Instructor in Poultry.
- EDWARD HATTON DAVIS, S. B., Instructor in Economics and History.
- EDWARD ELIAS, A. B., Instructor in German.
- HOWARD EDWIN ENDERS, M. S., Ph. D., Instructor in Zoology.
- THOMAS TAYLOR EYRE, B. S., Instructor in Applied Mechanics.
- LAWRENCE BRADLEY FIELDS, B. S., Instructor in Practical Mechanics.
- HELEN GOLDEN, M. S., Instructor in Practical Mechanics.
- JOHN TEVIS GUNN, A. M., Instructor in German.
- WILLIAM TEMPLE HECK, B. S., Instructor in Engineering Laboratory.
- JOHN HEISS, A. M., Instructor in German.
- HOWARD LEROY HUTCHINSON, Ph. B., Instructor in Machine Design.
- OSCAR COLMAN KLIPSCH, M. E., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
- CHARLES HERBERT LAWRENCE, B. S., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

ALFRED OUGHTON LEE, M. D., Instructor in German.
 GEORGE HEYSER LIGHT, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.
 FRANK STOCKTON MAGILL, A. B., Instructor in English.
 CHARLES CLEMENTS MORRIS, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.
 GEORGE WESLEY MUNRO, E. E., Instructor in Engineering Laboratory.
 WILLIAM McEWEN NYE, B. S., Instructor in Farm Mechanics.
 PAUL FRIEDERICH REIFF, Ph. D., Instructor in German.
 NELLIE PHILLIPS SAMSON, Instructor in Wood Carving.
 HERBERT HENRY SCOFIELD, M. E., Instructor in Materials Testing Laboratory.
 CAROLYN ERNESTINE SHOEMAKER, M. S., Instructor in English.
 WILLIAM TELFORD SMALL, B. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.
 ARTHUR BESSEY SMITH, E. E., Instructor in Telephone Engineering.
 OLIVER PERKINS TERRY, M. S., M. D., Instructor in Physiology.
 CICERO BAILEY VEAL, B. S., Instructor in Machine Design.
 LAWRENCE WILKERSON WALLACE, B. S., Instructor in Car and Locomotive Design.
 LUTHER CORNELIUS WEEKS, B. S., Ph. D., Instructor in Mathematics.
 ARCHER EVERETT YOUNG, A. B., Ph. D., Instructor in Mathematics.
 WILLIAM ARTHUR ZEHRING, A. M., Instructor in Mathematics.

Assistants.

CLARE NEWTON ARNETT, B. S., Assistant in Animal Husbandry.
 VERNON THEODORE BRIGHAM, B. S., E. E., Assistant in Electrical Engineering.
 CLIFFORD DOWNS BUSHNELL, B. S., Assistant in Physics.
 CLAUDE MARSHALL CADE, B. S., Assistant in Practical Mechanics.
 ARTHUR BUDD CARTER, Ph. G., Assistant in Pharmacy.
 DAVID WILLIAM CORNELIUS, A. B., Assistant in Physics.
 LESLIE NOEL DANIELS, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering.
 HAROLD SHIELDS DICKERSON, B. S., Assistant in Engineering Laboratory.
 JOHN DEMOSS JARVIS, B. S. A., Assistant in Dairying.
 CLAUDE SYLVESTER JOHNSON, B. S., Assistant in Machine Design.
 JACOB GARRETT KEMP, B. S., Assistant in Physics.
 CHESTER KOLB, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering.
 ELBERT CLYDE LATHROP, B. A., Assistant in Chemistry.
 OLIN RAYMOND McBRIDE, B. S., Assistant in Engineering Laboratory.
 ROSS LEROY McLELLAN, B. S., Assistant in Electrical Laboratory.
 JOSEPH PARKE MEHLIG, Student-Assistant in Chemistry.
 CHARLES RUBY MOORE, B. S., Assistant in Electrical Engineering.
 BENEDICT FREDERICK RABER, B. S., Assistant in Machine Design.
 JOHN WILLIAM SCHAFFNER, B. S., Assistant in Practical Mechanics.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHONERT, B. S., Assistant in Practical Mechanics.
 CLIFTON ERVIN SCHUTT, B. S., Assistant in Electrical Engineering.
 ROBERT FRANKLIN SHEPHERD, B. S., Assistant in Practical Mechanics.
 GLENN ALFRED SHOOK, A. B., Assistant in Physics.
 PAUL FRANCIS SHUEY, B. S., Assistant in Physics.
 FRANCIS HENRY SMITH, Sc. M., Assistant in Chemistry.
 THOMAS ANDERSON HENDRICKS TEETER, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering.
 JENNIE TILT, B. S., Assistant in Chemistry.
 RAY CYRUS YEOMAN, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering.
 LEONARD ERNEST YOUNG, M. S., Assistant in Chemistry.

Shop Assistants.

JOHN JACOB DIETRICH, Assistant in Wood Shop.
 BROOKS BUCKLEY ELLIS, Assistant in Foundry.
 ROYAL BERTRAM GREGG, Assistant in Wood Shop.
 CHARLES ANDREW HAAG, Assistant in Machine Shop.
 FOSTER FURMAN HILLIX, Assistant in Machine Shop.
 JOHN FRANCIS KELLER, Assistant in Forge Room.
 JESSE DAY TRUEBLOOD, Assistant in Wood Shop.
 MORTON TUMEY, Assistant in Foundry.
 JOHN ADAM VAN COURT, Assistant in Wood Shop.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

In Agriculture.

E. G. ALLEN, Indianapolis Manual Training School.—The Industrial Element in Education. Its Place and Value.
 D. O. BARTO, Department of Extension and Secondary Education in Agriculture, University of Illinois.—Agriculture in the Country Schools.
 DR. J. E. CLOUD, LaFayette.—Government Meat Inspection.
 DR. J. T. W. DUVEL, Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.—Why Farmers Should Demand High Grade Seed.
 C. M. HOBBS, Bridgeport, Indiana.—A series of lectures on the Production, Harvesting, and Marketing of Orchard and Small Fruits.
 MRS. MARGARET MATHER ROMINE, Mooresville, Indiana.—Woman in the Home and Community, and Domestic Science in the Rural Schools.
 BERTHA M. MILLER, Franklin, Indiana.—A study of Foods and Principles of Nutrition.
 PROFESSOR JAMES E. RICE, Cornell University.—Modern Methods of Making Money with Poultry, and Education and Experimentation in Poultry.
 C. E. THORNE, Director of the Ohio Experiment Station. Wooster.—Maintenance of Soil Fertility.

In Pharmacy.

THOMAS BURK, Traveling Salesman with Mooney-Mueller Drug Co., Indianapolis.

AUGUST J. DETZER, Traveling Salesman, Mooney-Mueller Drug Co., Indianapolis.

J. K. LILLY, President Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

MARTIN A. QUINN, A. B., LaFayette.—Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence.

LOUIS H. SCHULMEYER, Chemist with Daniel Stewart, Indianapolis.

J. E. STILZ, with A. Kiefer & Co., Indianapolis.

A. L. WALTERS, Botanist with Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

In Sanitary Science.

DR. GEORGE W. LAKE, Wolcottville, Indiana.—Sanitation in the Rural Districts.

STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

ARTHUR GOSS, M. S., A. C., Director.

JOSEPH CHARLES ARTHUR, D. Sc., Botanist.

ROBERT ALEXANDER CRAIG, D. V. M., Veterinarian.

OTTO-FRED HUNZIKER, M. S. A., Dairy Husbandry.

WILLIAM J. JONES, Jr., M. S., A. C., State Chemist.

JOHN HARRISON SKINNER, B. S., Animal Husbandry.

JAMES TROOP, M. S., Horticulturist and Entomologist.

ALFRED THEODOR WIANCKO, B. S. A., Agronomist.

GEORGE IRVING CHRISTIE, B. S. A., Superintendent of Agricultural Extension.

JOHN BLACKBURN ABBOTT, B. S. A., Assistant Chemist; Feeding Stuff Control.

WILBUR ANDREW COCHEL, B. S., Assistant in Animal Husbandry.

SAMUEL DICKEN CONNER, M. S., Assistant Chemist.

CLINTON OTIS CROMER, B. S., Assistant Agriculturist.

HOMER JOHNSON FIDLER, Assistant in Dairy Husbandry.

MARTIN LUTHER FISHER, B. S., Assistant Agriculturist.

WILLIAM F. FISHER, Assistant Chemist; Inspection Work.

EARL GILFILLAN HAGADORN, B. S., Assistant in Botany.

*LAWRENCE SHERMAN HASSELMAN, B. S., Assistant Chemist.

OWEN CLIVE HAWORTH, B. S., Assistant Chemist; Fertilizer Control.

HERBERT ANDREW HOPPER, B. S. A., Dairy Extension.

WALTER PEARSON KELLY, B. S., Assistant in Soil Improvement.

*Resigned November 1.

FRANK DUNN KERN, M. S., Assistant Botanist.

HERMAN HARRY MADAUS, B. S., Assistant in Veterinary Laboratory.

EDWARD GEORGE PROULX, B. S., Assistant Chemist; Fertilizer Control.

OTIS S. ROBERTS, B. S., Assistant Chemist; Inspection Work.

GEORGE SPITZER, Ph. G., Assistant in Dairy Husbandry.

LISLE CHARLES WILLIAMS, Ph. G., Assistant Chemist; Inspection Work.

CHARLES GOODRICH WOODBURY, B. S., Assistant Horticulturist.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION

Purdue University originated in the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, appropriating public lands to the various states for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of colleges for instruction in science and technology.

The State of Indiana accepted the provisions of the act of Congress by an act of Legislature approved March 6, 1865, thus providing for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. Notable donations have been accepted in the same faith from citizens of Tippecanoe County, John Purdue, Martin L. Pierce, Eliza Fowler, and James M. Fowler; also from Amos Heavilon of Clinton County.

Subsequent acts of Congress for the further endowment of the institution have been formally accepted by the legislature of the State, which has also fixed the name and location of the University.

From the first, the institution has been under the control of trustees appointed either by the Legislature or the Governor. These trustees are responsible for all official acts, are subject to removal, and are in the strictest sense *trustees* of the State's interests.

The property of the institution is held in the name of the State and can not be disposed of without legislation.

The plan and purposes of the University are—to provide liberal instruction in those arts and sciences relating to the various industries and professions, and to conduct investigations and disseminate information concerning the principles and applications of agricultural science.

The scope and work of the University are fixed by law as set forth in the five acts of Congress relating to the establishment and endowment of the institution, which have been accepted by the State of Indiana—as follows:

The Act approved in 1862, appropriating lands, states that—

“The leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”

The Act approved in 1887 appropriates \$15,000 annually for the Experiment Station, and states that—

“In order to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote such scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, there shall be established, etc.”

The Act of 1890 appropriates \$25,000 annually for maintenance, with the provision that it—

“Be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their application to the industries of life and to facilities for such instruction.”

The Act of 1906 provides for an increased appropriation

“For the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations established, or which may hereafter be established under the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.”

The Act of 1907 provides further for an increased appropriation

“For the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, the sum of \$5,000, in addition to the sums named in said act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by an additional sum of \$5,000 over the preceding year.”

In accordance with the provisions of its foundation, the University offers the following courses of instruction:

1. In Agriculture—

Science and practice of agriculture; horticulture; entomology; agricultural chemistry; veterinary science; dairying; animal husbandry.

2. In Applied Science—

Biology; chemistry; physics; industrial art; sanitary science; forestry; household economics.

3. In Mechanical Engineering—

Shop practice; machine design; transmission of power; hydraulic engineering; steam engineering.

4. In Civil Engineering—

Shop practice; railway engineering; bridge engineering; hydraulic engineering; sanitary engineering.

5. In Electrical Engineering—

Shop practice; machine design; electrical engineering; dynamo construction; installation and management of electric railways and lighting plants; telephone engineering.

6. In Pharmacy—

Pharmacy; chemistry; materia medica; prescription practice.

7. The following general departments of instruction are maintained in connection with the above—

English; mathematics; modern languages; history; economics; military science.

Instruction was begun at Purdue in 1874. The first class was graduated in 1875, since which time the instructional work of the institution has been continuous.

Over three thousand students have graduated from the institution, and more than ten thousand have received instruction for a longer or shorter period. The records of graduates show that to an unusual extent they have taken a prominent part in the active industries, of every kind, and are practically contributing to their development and progress.

Tuition is free to residents of Indiana. Nonresidents pay an annual tuition fee of \$25. All students pay certain fixed fees to cover the actual cost of materials and privileges furnished.

The instructional corps of the institution numbers one hundred and thirty-five.

The property of the University consists of 241 acres of land; 17 principal and 12 minor buildings, and a large collection of apparatus, machinery, library, furniture, and live stock, in all valued at \$1,178,000, distributed as follows:

Grounds	\$110,000
Buildings	758,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	30,000
Apparatus and machinery.....	240,000
Library	30,000
Live stock	10,000

Besides its function as an educational institution, the University is charged, by law, with the administration of various other important activities, as follows:

The Farmers' Institutes are under the direction of the trustees of the University, and the superintendent is a member of its faculty.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is an organic branch of the University, made so by both federal and state enactments, and works in close co-operation with the institution.

The inspection and regulation of the sale of Commercial Fertilizers and Commercial Feeding Stuffs is assigned by law to the University and is a part of the regular work of the Experiment Station.

None of these departments has any direct connection with the work of instruction nor can any of the funds provided for their maintenance be applied in any way to the use of other departments of the University.

The University is, therefore, an organized institution of broad scope and great practical usefulness in connection with the scientific and industrial interests of the State. Its efforts are expended in two general directions:

First, as an institution of higher education; second, as a bureau of investigation and dissemination of knowledge.

As an educational institution its field is that of applied science and technology; its courses of study relate chiefly to agriculture and the mechanic arts; its appeal is to the industrial classes, and its effort is to train men and women to an intelligent leadership in the pursuits and professions having relation to the leading industries.

It is the policy of the University, first, without lowering the high scientific and educational standards of its instruction to keep the same in close touch with practical affairs and with the latest industrial progress, in order to give to its technical instruction the greatest possible practical value. Second, to place the facilities of the institution within reach of the great numbers of young persons of limited means to whom such training is of the highest value. Both faculty and officers are thus striving to maintain the University in conformity to the high and useful purpose of its founders.

Purdue University has come to be ranked with the best schools of technology. Of this its rapid growth in attendance from all parts of the country, and the remarkable interest in its work shown by practical business men are most conclusive proofs. Its graduates are sought for in every department of industrial activity and maintain themselves with credit. It is not too much to say that thousands of young men have found at Purdue an opportunity for training which has opened up careers of profit to themselves and of the highest usefulness to the community.

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Summary of Students.

Graduates	59
Seniors	264
Juniors	333
Sophomores	449
Freshmen	575
Specials	35
School of Pharmacy.....	88
School of Medicine.....	184
Winter course in Agriculture.....	102

Total2,089

The following table will show the growth of the institution in respect to attendance since its organization; the respective figures are for the academic year ending June 30, of the years named:

YEARS.	DEGREES GRANTED.					STUDENTS.									
	Bachelors.	Advanced.	Pharmacy.	Medicine.	Total.	Post Graduates.	Seniors.	Juniors.	Sophomores.	Freshmen.	Elective and Specials.	School of Pharmacy.	School of Medicine.	Winter School of Agriculture.	Total.
1875.....	1				1		1		3	9	2				15
1876.....	1				1		1	1	6	8	1				17
1877.....	2				2	1	2	6	6	23	22				60
1878.....	4	3			7	3	4	5	12	28	13				65
1879.....	2	1			3	1	2	14	15	34	10				76
1880.....	7				7	2	7	11	22	36	8				86
1881.....	8				8	2	8	13	30	39	21				113
1882.....	8	2			10	3	11	20	18	47	12				111
1883.....	15	1			16	3	15	10	20	37	18				106
1884.....	10				10	4	12	14	20	42	20				112
1885.....	10	1			11	2	13	16	16	67	7				128
1886.....	16	1	7		24	3	16	10	27	76	14	13			159
1887.....	8	1	5		14	11	8	34	49	91	18	19			230
1888.....	24	2	4		30	26	26	31	42	78	24	28		14	269
1889.....	26	7	6		39	34	29	32	52	92	46	28		15	328
1890.....	29	8	16		53	34	29	38	66	105	23	48		5	348
1891.....	34	6	22		62	32	35	51	67	151	17	66			419
1892.....	14	12	21		74	37	45	56	104	200	24	70		13	549
1893.....	44	17	22		83	27	46	87	138	151	18	87		28	582
1894.....	70	14	36		120	25	73	104	119	166	25	85		29	626
1895.....	77	15	35		127	36	78	99	125	135	37	90		33	633
1896.....	81	11	25		117	37	81	94	114	174	17	75		43	635
1897.....	74	22	33		129	50	73	95	150	136	42	88		30	664
1898.....	73	25	36		134	57	73	133	124	171	62	95		35	750
1899.....	102	23	33		158	62	103	84	148	180	72	60		40	749
1900.....	72	10	21		103	52	71	127	160	241	31	75		92	849
1901.....	102	13	35		150	42	106	133	233	335	29	91		80	1049
1902.....	119	18	39		176	51	115	182	304	345	95	92		85	1169
1903.....	147	7	38		192	54	148	251	326	384	23	81		72	1339
1904.....	183	13	34		230	32	199	250	337	430	24	86		82	1440
1905.....	201	8	26		235	28	203	261	389	467	24	77		85	1534
1906.....	215	12	34	122	383	31	221	312	409	478	36	101	339	102	2029
1907.....	246	23	46	70	385	51	241	319	427	531	36	108	226	107	2046
1908.....	257	23	48		328	59	264	333	449	575	35	88	184	102	2089

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The steady increase in the enrollment of students which has been recorded for a number of years past has not diminished. Under ordinary conditions this would furnish cause for congratulation, since it would indicate that the usefulness of the institution was being constantly extended; that a larger number of individuals were being aided in their efforts to obtain an education; and that public confidence in the University was increasing. But, as every report made by the University in recent years has pointed out, its embarrassment, due to the constantly growing discrepancy between the size of the student body and the resources available for its instruction, is becoming a serious one. The time has now arrived when it seems necessary to face the consequences thereof. Such growth as has come to the institution has not been stimulated; it has been genuine, not artificial; it has been attained in the face of constantly increasing obstacles to the entering students, in the form of greater charges and higher requirements. The faculty has deliberately sought to hold it in reasonable check, against its own positive conviction that the institution ought to be able to receive and care for all who come seeking its benefits. Many worthy students have been turned away each year and still the numbers have increased far beyond the capacity to care for them properly.

Our appeals for the necessary means to carry on the work have been granted sparingly or, in the case of the last General Assembly, ignored. The situation, in consequence, has become critical. We face one of two alternatives. Either the resources of the University must be appreciably increased, or the attendance must be appreciably diminished. It would be an unusual event for a public institution to refuse to receive a considerable part of the students applying for admission. A more common practice would be to pay the price for undue enrollment in diminished efficiency; but this latter course is repugnant to educational ideals. Better train fewer persons well than a larger number superficially. It is particularly true of institutions like Purdue that the *quality* of its work must not only be measured by a high standard, but that standard must be constantly elevated in order to keep pace with the increasing demands of the professional and industrial world.

In our efforts to meet these requirements and to care for the rapid increase in students with no corresponding increase in resources, we have undertaken too much. We have gone far beyond the normal conditions for such work as, alone, is admissible for Purdue University. In a later part of this report attention is called to the needs of the institution, but it is necessary here to refer to these conditions as affecting to an important degree the year's record. The increased burdens of the instructors; the crowded conditions of the class rooms and laboratories; the low salaries of instructors which we have been compelled to maintain, intensified by the greatly increased cost of living; all of these conditions may be expected in due time to react unfavorably upon those qualities of devotion and loyalty which have been so characteristic of both faculty and students. To their very great credit, therefore, is the completion of a year's work in which all have shown unusual industry and efficiency, but the work has been done under conditions of pressure and stress which must speedily be relieved in order to escape undesirable results.

Changes in the Corps of Instructors.—The University has suffered the loss of two of the most valued and beloved members of its faculty. Professor Goss, Dean of the Schools of Engineering and Professor of Experimental Engineering, offered his resignation at the opening of the academic year to accept a similar position at the University of Illinois, thus terminating a connection with the University contemporaneous with its most vigorous period of existence. Professor Goss came to the University in 1879 to organize a new department of instruction in engineering. Beginning in a most elementary way, with meager resources and unknown possibilities of development, he built up with conspicuous success the engineering schools of the University, securing equipment, establishing laboratories, developing courses of study, until the fame of these schools, with which his own was inseparably linked, became world-wide. His services as a member of the faculty during the period of rapid growth of the University were of great value. His withdrawal was a serious loss to the institution and to the state, the more to be regretted because undoubtedly influenced by a lack of support of the departments with which he had been identified and to which he had given so much effort.

Professor Charles Philo Matthews, Professor of Electrical Engineering, was compelled by failing health to give up his work early in the academic year and died the following November. He was an unusually successful teacher; a brilliant student of his pro-

fession, and, on account of his gentle and kindly spirit, one of the best beloved members of the faculty by both students and associates. His connection with the University covered twelve years, during the last three of which he was the head of the School of Electrical Engineering.

Professor Charles Henry Benjamin, a graduate of the University of Maine, and for eighteen years Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, was appointed Dean of the Engineering Schools in place of Professor Goss.

Professor Charles Francis Harding, a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering in place of Professor Matthews.

Further changes in the faculty organization consisted in the appointment of Professor Stanley Coulter to be Dean of the School of Science and Professor John Harrison Skinner to be Dean of the School of Agriculture. Professor William Carroll Latta, who for many years has been senior professor in this school and superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, will hereafter devote his time principally to the duties of the latter position.

Attendance.—The student enrollment showed a growth of about five per cent. for the present year in spite of the increased entrance requirements. The freshman class numbered 575, of which 88 per cent. were graduates of commissioned high schools or schools without the state of an equivalent standing. The total enrollment was 1,905 in the departments at LaFayette and 184 in the affiliated school of medicine, making a total of 2,089.

With very few exceptions, all students were registered in regular prescribed courses, only 35 being enrolled as special students; 59 graduate students were enrolled as candidates for advanced degrees.

Students came from every county in the state and from fifty-one other states and foreign countries.

Statistics have been collected during the past four years, relative to the occupations of fathers of entering students. Of the 1869 that have given such information, 31 per cent. are sons of manufacturers, merchants, or business men; 29 per cent. are sons of farmers; 28 per cent. are sons of employes of various grades, and 12 per cent. sons of professional men. Thus 88 per cent. of these students come from the industrial classes, and it would appear that the University is meeting the obligations imposed by the act of Congress which specifies that its duty shall be "to promote the lib-

eral and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Entrance Requirements.—The privilege of entering on certificate has been rigidly limited to graduates of commissioned high schools of the state, or schools of equivalent grade in other states; no certificate being accepted for any portion of the work of undergraduates or for graduates of schools other than those of the above grade. All others have been required to pass the entrance examinations as prescribed. Of the last entering class 88 per cent. were graduates of schools of the prescribed standard. The effect of this requirement is thus shown in the large proportion among applicants of those who have completed high school courses; a result of undoubted benefit to the students, the schools, and the university.

For the coming years the entrance requirements have been further strengthened by including high school work equivalent to 15 units, in the examinations. Of these, ten units, including mathematics, foreign languages, English, history and science are prescribed, and five units are elective with the applicant. Exceptions are made only in the case of applicants who having been deprived of opportunity to complete a high school course, have attained an age and a maturity superior to those of the average high school graduate and have served an industrial apprenticeship, or had a practical experience fairly equivalent to a portion of the high school course.

Care of New Students.—Recognizing that the transition from the secondary school to the college is a critical experience with young people, an effort has been made to bridge over some of the difficulties of the period by such care and supervision as the conditions render possible. New students are met at incoming trains and assisted in finding quarters in approved lodgings; upon registration each student is assigned as an "adviser" a member of the faculty who is expected to stand to him in the relation of a personal friend and helper. Soon after the opening of the college year a series of lectures upon "health and efficiency" were given to new students by members of the faculty, and these were found to be exceedingly helpful. Without doubt, wise aid and supervision of new students during the first months at college will go far toward reducing the number of failures.

Teachers' Training Courses.—An act of the General Assembly of 1907 requires, in order to qualify as teachers in the public schools of the State, that the applicant have had professional train-

ing in pedagogical subjects. While a comparatively small proportion of our graduates have engaged in teaching, an appreciable number have done so, and the present growing interest in the introduction into the public school courses of such subjects as agriculture, manual training, and domestic science will create a demand for persons who have taken their training at Purdue. It becomes important, therefore, for the welfare of our graduates, that they be prepared, both technically and professionally, to meet this demand. With such preparation in view, a department of education has been established to administer courses in pedagogical subjects to those of our undergraduates who contemplate entering the teaching science, particularly in those technical lines characteristic of Purdue's curriculum. The department has been placed in charge of Professor George L. Roberts, A. B., an experienced teacher and a student of educational science who has been for many years identified with the public school work of the State.

Extension of the Course in Pharmacy.—The course in pharmacy which has heretofore consisted of two terms of nine and seven months respectively, ending about April first of each year, on recommendation of the faculty, has been lengthened to two full terms of nine months each. The degree for the completion of the course has been changed from Graduate in Pharmacy (Ph. G.) to Pharmaceutical Chemist (Ph. C.). These changes conform to the practice of the best schools of pharmacy and to the tendency toward the raising of the standard of these schools.

It is to be hoped that the time is not remote when the legal and educational requirements for pharmaceutical practice will not be less than those in the field of medicine.

Agricultural Extension.—A growing and valuable feature of the work of the University is that of popularizing and extending its teachings, particularly in agriculture. Without special organization, some efforts in this direction have long been in operation. The farmers' institutes were the first formal attempt in this field; later there were undertaken at the University "short courses in agriculture," and more recently such activities as corn trains, fruit trains, district corn schools, scientific and educational exhibits, popular excursions to the University and Experiment Station, boys' corn clubs, co-operative experiments, etc., etc., have been expressions of the desire to disseminate information and stimulate an interest in educational principles, among the farmers.

The ready and enthusiastic response which these efforts have met indicates the importance of this work as a means of contribut-

ing toward better conditions in agriculture. It demonstrates, moreover, that the whole scheme of agricultural education, to which so much attention has been given in this country during the past fifty years, made the mistake of starting at the end rather than the beginning. Farmers have been slow to recognize the need of a costly education, but they instantly appreciate the value of a simple demonstration which illustrates a better method or proves the worth of special training in their business.

In a similar way, the Experiment Stations are learning to interpret their experiments into simple and practical terms, and the immediate growth of interest in their work is remarkable.

It is evident that the impress to be made on an industry by teaching the comparatively few who can afford the time and money for a prolonged course of training must be extremely slow. There must be something more than formal instruction at a college; there must be an effort to bring knowledge and inspiration to the industrial workers themselves. This is the purpose of the variety of efforts now being made by the University which may be referred to as "Agricultural Extension." It is estimated that over 100,000 persons directly connected with farming are reached, annually, in this way, and its great value and importance have been fully demonstrated.

Thus far this work has been carried on without special support or organization; it has now become too large an undertaking to be maintained as an incident subordinate to the other branches of the University which on their parts have neither the men nor the means to devote to it. Some of the concrete things which are being done or might with great benefit be undertaken, are: Conducting special educational trains; participating in the instruction at farmers' institutes; organizing boys' corn clubs, as already undertaken in thirty counties; organizing and conducting district "short courses of instruction"; preparing educational exhibits for fairs and institutes; co-operating with the movement for better rural schools; publishing leaflets and bulletins for the use of teachers of agriculture and domestic science in the public schools; furnishing lectures and demonstrations for teachers' institutes; organizing excursions on the part of schools and gatherings of farmers at the University and Experiment Station.

All of these lines of endeavor would be productive of good results; some are already being successfully undertaken; but without means available for the work it can not be greatly extended.

It should at once have definite organization and support commensurate with its importance.

Alumni.—The death of the first graduate of the University—John Bradford Harper—is recorded with extreme regret. Mr. Harper received the degree of B. S. in 1875, being the first student to complete a course of study and receive a diploma. For many years he had been connected with the Indian Bureau and more recently was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, in which, as irrigation engineer, he was in charge of important public works at Durango, Colorado, where he died on March 26th. Mr. Harper was a man of high standing in his profession and one who in every relation reflected credit upon his Alma Mater.

The interest of the alumni continues to grow in a gratifying manner; 235 were registered as in attendance upon the commencement exercises, and contributed to the marked success of that occasion. Several new alumni organizations have been established during the year, and such now exist in the following centers: Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, South Bend, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Pittsburg, Schenectady, Seattle, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

Two bulletins upon matters of interest to the alumni were published by the University during the year.

Degrees Granted.—Three hundred and twenty-eight degrees were granted by the faculty, as follows:

Baccalaureate Degrees—

Bachelor of Science	12
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture	15
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	1
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering	75
Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering	78
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering	76

Graduate Degrees—

Mechanical Engineer	6
Civil Engineer	11
Electrical Engineer	5
Doctor of Engineering.....	1

Graduates of School of Pharmacy—

Graduates in Pharmacy.....	48
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Sixty-two certificates were given to students who had completed courses in the winter school of agriculture.

Nine certificates of proficiency in military science were given to members of the senior class who had completed the four years' course in the military department.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was bestowed, in connection with the commencement exercises, upon Mr. Angus Sinclair of New York, Editor of the *Railway Review*, "a native of Scotland; adopted son of America; learned in the history and practice of engineering; editor and author of many standard treatises on railway engineering; and influential leader and counsellor in engineering science."

No better evidence as to the character of the work performed by candidates for these degrees can be given than to submit a list of the titles of theses prepared by students in the schools of Science, Agriculture and Engineering as a condition of graduation. These in all cases represent a piece of individual study, research, or investigation, the key to which was given in a problem assigned by the department in which the work was performed. It will be noted that the subjects studied cover a wide range of topics, many of which are of great importance to the public welfare. It is an inevitable inference that men and women trained in so many diverse lines can hardly fail to render intelligent and helpful service in the progress of the communities in which they live.

Titles of Theses of the Class of 1908.—

A Study of the Forest Methods of France.

Francis Parkman as a Literary Artist.

A Study of the Anatomy of the Slug-Limax Maximus.

Extraction of Tannin from Leather.

High Explosives.

Prescott and the Spanish Conquest in the New World.

The Decay and Preservation of Timber.

Composition of Creosote Oil.

A Critical Study of the Oaks of Indiana.

Butter and Butter Substitutes.

A Study of Mendelism from a Zoological Standpoint.

The Pollution of the Wabash River at LaFayette.

Criticism of Certain National Formulary Preparations.

A Study of the Organic Matter and Humus Content of the Crop Rotation

Experiment Plots at the University Farm.

A Study of Various Methods of Feeding Horses.

A Study of the Effects of Various Systems of Crop Rotation on the Productiveness of Soils.

A Bacteriological Study of Hog Cholera in Indiana.

The Tuberculin Testing of Dairy Cattle in Indiana.

Methods of Beef Production Involving Long and Short Feeding Periods.

The Effect of Pasteurization of Sour Cream at Different Temperatures on the Quality of Butter and the Per Cent of Fat in Buttermilk.

A Study of Various Supplemental Feeds in Connection with Corn in Pork Production.

- A Study of Farm Management in Union Township, White County, Indiana.
- A Study of the Physical Properties of Some Typical Luzon Soils.
- A Determination of the Efficiency under Different Speeds, of an Otto Gas Engine using Artificial Gas.
- A Test of the Power Plant of the LaFayette Box Board Works.
- Efficiency Test of a Fairbanks-Morse 50 H. P. Suction Gas Engine Plant.
- Commercial Efficiency Tests of a 250 H. P. Stirling Boiler under Operating Conditions, in the Purdue Power Plant, using Slack Coal.
- Efficiency Test of the Merchants' Heating and Lighting Plant, LaFayette, Indiana.
- Comparative Efficiency Tests of a 20 H. P. DeLaval Turbine with Saturated and Superheated Steam.
- Commercial Efficiency Tests of a 250 H. P. Stirling Boiler under Operating Conditions in the Purdue Power Plant, using Lump Coal.
- A Study of Commercial Carburetors with Comparative Engine Tests on a Continental Two-Cylinder, Four-Cycle Automobile Engine using Gasoline.
- Quantitative Thermodynamic Study of Air in its Course through the Ingersoll and Type Ten Compound Air Compressor.
- Tests of a White Automobile.
- Performance of Locomotive Schenectady No. 2, Cole Superheater "B" at Different Cut-Offs under a Boiler Pressure of 160 Pounds, Speed of 30 Miles per Hour and Full Throttle.
- Efficiency Tests of a Buckeye Engine under Different Loads.
- Tests of a Pope-Toledo Automobile.
- Performance of Locomotive Schenectady No. 3, Cole Superheater "B" at Different Cut-offs, under a Boiler Pressure of 240 Pounds, Speed of 30 Miles per Hour and Full Throttle.
- A Determination of the Efficiency under Different Points of Ignition and Speed of a Continental Two-Cylinder, Four-Cycle, Automobile Engine using Gasoline.
- The Design of a 2,000 H. P. Power Plant for the Santa Fe Railroad Shops at Topeka, Kansas.
- A Study of Explosive Mixtures of Gasoline and Air, and Alcohol and Air.
- A Determination of the Efficiency, with Varying Amounts of Cylinder Injection Water, of a Fairbanks-Morse Internal Combustion Engine using Gasoline.
- A Determination of the Efficiency under Different Points of Ignition and Different Clearances, of an Auto Gas Engine using Artificial Gas.
- Tests of a Model Hot Water Heating System in the Purdue Engineering Laboratory.
- The Design of a 2,500 K. W. Electric Power Station.
- Efficiency Test of a Fairbanks-Morse 50 H. P. Suction Producer Gas Plant.
- Performance of Locomotive Schenectady No. 3, Cole Superheater "B" at Different Cut-offs, under a Boiler Pressure of 200 Pounds, Speed of 30 Miles per Hour and Full Throttle.
- A Determination of the Efficiency under Different Points of Ignition and Speed of a Yale Four-Cylinder, Four-Cycle Automobile Engine using Gasoline.

Performance of Locomotive Schenectady No. 3, Cole Superheater "B" at Different Cut-offs, under a Boiler Pressure of 120 Pounds, Speed of 30 Miles per Hour and Full Throttle.

Deformation of Locomotive Drive Wheels.

A Determination of the Efficiency, under Different Clearances, of a Fairbanks-Morse Internal Combustion Engine using Gasoline.

Tests of the Heating and Ventilating System in Fowler Hall.

A Determination of the Efficiency under Different Points of Ignition, of a Fairbanks-Morse Internal Combustion Engine using Gasoline.

Tests of a Motor Cycle.

Modernizing the Power Transmission System in the Box Shop of the Modes-Turner Glass Factory, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Economy Gain in Re-heating Steam in a Harris-Corliss Compound Engine.

Design for a Subway for Main Street Crossing of Wabash Railway at LaFayette, Indiana.

Design of a Sewerage System for North LaFayette, Indiana.

Water Supply for Markle, Indiana.

Tests of Model Concrete Arches.

Sewerage System for a Portion of Michigan City.

Calibration of Weirs in Hydraulic Laboratory.

Tests of Various Types of Cast Iron Water Pipe.

Design of a Highway Bridge over Wabash River at Orphans' Home Ferry, near LaFayette, Indiana.

Water Power of White River at Noblesville, Indiana.

Survey of Fort Ouiatenon.

Design of Reinforced Concrete Railway Girder.

Water Power Development at Cataract, Indiana.

Construction of Timber-Treating Plant.

The Design of a Highway Bridge over the Wabash River near Newport, Indiana.

Design of Reinforced Concrete Gymnasium for Purdue University.

Location, Estimate, and an Economic Study for a Proposed Railway from Dayton to Americus.

Design of a Track Lay-out for a Union Station at LaFayette, Indiana.

Provision for Shear in Reinforced Concrete Beams.

The Design of a Reinforced Concrete Reservoir.

Location, Estimate, and Economic Study of a Through Freight Cut-off on L. E. & W. R. R. at LaFayette, Indiana.

Design of Interurban Bridge over Wabash River at Main Street, LaFayette, Indiana.

Test of Reinforced Concrete Hollow Tile Floors.

Train Resistance of an Interurban Car.

Design of a Reinforced Concrete Highway Bridge.

Gauging the Wabash River at LaFayette, Indiana.

A Study of Sand Moulding for Concrete Forms.

Design of Derrick Crane of 40 Tons Capacity with Swing Radius of 50'-0".

Design of Single Track Railway Bridge over the Wabash River.

The Design of an Electric Railroad Bridge over Wildcat Creek.

Design of a Highway Bridge over Wabash River.

Investigation of Shearing Strength of Rivet Steel while under Tension.
 Relocation of Wabash Railroad through LaFayette, Indiana.
 Examination of Concrete Aggregates found at James Lake, Indiana.
 Proposed System of Street Improvement for Delphi, Indiana.
 Design and Erection of Steel Frame work for 150'-0" Dome.
 Water Supply for Imlay, Nevada.
 A Comparison of Notable Bridge Failures and the Causes Assigned.
 The Design of a Telephone Wire Plant for the City of Delphi, Ind.
 A Test of a Storage Battery Sub-station of the Kokomo, Marion and Western Traction Company.
 An Economy Test of the Plant of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home.
 Design of a Motor Equipment for a Confectionery Company.
 Investigation of Carbon Contact Resistance in Telephone Transmitters.
 A Study of Methods of Rail-bonding.
 Electrical Test of Merchants' Electric Lighting Plant, LaFayette, Indiana.
 Service Test of an Interurban Car.
 Experimental Investigation of Oils for Insulating Purposes.
 Efficiency Test of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ K. W. Gasoline Engine-Driven Generating Unit.
 An Experimental Study of Commutation with a View to Determining Contact Resistance.
 Study of Electrolytic Action of Structural Steel Imbedded in Concrete Block with Alternating Current.
 Study of Electrolytic Action of Structural Steel Imbedded in Concrete Block with Direct Current.
 Tests with a Load Curve Meter.
 Efficiency Test of an Electrical Process of Nitric Acid Manufacture.
 Service Tests of a City Railway Car.
 Study of Pole Line Construction.
 Test of the LaFayette Home Telephone Company's Plant.
 Complete Test of a Century Single-phase Motor.
 Braking Test of an Interurban Car.
 Complete Test of a Three-phase Induction Motor.
 Wireless Telephony.
 A Commercial Test of Mercury Arc Rectifiers.
 The Determination of the Coefficient of Friction of Carbon Brushes.
 A Complete Test of an Induction Motor Three-Wire Generator Set.
 A Complete Test of the New 10 K. W. Exciter in the Power House.
 Operating Characteristics of Mercury Vapor Lamps.
 Power Distribution of the L. C. & W. Traction Line.
 The Design of a Hydraulic Power Plant.
 Details of Construction in Telephone Wire Plants.
 The Electrical Fire Hazard.
 Central Station Business-Getting Methods.
 Core Losses of Metals used in Modern Dynamo Construction.
 Calculation for and Changes in the Construction of the General Electric Alternator in the Laboratory with a View to Improving the Wave Form.
 An Experimental Study of Methods of Drying Transformer Oil.
 Comparative Candle Power and Efficiency Tests of the New Types of Incandescent Electric Lamps.

Train Resistance of an Interurban Car.
 Methods of Fault Location in Telephone Cables.
 Test of a 10-Ton Crane.
 A Study of Permanent Magnets.
 Carbon Plate Rheostats.
 Design of a High Speed Four Valve Engine.
 The Properties and Utilization of Loblolly Pine.
 A Study of the Cylinder Proportions of a Proposed Three-cylinder Compound Locomotive.
 The Design of a Rotary Positive Pressure Blower.
 The Air Brake as Applied to Electric Locomotives.
 The Design of the Steel Work of a Twelve-story Office Building.
 The Construction of the Tie and Timber-Treating Plant for the A. T. & S. F. Railway at Somerville, Texas.
 Paint for Bridges.
 The Design of a Skip Hoist for a Blast Furnace.
 Niagara Power vs. Independent Steam Plants in Ontario.
 Tests of Fire-proofing Methods.
 The Properties and Uses of Douglas Fir Timber.
 The Reclamation of Irrigated Lands in Montana.
 Construction of a Timber-Treating Plant at Argenta, Arkansas.
 The Design of a Highway Bridge at Richmond, Indiana.
 Construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings.
 Methods of Construction of Fire-proof Buildings.
 A Study of the Development of a Common Battery System as used in large Cities.
 An Experimental Investigation of Some Problems in High Tension Transmission of Power.
 Electric Cranes.
 Sneak Current Protection for Telephone Systems.
 A Report on the Power Generation and Distribution System of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company.

The Medical School.—The third year of affiliation between Purdue University and the consolidated Indiana Medical School was inaugurated without material change in previously existing conditions. The school at Indianapolis enrolled 184 students and proceeded in its work without special incident. The work of instruction was more efficient than before and faculty and students were more loyal than ever to the school and its purpose—that of ultimately establishing a single State school of medicine. The attitude of Indiana University also remained unchanged. The general consensus of opinion found expression in a growing feeling that existing conditions, viz., a conflict between the two State institutions of higher learning and two rival departments of medicine could lead to no desirable results. In an earnest desire to come to some settlement of this controversy, which should be for the best interests

of the State as well as of the institutions concerned, the trustees of the two universities met in conference in April and engaged in a thorough and frank discussion of the situation. In this Purdue University contended for one medical school at Indianapolis, to administer a complete medical course and to be entirely under the care of the State; Indiana University desired to have exclusive control of medical education in the State, with a preference for maintaining only the last two years of the course at Indianapolis. A final agreement, in which both parties were glad to sacrifice something in furthering the main purpose, was effected, and the following statement was issued over the signatures of the President of Purdue University and the President of Indiana University:

"The efforts of Indiana University and of Purdue University to promote medical education in the state in co-operation with the members of the profession and with existing proprietary medical schools, have been undertaken in good faith and with the one aim of establishing this important branch of professional training upon a sound educational basis.

Indiana University has sought for many years to establish and develop such a department, in which efforts it has encountered many obstacles but has made continuous progress. Purdue University entered this field only when convinced that a service could be rendered to the profession and to the state by a tender of its offices in consolidating existing forces and aiding in the evolution of a single, strong medical school at Indianapolis under the auspices of the state and with the co-operation of other educational interests, a task which was undertaken only after it seemed that other efforts in this direction had failed.

Out of these efforts by the two institutions had grown an unfortunate controversy which operated to confuse the situation and to becloud in the minds of the public the true relations of the universities. In the belief that the present conditions are delaying the educational progress and interfering with the highest functions of the two universities, the logical conclusion follows that the two medical schools now in Indianapolis under the direction of the two universities should be united into one school, and that this should be under the exclusive control of one or the other of these institutions.

Since Purdue University has at no time regarded a department of medicine as an essential part of its program and, on the other hand, Indiana University believes that it has been especially charged with the responsibility for such instruction, the latter institution has been selected to proceed in the matter, and the trustees of the two universities have this day mutually agreed to the following conditions, to which the faculties of their respective medical schools assent, namely: to a union of the two medical schools under the direction of Indiana University; to a selection of the faculty of the new school with due regard to the members of the present faculties; and to the maintenance of a complete medical course in Indianapolis, as well as the two year course in medicine at Bloomington.

Only in this way does it seem feasible to accomplish the ultimate purpose of developing for the state a sound system of medical education which

has been the aim of both parties in their efforts in the field, as well as to promote those harmonious and friendly relations so essential to the proper discharge of the functions of both institutions.

It is hoped therefore that the citizens of the state, whether remotely or intimately interested in this question, will accept the above decision as evidence of the disinterested motives of these institutions and their desire to serve the state with undiminished energies."

When this program shall have been finally approved by the State, there will be completed a series of progressive steps long hoped for by the medical profession and much to be desired in promoting the welfare of medical education in Indiana, viz.: a unification of conflicting and rival proprietary medical schools into a single central institution offering a complete course in medicine in connection with the clinical facilities found in Indianapolis, and the incorporation of this single school as an organic part of the higher education under State control.

In bringing about this end, Purdue University has had a creditable part. To ultimately retain control of the state school of medicine has been no essential feature of its program, but rather to aid in serving the substantial ends which now seem to be attained. While at times misunderstandings and conflicts have arisen, these, in the end, have served only to clarify and strengthen the natural, harmonious relations between Purdue University and its sister institution, Indiana University.

Public Lectures and Entertainments.—During the year a considerable number and variety of lectures, addresses, and entertainments were given at the University under the auspices of one or another organization. For the most part these affairs were educational in plan and purpose, and contributed in no small degree to the intellectual recreation and development of the students. Members of the faculty had a prominent part in these programs, and many others not connected with the University have given generously of their time and ability without compensation. To all these grateful acknowledgment is due on behalf of the institution.

1. At the University weekly convocations, held on Wednesday mornings at 11 o'clock, in addition to members of the faculty the following persons have spoken:

President H. B. Brown, Valparaiso University.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University.

Rev. J. W. Foster, of Boston.

Mr. E. C. Mercer, of New York.

Mr. Kiyo Sue Inui, of Kobe, Japan.

2. Two lecture courses were conducted under faculty management.

(a) The first included lectures by the Rev. William J. Dawson, President Henry C. King, Professor William R. French, and Professor Brander Matthews.

Impersonations by Leland C. Powers, and

Concerts by the Jacoby Concert Company, the Skovegaard Company, and the Kneisel Quartet.

(b) An illustrated course of four lectures on travel in foreign countries, by Frank R. Roberson.

3. Under the auspices of the Students' Y. M. C. A., a series of addresses were given by the Rev. O. R. McKay, of Lafayette; H. E. Dodge, of Terre Haute; C. D. Hurrey, H. A. La Flamme and E. C. Mercer.

4. The Engineering Assembly, organized by the instructors of the engineering schools, provided a series of addresses in technical subjects. In addition to members of the faculty, the following gentlemen contributed to this program:

E. G. Acheson, of the International Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

A. H. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer Railway and Traction Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Willard Beahan, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

Professor C. F. Burgess, University of Wisconsin.

T. L. Condon, Civil Engineer, Chicago.

Professor R. H. Fernald, Case School of Applied Science.

J. R. McColl, American Blower Company, Detroit.

Ralph Modjeski, Consulting Engineer, Chicago.

George M. Newcomer, of Schmidt & Co., Cement Manufacturer, Philadelphia.

Professor H. H. Norris, Cornell University.

Professor S. W. Parry, University of Illinois.

M. W. Priseler, Ingersoll-Rand Co., Chicago.

Isham Randolph, Consulting Engineer, Chicago.

C. E. Skinner, Chief of Research Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg.

Professor J. C. Thorpe, University of Illinois.

M. B. Wishard, American Bridge Co., Chicago.

5. Miscellaneous addresses were given as follows:

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, address before the University.

Mr. Clifford H. Easton, New York, Lecture on Explorations in Labrador.

Professor C. J. Keyser, Columbia University, Address on Mathematics.

Mr. Charles Vanderkleed, of Philadelphia, Address to Graduates in Pharmacy.

Bishop Charles P. Anderson, Chicago, Baccalaureate Address.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C., Commencement Day Address.

The students' organization known as The Harlequin Club successfully presented a musical play written by Mr. George Ade, '87, and entitled "The Fair Co-Ed."

During Commencement Week, the Donald Robertson Players of Chicago presented two plays, "The Triumph of Youth" and "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon," under the auspices of the Senior Class.

Research.—In an educational institution concerned largely with the natural sciences and their applications, the work of research is second only to the work of instruction.

It has, therefore, become a recognized policy at Purdue not only to instruct students in the sciences and their application, but to be constantly engaged in efforts to solve some of the many problems which are of importance in the industries, the business, and the life of its constituents. In the conduct of such investigation the student frequently has some active share and always an interest. The results are contributions to the world's knowledge, published and disseminated without cost, and available to all without restriction.

The value to Indiana of an institution like Purdue University is only partially expressed through its courses of instruction. It serves its purpose equally through the utilization of its forces, its equipment, and its men in the study and solution of unknown or heretofore unsolved problems. The range of such work as undertaken at Purdue in a single year is wide, extending from the most practical questions in agriculture to researches in pure science and including public health; to the undeveloped resources of the state; to transportation, manufacturing, engineering and social economy. Beside these researches, thousands of inquiries are answered, advice is given, expert testimony or opinion submitted, and tests, analyses, and examinations made for private parties.

This phase of the University's activities is one concerning which the general public is but imperfectly informed. It should, however, conceive of the institution as a great bureau with two principal phases of effort; the one instructional, the other the utilization of its scientific forces in the service of the community in the way of study, research, and advice.

Some of the more important undertakings of this kind during the year, aside from the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which is described elsewhere, may be outlined as follows:

The investigations of locomotive performance, for which the Carnegie Institute made two grants to Professor W. F. M. Goss, were continued during a portion of the year and brought to a satisfactory conclusion so far as the immediate subject under consideration, viz., "the use of steam-heating devices," was concerned.

The department of forestry has studied the rate of tree growth under varying conditions; the propagation of native forest trees by seeds and cuttings; the afforestation of the hill regions of southern Indiana; and has continued the critical study of the oaks.

In the bacteriological laboratory much attention has been given to the study of the opsonic theory in connection with which many cases have been treated with opsonic vaccines.

The department of physiology has conducted studies upon the rhythmical contractions in the marginless bell of *Gonionemus* produced by hydrogen peroxide; and on the effect of anaesthetics upon the catalytic activity of the blood.

A representative of the zoological department has studied in the laboratory of the U. S. Fish Commission at Beaufort, N. C., the extent and condition of clam beds of that region; also the problem of the artificial propagation of the clam.

In the botanical department the research on North American rusts has continued with noteworthy success. This work has now been in progress for a number of years and the accumulated material and data give to it a unique prestige in botanical science. While purely scientific in character, the ultimate value to agriculture of an accurate knowledge of the life history of these destructive forms can not be overestimated.

In the mechanical engineering laboratory investigations have been conducted upon the area of contact between car wheels and rails; the deformation of locomotive drive wheels; strength of rivet steel in shear or under tension; the effect of jacketing on a compound Corliss engine; the effect of superheating on a DeLaval steam turbine; the effect of increasing the steam pressure in a

Buckeye engine; the effect of interchange of heat in the air cylinders of a two-stage air compressor; and an investigation of the relative economy in using slack and lump coal.

In the department of electrical engineering studies have been made of the relative accuracy of various methods of magnetic testing of iron and steel; on the action of transmitter carbons; on the action of telephone bells; conditions governing the action of the Rowland dynamometer; and the operating characteristics of mercury arc apparatus.

In the materials' testing laboratory a preliminary investigation has been conducted in the methods of testing concrete arches; also a continuation of the investigations of the behavior of steel under combined stresses; and tests of reinforced concrete floors to determine the best disposition and shape of steel bars.

The timber testing station of the U. S. Forest Service, maintained in connection with the testing laboratory, has been continuously engaged in its studies of physical conditions of native timber woods, in which from five to twelve assistants have been employed and a large number of specimens examined.

PUBLICATIONS.

The University.

Bulletin No. 1, Vol. VIII.—Announcement of Winter School of Agriculture.

Bulletin No. 2, Vol. VIII.—Annual Report of the President and Officers of the University.

Bulletin No. 3, Vol. VIII.—Circular of Information to Prospective Students.

Bulletin No. 4, Vol. VIII.—Annual Catalogue.

Bulletin No. 5, Vol. VIII.—Announcement and Catalogue of the School of Pharmacy.

Bulletin No. 6, Vol. VIII.—The School of Agriculture.

Two Alumni Bulletins.

The Experiment Station.

Regular Bulletins.

Bulletin No. 123, Vol. XIV.—February, 1908, pp. 24. Illustrations 17. Commercial Melon Growing. By James Troop and C. G. Woodbury.

Bulletin No. 124, Vol. XIV.—February, 1908, pp. 25-60, Maps 1. Results of Co-operative Tests of Varieties of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Soy Beans, and Cow Peas, during 1907. By A. T. Wiancko and C. O. Cromer.

Bulletin No. 125, Vol. XIV.—April, 1908, pp. 61-140, Maps 1. Commercial Fertilizers. By W. J. Jones, Jr., O. C. Haworth, and E. G. Proulx.

Bulletin No. 126, Vol. XIV.—June, 1908, pp. 141-160. Supplements to Corn for Fattening Hogs in Dry Lot. By J. H. Skinner and W. A. Cochel.
 Twentieth Annual Report for Year ending June 30, 1907, pp. 56. By Arthur Goss, Director.

Circulars.

No. 8. October, 1907, pp. 8. Beef Production. Part 1. Purchasing Feeders. By J. H. Skinner and W. A. Cochel.

No. 9. November, 1907, pp. 12. Illustrations, 6. Commercial Melon Growing. By James Troop and C. G. Woodbury.

No. 10. November, 1907, pp. 16. Illustrations, 3. The Use of Fertilizers on Southern Indiana Soils. By Arthur Goss.

No. 11. December, 1907, pp. 8. Illustrations, 4. Milk Production. Part 1. Herd Improvement. By Herbert A. Hopper.

No. 12. May, 1908, pp. 32. Beef Production. Part 2. Methods of Beef Production in Indiana. By J. H. Skinner and W. A. Cochel.

No. 13. June, 1908, pp. 21. Illustrations, 3. Milk Production. Part 2. Feeding. By Herbert A. Hopper.

Press Bulletins.

No. 138, August, 1907. Results of Variety Tests of Winter Wheat. By M. L. Fisher.

No. 139, August, 1907. The Bag Worm (*Thyridopteryx Ephemeraeformis*.) By James Troop.

No. 140, September 24, 1907. The Selection and Care of Seed Corn. By A. T. Wiancko.

No. 141, February, 1908. Results of Tests of Varieties of Oats. By A. T. Wiancko.

No. 142, May 25, 1908. Better Prices for Indiana Butter. By O. F. Hunziker.

No. 143, May 28, 1908. Results of Experiments in Summer Sowing of Alfalfa. By A. T. Wiancko.

By Members of the Corps of Instruction.

J. C. Arthur—

Cultures of Uredineae in 1906.

Cultures of Uredineae in 1907.

New Species of Uredineae, **VI**.

Peridermium Pyriforme and its probable Alternate Host.

A Search for Rusts in Colorado.

The Physiologic Aspect of the Species Question.

C. H. Beckett—

Profit and Loss Account of the Uniform Report Blank.

B. W. Bond—

Monroe's Mission to France.

On Quit Rents and Clergy Taxes in Colonial Maryland.

Stanley Coulter—

Key to the Genera of Native Forest Trees and Shrubs of Indiana
 (with H. R. Dorner).

The Worth of the College.

Papers on Nature Study.

- H. E. Enders—
The Formation and Enlargement of the *Chaetopderus Variopedus*.
Notes on the Artificial Fertilization of the Eggs of the Common Clam.
- J. W. Esterline—
Report on Magnetic Properties of Iron and Steel.
- E. S. Ferry—
A Manual of Physics (with A. T. Jones).
- M. J. Golden—
Wood Structure and Preservation.
Revision of Forestry Section of International Correspondence.
- E. L. Hancock—
On Flat Spots in Car and Locomotive Wheels.
Stresses in Steel Shafting.
Effect of Speed of Vibration on Strength of Staybolts.
- W. K. Hatt—
Timber Tests of Forest Service.
Report on Strength of Structural Timber.
Specifications for Structural Timber.
Tests of Reinforced Concrete Hollow Tile Floor Spans.
Instructions for Experiments in Laboratory for Testing Materials.
Elementary Mechanics of Reinforced Concrete.
Effect of Time Element in Loading Reinforced Concrete Beams.
- W. T. Heck—
The Economy of a Small Separately-fired Superheater.
The Thermometer as a Steam Gage.
- J. D. Hoffman—
Importance of the Science of Heating and Ventilation.
- L. V. Ludy—
The Air Brake.
- C. R. Moore—
Smoke Stack Troubles.
- H. T. Plumb—
Electricity on the Farm.
- J. H. Ransom—
Laboratory Experiments in General Chemistry.
- R. L. Sackett—
The Water Supply of the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane.
Water Works Plants of Indiana Cities.
Sewage Disposal Plant for Southeastern Hospital for the Insane.
- H. H. Scofield—
Tests of Puzzolan Cement.
- W. T. Small—
Mercury Arc Rectifier.
- Albert Smith—
On Stresses in Column Linings.
- A. B. Smith—
History of the Automatic Telephone.

C. M. Smith—

Notes on Theory and Practice of Electrical Measurements.

O. P. Terry—

Effect of Potassium Iodide on Activity of Ptyalin.

W. P. Turner—

Exercises in Machine Work.

C. A. Waldo—

College Athletics.

G. A. Young—

Power Gas.

The Engineering Review, No. IV, 1908—

An annual of 174 pp., with illustrations and index to Vols. I, II, III, and IV, containing 32 articles by students, instructors, and graduates; published by a board of editors representing the engineering societies.

Beside their activities in teaching, in the conduct of the routine work of the faculty, and in investigation, many members of the University force are called upon for lectures; others take an active part in the work of educational, scientific, and technological societies; others are editors of proceedings and journals; and some are members of important state boards. Thus, in the aggregate, they contribute of their ability to the service of the state and the public, generously and effectively.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, ADDITION TO EQUIPMENT AND DONATIONS.

Agricultural Experiment Station Building.—The General Assembly of 1907 appropriated \$100,000 for the erection and equipment of a building for the agricultural experiment station. Plans and specifications were prepared by R. P. Daggett & Co., of Indianapolis, providing for a building of two stories above a high basement, to be constructed of brick with trimmings of Bedford stone, with tile roof, and reinforced concrete floor. The dimensions of the building are 200 feet in length, 54 feet in depth, with two wings extending to the rear. There are three working floors containing offices and laboratories for all departments of the experiment station, comprising in all about ninety rooms.

Ground was broken on October 21, 1907, the contract work to be completed by October 1, 1908. When finished this will be one of the largest and best equipped buildings for experiment station work in the country.

Memorial Gymnasium.—This building, intended to be a memorial to those members of the University who lost their lives on October 30, 1903, has at last taken form.

Satisfactory plans having been secured and contracts let, the ground was broken on April 27th with the expectation that the building would be in use during the year 1908-1909. The cost of this building will be upwards of \$80,000, to be defrayed by donations. When complete this building will be a most important addition to the University's resources.

Its dimensions will be 85 by 165 feet, exclusive of the entrance pavilion. The main gymnasium floor will be 80 by 160 feet, without obstacles, the running track being suspended from the roof. The lower floor will contain the swimming pool, 30 by 60 feet in dimensions; shower baths, toilet rooms, locker rooms, team rooms, etc., including all of the features of a modern, first-class college gymnasium.

Addition to Testing Laboratory.—An extension to the laboratory of materials testing, made necessary by the addition of equipment and the large number of students, has been provided in the form of a one-story brick building, 30 by 96 feet, at a cost of \$2,900. It

will contain the equipment for air brake and automobile testing plants.

Funds for Loan Scholarships.—From the proceeds of a dramatic production by the students' organization known as the Harlequin Club, three hundred dollars has been given to be used as loan scholarships, and the class of 1903 has contributed \$200 for a similar purpose. Sums of one hundred dollars may be loaned from these funds to worthy students and when repaid will be again available for loaning.

Gifts.—Many contributions of materials and apparatus have been made to the various departments, some of the more important of which are as follows:

The school of agriculture received about seventy agricultural periodicals supplied by the publishers without charge.

The dairy department has secured instructional samples of products from the Corn Products Refining Company and the Merrill-Soule Company; also a cash contribution of ninety-three dollars from twelve firms interested in dairy supplies to be used for prizes in the educational butter-scoring contests conducted under the auspices of the University.

The animal husbandry department has received as gifts a number of herd and stud books for its library.

The biological department has received the annual installment of books provided from the Keiper Endowment fund; a collection of Selenite crystals, from Bruce Gordon, '08; and thirty-seven museum specimens of native woods from the Burkhalter Lumber Company, of Crawfordsville; physiological and pathological material from Drs. W. F. McBride, W. R. Moffit, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The library has received gifts of 569 volumes and over 2,000 pamphlets; of which a considerable number were from private persons.

The school of mechanical engineering has received valuable contributions of apparatus, as follows: From the Master Car Builders' Association a new air brake testing rack of 100 cars' capacity, to take the place of the former rack of 50 cars' capacity; from the American Locomotive Company, one pair of drivers and axles for the Baldwin compound engine; from the Splittdorf laboratory, New York, one spark coil and one commutator; from the Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, model of universal injector and working injector; from the American Blower Co., a special Pitot tube:

from Wheeler & Schebler, Indianapolis, a model and working carburetor; from the following companies, carburetors, Byrne-Kingston Co., Kokomo, Ind.; Heitger Carburetor Co., Indianapolis; Buffalo Carburetor Co., Buffalo; the Breeze Carburetor Co., Newark, N. J.

The school of electrical engineering has received from the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., one harmonic convertor; from Thomas Duncan, LaFayette, three watt-hour meters; from G. W. Munro, LaFayette, one watt-meter torque balance; from the Central Electric Supply Co., Chicago, bound catalogues for the use of the senior class; from the Shelby Electric Co., Shelby, Ohio, various types of incandescent lamps.

The civil engineering department has received a car load of cement for use in research, from the U. S. Geological Survey; from the U. S. Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., Louisville, Ky., three tons of water pipe for use in research; also a collection of blue prints from various railways, and a collection of photographs of graduates of the school, from the alumni.

The department of practical mechanics has received from the Coburn Trolley Track Co., Holyoke, Mass., a section of trolley track and trolley for jib cranes; from the Geometric Chuck Co., Connecticut, one automatic spring die; from the Dental Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., one bench gas furnace and blast pipes; and from the Firth Sterling Steel Co., of Chicago, high speed steel for making experimental tools.

Loans.—Various concerns have loaned specimen machines for test or operation in the laboratories, as follows: To the laboratory of agricultural engineering, agricultural machinery and equipment, by G. W. Marshall, LaFayette; E. M. Prince, Bloomington, Ill.; Aspinwall Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.; Avery Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.; Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J.; David Bradley Mfg. Co., Bradley, Ill.; Hagan Gas Engine and Mfg. Co., Winchester, Ky.; International Harvester Company of America, Chicago; the Ohio Rake Co., Dayton, Ohio; Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill.; Racine-Sattley Co., Springfield, Ill.; D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., Moline, Ill.; Victor Mfg. Co., New Carlisle, Ohio. To the dairy department loans of various types of separators from the DeLaval Separator Co.; Sharpless Separator Co.; Vermont Farm Machine Co.; Dairy Cream Separator Co.; D. H. Burrell & Co.; Empire Separator Co.; Reid Separator Co.; Omega Separator Co., and National Separator Co.

To the school of electrical engineering, a single phase A. C. motor from the Century Electrical Co., St. Louis; a polyphase A. C. induction motor, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Indianapolis; various types of arc lamps from the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.; two mercury vapor lamps, Arc Theater, LaFayette.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the Agricultural Experiment Station has proceeded along established lines during the year, these consisting in (a) research; (b) publications; (c) demonstrations; (d) agricultural extension. In all of these departments there has been great growth, indicating that the work of the station is being more and more appreciated. This is shown by the increase in the mailing list from 10,000 names in 1904 to 27,000 at the present time; by the increase in correspondence; and by the demands for co-operative experiments which were twice as many as could be granted. This great expansion of the usefulness of the station would have been impossible but for the appropriations made by the legislature in 1905 and by Congress in 1906. Already, even, these appropriations have been quite exhausted in meeting the increased demands for attention from every department. Elsewhere a statement is made of the needs of the station and a complete account of its work will be published in a special report—only an outline is presented here.

The department of agronomy has conducted 770 co-operative experiments in crop production in all parts of the State. It has also carried on systematic investigations in crop rotation, plant breeding, variety tests of grain and forage crops, effects of seed selection on qualities of crops, on vitality of seed corn, and on the relative merits of various systems of cultivation and cultural implements.

The veterinary department has devoted itself to a single line of research upon the nature of hog cholera and possible preventives.

The dairy department has carried on research upon the moisture content of butter; the accuracy of composite and simple samples of cream; the conditions affecting the chemical, physical, and physiological properties of milk; on the basis of a true standard for evaporated milk; on the effect of pasteurization of cream upon the keeping qualities of butter. The department has also provided lectures and demonstrations, and has conducted test and butter scoring contests in the interest of promoting a rational development of dairy husbandry in the state.

The horticultural department has continued its important plant-breeding experiments with tomatoes with gratifying results. It has also studied insect pests and plant diseases with a view to checking

their ravages. Co-operative spraying experiments in the melon-growing districts gave valuable results. Studies were made of orchard conditions with a view to encouraging modern practice in orchard culture; of the production of canning crops; of the onion industry; of the best conditions for forest planting; and of the possibilities of the pecan industry.

The botanical department has continued its researches on the plant rusts with especial attention to the life histories of forms; on grasses; sedges, and cedars. Of particular interest has been the discovery that the forms inhabiting wheat and rye are identical with those found in Europe.

In the chemical laboratory hundreds of analyses of soil and soil products have been made in connection with studies of the effects of various fertilizers.

The State chemist's department has conducted the large work of inspecting the sale of commercial fertilizers and commercial feeding stuffs, which has grown to be an enterprise of great magnitude involving the expert services of many persons, the collection and analysis of hundreds of samples of commercial articles, and, in many cases, the exposure of deceptive or fraudulent practice.

The extension department has been actively engaged in promoting and stimulating the interest of farmers in better methods, and in demonstrating the value of training in their business. The work has consisted in conducting educational trains, organizing district farmers' short courses, arranging educational exhibits at fairs and associations, carrying on experimental work at county farms, organizing corn clubs and excursions to the Station, and in lecturing at associations.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The year reported upon was the first under the new law by which the county institute associations received no support from the State appropriation for meeting the local expenses, the State funds being used for defraying the expense of furnishing speakers. This situation necessitated a greater activity on the part of county chairmen, but the conditions were met with gratifying results in most cases, and as soon as the law is better understood it is believed that its workings will be entirely satisfactory. County aid under the provisions of this law was granted in 41 counties. In all about \$7,000 was raised and expended locally, which in addition to the State appropriation makes approximately \$17,000 devoted to the work during the year.

The institute work surpassed that of any previous year in extent and variety. Every county held at least one institute and in most several were held. In all 321 institutes were conducted, involving 1,112 sessions. The attendance averaged 176 and totalled 50,592.

The quality and character of the work continues to improve and its scope to enlarge. Special sessions for the discussion of particular subjects are now frequently held, such as live stock feeding, dairying, fruit growing, market gardening, soil improvement, etc. There are also in many counties special sessions for girls and boys, for women, and for the discussion of agricultural education and rural school improvement.

In 18 counties 30 educational sessions were held; in most of these the school authorities co-operated and plans for the improvement of rural schools were discussed.

In 20 counties 27 sessions of special interest to boys and girls were held, and young people's contests for the competitive growing and exhibition of crops, and of butter, bread, etc., were held in 37 counties.

This brief outline of the activities of this branch of the University serves only to indicate its importance as a factor in disseminating information and stimulating a broader and sounder life in the rural community through the relations of business, the school, and the home. The work is remarkably effective considering the small sums expended, and it is gratifying to know that the Farmers' Institutes of Indiana rank among the best in the country.

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is the duty of those responsible for the welfare of the University to report upon its needs.

That the institution has needs which are real and pressing is in itself evidence of growth and vitality. Purdue University is a rapidly growing enterprise, because it offers to students and to the industries of the State practical teaching and practical aid which they seek in large numbers. In accordance with the principles on which Purdue is founded, its officers and faculty are bound to conduct the University on these lines. Their appeal is for sufficient resources to enable them to meet the natural demands of students and of the people of the State.

Each annual report of the University sets forth all of its conditions and needs. During the past six years we have repeatedly called attention to the crowded conditions in certain engineering departments, and to the effect which these must have upon the quality of instruction. We have regarded the need of buildings for this purpose as the most urgent one in the University, and because it has not been met, we are embarrassed to an extent which is no longer tolerable. But two alternatives are open to us, if we are to maintain proper standards of instruction, viz, to reduce the number of students, or to increase the facilities for teaching them. The former course is not to be considered save as a matter of last necessity.

It is inconceivable in this day of progress and of educational growth that an institution which by its devotion to right ideals; by the sacrifices of its faculty, and by its service to the State has won a high standing in the educational and business world, should suffer curtailment or deprivation because of lack of reasonable support at the hands of the State.

The present needs of Purdue University may be presented under four heads:

1. Larger funds to defray the cost of instruction.
2. Provisions for building and equipment to care for the students now enrolled in the departments of engineering.
3. Provision for building and equipment for the present needs and proper development of the School of Agriculture.

4. Provisions for the increasing demands upon the Experiment Station.

These are discussed in order, as follows:

1. *Increased Income.*—The corps of instruction now numbers 147. The scale of salaries paid is lower than that of any other institution of like rank and scope in the country. The increased cost of living is a positive embarrassment to those who depend on these low salaries for support. It is especially difficult to secure competent professors in the technical branches because of the great demand for such and the uniformly large salaries paid elsewhere. Only loyalty and love for their work keep numbers of our professors in the ranks; nevertheless we are losing desirable men who have better opportunities at other institutions. This is not to the credit of the State and is to the very great misfortune of the University. We should be able to employ more instructors for the work and pay better salaries. This can only be done on the basis of a larger income.

2. The three engineering schools enroll in round numbers 1,400 students. In this respect they are second in the United States. In their courses of study all of these students are required to take instruction in shop work, drawing and engineering laboratory practice. About one-half of the total number are engaged in these branches at any given time. The rooms and equipment available were designed more than ten years ago at a time when the students using them numbered about one-fourth as many as at present. Meantime no appreciable enlargement of these facilities has occurred. It needs no further explanation to show that instruction in these fundamental subjects, to say nothing of the health, safety and convenience of students and instructors, has suffered greatly.

In some departments students can not be received for lack of room. Others must work at unseasonable hours or be content with less than the required amount of time assigned. Successive classes follow each other all day in such manner that the instructor is left no time for preparation or repair of equipment. The conditions are such as not only make it impossible to do the work as it should be done, but they are discouraging to the interest of both students and instructors.

The remedy is to be had in the construction of simple buildings of inexpensive character for the shops, drawing rooms, and laboratories, and in the provision of equipment, additional to that now on hand, sufficient to accommodate the present number of students in these courses. The quarters now occupied by these departments

could then, at small cost, be fitted up for recitation rooms for these same departments, of which there is great dearth.

The cost of these buildings and the necessary equipment has been carefully estimated as follows:

1. For buildings for shops, drawing rooms and laboratories\$210,000
2. For moving, installing and additions to present shop and laboratory equipment..... 125,000
3. For refitting and furnishing present buildings for class rooms 10,000

The plan as above outlined is not extravagant; it is the most economical that can be devised. If the aggregate sum involved seems large it must be remembered that it is in connection with a large enterprise—the training of 1,400 young men. It is also a fact that in any other engineering school of similar rank to Purdue the provisions made, in floor space and money, are distinctly larger than would be the case at Purdue if all the above program were carried out.

3. *The School of Agriculture.*—This department of the University is growing more rapidly than any other. For the current year student attendance has increased over 40 per cent., and its future growth will undoubtedly exceed in rate and extent any that has ever occurred at the University.

Moreover the course of study is undergoing evolution and development.

This school needs, therefore, first, means to amplify the course of study in accordance with modern standards and, second, to prepare for a larger number of students in the near future. The more urgent and immediate of these needs has reference to providing better equipment and facilities for certain lines of instruction now inadequately supplied, as follows:

(a) In animal husbandry: Instruction in this branch is in great demand and the present facilities do not meet the requirements either as regards space or equipment. For instruction in stock judging there is available only a small pavilion in connection with the dairy barn. It is too small to receive the classes in this work. In 1904, to replace the college barn destroyed by lightning, a dairy barn was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The plan contemplated a structure of which the dairy barn was to be one wing and a beef-cattle barn the other. This plan has not been completed and at the present time the institution has no suitable, much

less a modern or model, beef-cattle barn. This has now become a pressing need of the department. There is no building for the clinical examination of domestic animals, an important part of the work in animal husbandry. The provisions for the care of the horses is unfit and unsatisfactory. There should also be additions to the herd of live stock in order to make it suitable as the basis for instruction in this subject.

(b) Instruction is given in farm engineering, including the construction of roads and drains, and the planning of buildings; the operation and care of farm machinery, etc. This is a subject of rapidly growing importance in agricultural education. The work has been begun and considerable equipment, either loaned or donated. Instruction is given in a small frame building which is unsuitable even as a temporary make-shift. A suitable building should be provided for this work.

(c) The department of horticulture has no greenhouse for use in its instruction; a lack which is wholly inconsistent with the importance of this work.

For the most part the buildings needed will be of inexpensive character, but they should be substantial and ample as befits a public institution. The estimated costs are as follows:

(a) Animal Husbandry—

Stock judging building.....	\$30,000
Building for clinics.....	10,000
Beef-cattle barn	15,000
Horse barn	15,000
Live stock	5,000

(b) Farm Engineering building..... 20,000

(c) Greenhouse for Horticulture Department..... 5,000

4. *The Experiment Station.*—This department of the University, it should be understood, is quite distinct from the departments of instruction. Money appropriated to the Experiment Station can not be expended for the instruction of students and, vice versa, funds provided for the maintenance of teaching can not be applied to the station.

The work of this department has developed with extraordinary rapidity since 1905, when the first appropriation was made for it by the State. Its efforts to study problems of farming and to improve farm practice bring it into close touch with the farmers of the State who, in appreciation of its service, make constantly larger demands. These demands it is now impossible to meet without ad-

ditional funds. The present State appropriation is divided, under the terms of the act, between the lines of crop and soil improvement, animal husbandry and dairying. The sums apportioned to these divisions no longer suffice to meet the actual requests from farmers for attention, and it will be necessary to refuse these requests unless these sums are increased.

For the important division of horticulture, no provision at all is made, and the horticultural interests are urging their claims with an insistence which can not be denied. Provision for this work, equal to that for the other divisions, should by all means be made.

The matter of bringing the work of the Station home to the farmers is of importance, not so much on account of the benefit to individuals as because, in this way, general agricultural practice is improved to the advantage of the whole industry. The efforts of the Station to accomplish this through the medium of special trains, corn schools, lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits have borne fruit to a remarkable degree. To those familiar with the work and its results there could be no doubt of its importance or of the wisdom of providing for its maintenance under the designation of "Agricultural Extension."

There is also a demand from representatives of the poultry industry that some attention be given to its problems and difficulties, which the extent and importance of the business would seem to warrant.

Careful estimates of sums which would be adequate to meet these various demands and needs yield the following items:

1. For experiments and demonstrations in horticulture\$10,000
2. For additional means for investigations in crops and soils 10,000
3. For agricultural extension..... 10,000
4. For enlarging the experiments in animal husbandry 5,000
5. For dairying 5,000
6. For establishing experiments in poultry raising.. 10,000

The work already being done by the Station is contributing directly to the wealth of the State in the increased production and value of agricultural property and products. Its extension by means of the appropriations above indicated would be a profitable investment and even then would be far below the support given to such work in our neighboring states.

The matters above set forth are those which are urgent as regards the schools of instruction and of equal importance so far as the Experiment Station is concerned, but they by no means complete the list of needs of the institution. The following items, while not directly affecting the work of teachers and classes, do nevertheless have a deterrent effect upon the progress and development of the institution as a whole, and may not be omitted in a complete report of the institution's condition at this time. In the near future these needs will require positive attention.

(a) The library is growing rapidly in extent and value. Its use by the students and instructors is an essential part of their work. It is now housed in one of the University buildings used for a great variety of other things; not fire-proof or even reasonably safe against fire; the books are distributed on three floors, where they are not readily accessible and it is not possible for them to receive proper care; the rooms are small and imperfectly lighted and ventilated. The conditions are entirely unsuitable and unworthy of the institution and some plan should be made in the near future for the proper housing of this important department of the University.

(b) Under the law by which the University receives an annual appropriation for the federal government, instruction in military science is required. The U. S. War Department furnishes valuable equipment and the services of a regular army officer for the purpose, free of cost to the University. The cadet corps numbers over 800. For its use as an armory there is available an old frame building, 50 by 100 feet, which is entirely inadequate for the purpose. The inspecting officers from the War Department criticise these conditions severely, and with justice. Not only does the importance of this work warrant first-class facilities, but the good faith of the State with the federal government should provide a suitable building as an armory without delay.

(c) A building for the practical work of instruction in dairy and creamery methods, and laboratory practice in handling milk and milk products is greatly needed in the dairy department.

The needs of the University as above set forth are actual and not fancied. They have reference to caring for the large enrollment of students and the large sphere of usefulness of the Experiment Station. The institution has commended itself to the people of the State. It deserves generous support. Unless this can be obtained in reasonable degree its usefulness and standing must inevitably suffer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

As Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University, I hereby submit my report of moneys received during the year ending June 30, 1908:

1. Regular income from maintenance of departments of instruction—

(a) Federal appropriation (Morrill Fund) ..	\$30,000 00
(b) State Educational tax (General Fund) ..	161,535 39
(c) Interest on endowment fund	17,000 00
(d) From miscellaneous sources	74,982 35
Total	\$283,517 74
2. Income for the maintenance of the Agricultural Experiment Station—

Federal appropriations—	
(a) Hatch Fund	\$15,000 00
(b) Adams Fund	9,000 00
State appropriation for year ending September	
30, 1908	25,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts	55,900 91
Total	\$104,900 91
3. Appropriation for Farmers' Institutes for year ending September 30, 1908 \$10,000 00
4. Specific appropriations for buildings—

(a) Balance of appropriation for Chemical building....	\$1,376 23
(b) Appropriation for Experiment Station building....	\$100,000 00

JAMES M. FOWLER,
*Treasurer of Board of Trustees of
 Purdue University.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

As Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University, I hereby certify to the correctness of the following statements of receipts and disbursements, viz.:

1. For maintenance of the Departments of Instruction.
2. For maintenance of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
3. For maintenance of Farmers' Institutes.
4. Special appropriations for the Erection of Buildings.

All for the year ending June 30, 1908, except as specifically indicated for certain State appropriations which are for the year ending September 30, 1908.

EDWARD A. ELLSWORTH,
*Secretary of the Board of Trustees
of Purdue University.*

1. FUNDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

A. GENERAL FUND.

Dr.

Received of the State as per report of Treasurer.....\$161,535 39

Cr.

Salaries of Instructors	\$80,933 35
Employees	15,128 36
Heat	7,532 61
Supplies	8,702 68
Care of buildings	7,093 67
Furniture and fixtures	5,344 79
Improvements to buildings and grounds.....	4,439 06
Labor	4,153 57
Apparatus	4,194 05
Feeding stuff	4,000 31
Repairs	3,570 78
Engineers and firemen	3,093 25
Books	2,803 84
Care of grounds	1,733 51
Insurance	1,629 47
Live stock	1,511 64
Express, freight, and hauling.....	1,237 53
Postage	770 78
Trustees	686 00
Printing and stationery	669 06
Water	590 01
Telephones	393 50
Light	387 52

Catalogues	\$287 34	
Traveling expenses	166 59	
Securing faculty	163 37	
Commencement	162 30	
Rebate of fees	124 75	
Telegrams	23 26	
Lectures	5 00	
Trips of inspection	3 44	
Total		\$161,535 39

B. MISCELLANEOUS FUND.

Dr.

Balance June 30, 1907.....	\$19,188 61
Received as per report of Treasurer.....	74,982 35

\$94,170 96

Cr.

Salaries of instructors	\$33,659 80
Apparatus	5,293 67
Supplies	4,741 36
Improvements to buildings and grounds	4,263 18
Furniture and fixtures	3,981 47
Printing and stationery	2,103 16
Catalogues	1,391 25
Light	937 81
Employees	816 63
Heat	760 44
Rebate of fees	459 00
Commencement	458 40
Repairs	414 61
Labor	381 08
Lectures	300 55
Publications	232 50
Books, etc.....	230 90
Traveling expenses	225 73
Feeding stuff	224 97
Miscellaneous	203 42
Trustees	180 40
Express, freight, and hauling	137 80
Care of buildings	79 26
Securing faculty	67 25
Inspection trips	42 65
Care of grounds	40 55
Postage	37 94
Engineers and firemen	26 00
Live stock	35 40
Telephones	3 00
Telegrams	2 44
*Balance	32,438 34

Total \$94,170 96

*This balance was reserved to cover outstanding orders and contracts for supplies and repairs in preparation for the coming year's work, which must be anticipated before the beginning of the summer vacation and the close of the fiscal year.

C. ENDOWMENT FUND.

Dr.

Receipts as per report of Treasurer.....	\$17,000 00
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Cr.

Paid salaries of instructors.....	\$17,000 00
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D. MORRILL FUND.

Dr.

Receipts as per report of Treasurer.....	\$30,000 00
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Cr.

Paid salaries of instructors.....	\$30,000 00
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2. FUNDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION.

A. FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Dr.

Received as per report of Treasurer—

From the Hatch Fund	\$15,000 00
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From the Adams Fund	9,000 00
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Cr.

Salaries	\$9,110 00	\$7,029 96
Labor	4,334 48	350 20
Publications	503 75
Postage and stationery	337 14	14 32
Freight and express	92 91	44 70
Heat, light, water and power.....	15 00	.....
Chemical supplies	22 20	60 00
Seeds, plants and sundry supplies.....	263 88	168 70
Feeding stuffs .....	.....	21 60
Library	133 83	81 35
Tools, implements and machinery.....	26 55	9 00
Scientific apparatus .....	.....	47 43
Live stock .....	.....	339 75
Traveling expenses	160 26	518 28
Buildings .....	.....	314 71
Totals	\$15,000 00	\$9,000 00

B. STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Dr.

Received as per report of Treasurer for year ending September

30, 1908	\$25,000 00
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Cr.

GENERAL.

Salaries	\$5,541 66
Postage, stationery and printing.....	1,255 75

Publications	\$1,437 36
Heat	622 96
Traveling expenses	426 51
Sundry supplies	280 89
Freight, express and drayage.....	124 22
Library	78 91
Tools, implements and machinery.....	74 85
Furniture and fixtures.....	70 20
Labor	45 37
Contingent expenses	17 60
Buildings	16 82
Scientific apparatus	6 50
Chemical supplies	40
<hr/>	
Total	\$10,000 00

LIVE STOCK FEEDING.

Feeding stuff	\$2,536 73
Salaries	1,450 00
Supplies	310 73
Freight, express, drayage.....	294 07
Traveling expenses	271 66
Publications	81 84
Live stock	40 00
Contingent expenses	6 97
Postage, stationery, printing.....	4 50
Labor	3 50
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Total	\$5,000 00

CROP AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

Salaries	\$1,750 04
Sundry supplies	1,175 55
Traveling expenses	709 80
Freight, express and drayage.....	386 48
Labor	417 39
Furniture and fixtures.....	250 05
Fertilizers	97 25
Postage, stationery and printing.....	87 81
Live stock	35 00
Library	25 65
Buildings	24 25
Tools	17 00
Chemical supplies	15 10
Contingent expenses	8 63
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,000 00

DAIRY INTERESTS.

Salaries	\$2,355 01	
Traveling expenses	662 30	
Publications	444 66	
Labor	581 92	
Postage, stationery, printing.....	249 54	
Sundry supplies	240 46	
Tools	155 75	
Freight, express, drayage.....	148 11	
Chemical supplies	82 05	
Furniture and fixtures.....	34 70	
Scientific apparatus	27 00	
Contingent expenses	14 54	
Library	3 96	
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Total	\$5,000 00	\$25,000 00

C. MISCELLANEOUS FUND.

Dr.

Balance on hand June 30, 1907.....	\$4,014 75
Received on account of fertilizer inspection	15,418 99
Received on account of commercial feeding stuff in- spection	28,955 71
Received from miscellaneous sources.....	11,526 21

\$59,915 66*Cr.*

Salaries	\$8,703 21
Postage, stationery and printing.....	8,113 37
Live stock	5,231 02
Traveling expenses	3,315 95
Chemicals	2,504 74
Supplies	1,825 53
Publications	1,734 18
Labor	1,303 15
Feeding stuffs	1,041 97
Buildings	517 91
Freight, express and drayage.....	472 24
Light	405 12
Scientific apparatus	378 90
Tools	354 27
Contingent expenses	342 55
Furniture and fixtures.....	193 82
Rebate on tags.....	92 00
Heat	41 85
Water	30 62
Library	20 20
Fertilizers	19 75
Balance	23,273 31

Total\$59,915 66

3. FUNDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.*Dr.*

Receipts as per report of Treasurer for year ending September
30, 1908 \$10,000 00

Cr.

Expense of holding 332 Winter and Summer Insti- tutes	\$6,293 12
Salary of superintendent.....	1,800 00
Expense of annual conference in 1907.....	871 46
Clerical work	551 97
Printing, stationery and postage.....	247 95
Printing annual report for 1906-07.....	103 16
Traveling expenses of superintendent.....	76 94
Express, freight, telephone, etc.....	22 60
Supplies	10 25
Charts	9 50
Membership dues American Association Farmers' In- stitute Workers	5 00
Miscellaneous	4 05
Repairs	4 00
Total	\$10,000 00

4. SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION FOR BUILDING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.*Dr.*

Received as per report of Treasurer.....\$100,000 00

Cr.

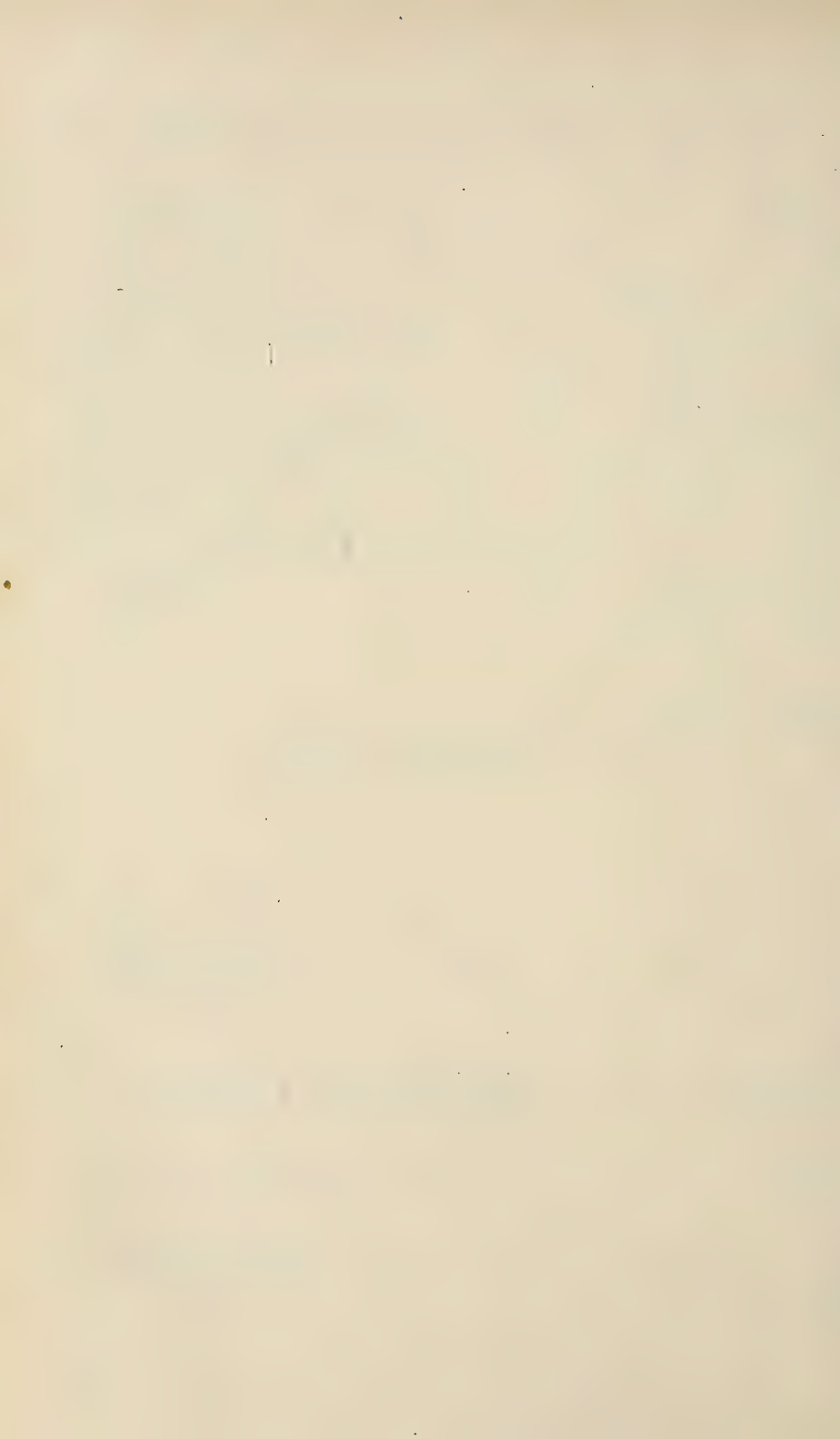
Plans and specifications.....	\$2,000 00
Superintendence	635 21
Estimates in favor of general contractor.....	90,352 65
Heating apparatus	6,376 67
Connections for heat, water, gas and drainage.....	635 47
Total	\$100,000 00

5. BALANCE OF SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION FOR CHEMISTRY LABORATORY.*Dr.*

Received as per report of Treasurer..... \$1,376 23

Cr.

Final estimate in favor of contractor.....	\$1,140 00
Equipment and fixtures.....	236 23
Total	\$1,376 23



REPORT

OF THE

Indiana State Normal School

FOR THE

FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907
AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

To the General Assembly

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

November 25, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 19, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct, except that \$12,941.25 was drawn of State September 30, 1908, and that item seems to be entered on institution's books October 1, 1908.

J. C. BILLMEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 19, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 19, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 19, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Bureau.

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Department of Mathematics.

Oscar L. Kelso, Head of Department.

Frank R. Higgins, Assistant Professor.

James H. Baxter, Assistant Professor.

Department of Latin.

John J. Schlicher, Head of Department.

Frederick H. Weng, Assistant Professor.

Department of Physical Training (Men).

John P. Kimmel, Head of Department.

Department of Music.

Laura Minturn, Head of Department.

Department of German.

Frederick G. Mutterer, Head of Department.

Frederick H. Weng, Assistant Professor.

Department of Physical Training (Women).

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Department of Ancient, Medieval and Modern History.

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William O. Lynch, Assistant Professor.

Department of Zoölogy and Botany.

Ulysses O. Cox, Head of Department.

Oliver S. Thompson, Assistant Professor.

Winfield Fox, Laboratory Assistant.

General Assistant Instructor.

Rose M. Cox.

Department of Manual Training.

Merit L. Laubach, Head of Department.

Dean of Women.

Martina C. Erickson.

Department of Reading and Public Speaking.

James L. Lardner, Head of Department.

Mary E. Moran, Assistant Professor.

Library.

Arthur Cunningham, Head of Department.

Anne C. Keating, Assistant Librarian.

Mabel E. Marshall, Assistant Librarian.

Helen M. Crane, Assistant Librarian.

Training School. High School.

James O. Engleman, Principal and Teacher of Latin.

Elizabeth M. Crawford, Teacher of English and History.

Walter W. Woodrow, Teacher of Science and Mathematics.

Training School—Grades.

Jessie B. Montgomery, Grades Seven and Eight.

Telulah Robinson, Grades Five and Six.

Edith Bader, Grades Three and Four.

Alice O. Woody, Grades One and Two.

Country Training School.

Gertrude A. Robinson.

OTHER EMPLOYES.

Minnie E. Hill.....	Registrar
Emma A. Smith.....	Clerk
Pearl I. Jolley.....	Bookkeeper
Henry L. Wilson.....	Head Engineer and Janitor
Laura Baker	Assistant Janitor
Frank L. Brindley	Assistant Janitor and Yardman
Maurice Brindley	Assistant Janitor
Joseph P. Meriweather.....	Night Watchman
Wm. A. Miller	Assistant Engineer and Janitor
Ethel Emery	Assistant Janitor
Chauncey O. Lawrence	Janitor Training School
May Mewhinney.....	Janitor Country Training School

Report of the President of the Board of Trustees.

To the Governor of Indiana:

Section 13 of the Act of 1865, creating the Indiana State Normal School, makes it the duty of the Board of Trustees to submit at the end of each biennial period a report to the General Assembly, setting forth the financial and scholastic condition of the school; also making such suggestions as in the judgment of the board will tend to the improvement and advancement of the institution.

In obedience to this provision of the statute, I have the honor to submit the report of the financial transactions of the institution and of its scholastic condition and work for the two years ending September 30, 1908. This statement is also accompanied by such recommendations as, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, the interests of the institution require to be made.

The report of the President of the Faculty sets forth briefly, but in comprehensive form, the scholastic work and present condition of the school, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer show the financial transactions of the institution for each of the two years ending respectively September 30, 1907, and September 30, 1908.

It will be seen that the institution has had a period of unexampled prosperity. During the year ending September 30, 1907, 2,309 Normal School students attended the institution. In addition, there were 213 pupils in the training school, making a total attendance for the year of 2,522. In the year ending September 30, 1908, the total attendance of different students in the Normal School proper was 3,049, in the training school 243, making a grand total of 3,292. The second year, therefore, shows a growth over the first year of 770 different students, all but 29 of these being Normal School students preparing to be teachers in the public schools. It is to be remembered that, under the statute, the Normal School can admit no females under sixteen years of age and no males under eighteen. Further, all applicants for admission must declare in writing their intention to prepare to be teachers for teaching in the public schools of Indiana. This provision

of the law is strictly enforced. No person is admitted to the Normal School who does not state in writing that he enters in good faith to prepare for teaching in the public schools of Indiana. Further, the courses of study and the work from beginning to end all have public school teaching in view. Education for its own sake and with general culture ends in view is not the work of the Normal School. It is a special professional or technical institution in every way—as much so as a law school, a medical school, or a technical school of any kind. These facts necessarily restrict the attendance to one class of students only.

By reference to the statistical table given elsewhere in this report, it will be seen that throughout the history of the school the attendance during the fall and winter terms is very much smaller than at other times in the year. For instance, in the last year covered by this biennial report the attendance during the fall term was 495, in the winter term 547, in the spring term 1,851, and in the summer term 1,347. This, however, gives the large term average of 1,059 different students. The explanation of this disparity in attendance during the various terms of the year is the fact that the school is a teachers' school, and that during the fall and winter terms teachers are teaching in the schools of the State. A great majority of schools close about the end of March, and this fact enables great numbers of public school teachers to come to the Normal School for the spring and summer terms.

Special attention is called to the great work that is being done in the summer term. Fourteen years ago the summer term was started as a private enterprise by two or three members of the faculty, a small tuition being charged. At the end of the second year it was evident that the summer school was meeting a great need and it was decided to conduct it thereafter as an integral part of the school year, the regular faculty doing the work. This term has grown very rapidly in attendance, there being no fewer than 1,347 different students in attendance in the summer term of 1908.

The demands upon the institution are increasing from year to year. Recent legislation has made the high schools an integral part of the public school system of the State. As shown by the report of the President of the Faculty, there are one thousand or more schools in the State doing more or less high school work, and the demand upon the Normal School to supply competent, trained teachers for the high schools has been increasing from year to year.

To meet this demand the school two years ago organized a College Course for teachers. The object of this course is to prepare

men and women for thorough, scientific work in the higher grades of the public schools. The institution has also added to its training school a full four years' high school department, for the purpose of furnishing facilities for observation and practice in high school work by those who are preparing to be teachers in these schools. Probably no other Normal School in the United States is maintaining so extensive and efficient a system of training as is this Normal School. Our training school consists of a rural school, the eight grades below the high school, and a high school doing four years of standard high school work. To maintain this system of training schools entails a heavy expense, but, in the opinion of the board, it is essential to the work of the Normal School. Without this the work of the institution would be of a theoretical character, lacking the only test of efficiency—actual practice and skill in doing the work that is to be done when the student leaves the school.

The library has come to be one of the most important features of the school. When the fire occurred in 1888 it left the institution without an armload of books. Everything was destroyed. Since that time about 50,000 volumes have been accumulated, valued at something like \$75,000. These books have been bought by a fund known as the Library Fund. During the past twenty years each student has paid in a library fee of \$2.00 per term, and this has produced in the neighborhood of \$75,000, all of which has been expended for books. The last General Assembly appropriated \$99,970 for the construction of a new fireproof library building for the proper care and use of these books. Plans and drawings were prepared and a contract has been let for the erection of the building. It is now well on the way, and we think will be completed ready for use by the close of the current school year. The building will be a strictly fireproof library building, with every modern convenience for library work. It is architecturally very beautiful, and when completed will be one of the very best library buildings in the State. It will add very greatly to the efficiency of the school's work.

By reference to the report of the President of the Faculty, it will be seen that, owing to the rapid growth of the school and the extension of its work, it will be impossible to carry this on on the present high plane without a substantial increase of revenue to the institution. Our faculty are paid moderate salaries, and the teaching force in many of the departments is insufficient in number. We earnestly recommend that the tax levy for the support of the State Normal School be increased in the amount of

thirty-three and one-third per cent., to the end that the school may maintain its high standard of work and meet the increasing needs of the thousands of public school teachers that are from year to year receiving its instruction.

A few years ago a department of Manual Training was established, and limited quarters were assigned this department for its work. This department has entirely outgrown its present quarters and facilities for work. The new school law requires that teachers shall be trained in this subject, and it is impossible for the Normal School to do this work without enlarged facilities.

Also, the various departments of natural science, with their lecture rooms, class rooms, laboratories, etc., are unable to do the high-grade work which the state's institution for the training of teachers should have. Several of these departments are in the basement, with insufficient light, small rooms and inadequate laboratory equipment. As the President points out, our laboratories are not up to the standard of modern, well-equipped laboratories for science work. Many teachers have been refused admission to these science classes because of the insufficient teaching force and the inadequate laboratory equipment. The Board of Trustees, therefore, respectfully requests that the next General Assembly shall make an appropriation to the Normal School of \$150,000 for the purchase of a site for, and the erection thereon of, a suitable building for its work in manual training and in the various branches of natural science. A sketch of what it is proposed to construct, with an estimate of the cost of the various classes of material and labor required, will be submitted to the Legislative Committee, and, later, to the General Assembly.

Trusting that these requests will receive the favorable consideration of the committee and of the General Assembly, and assuring you of our desire to maintain the institution under our charge upon the highest possible plane, and as economically as this can be done, this report is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
President Board of Trustees.

Report of the President of the Faculty.

Hon. William H. Armstrong, President Board of Trustees:

I present herewith a brief report of the scholastic condition of the institution for the biennial period ending September 30, 1908:

The regular faculty consists of the President, the Vice-president, twenty other heads of departments, twelve assistant professors, a Dean of Women, eight training school teachers, three assistant librarians and four laboratory assistants—fifty in all. In addition, it has been found necessary to employ from twelve to fifteen temporary teachers during the spring term, when the attendance is much larger than at other times in the year. The rural schools close their work at about the time of the opening of the spring term, and great numbers of teachers enter the Normal School at this time for one or more terms' work. In the spring of 1908 no fewer than 1,851 students were in actual attendance. To provide suitable instruction for this large body of students it was necessary to employ fifteen teachers in addition to the regular members of the faculty. It would be much more satisfactory if these spring students, who are themselves nearly all teachers of experience, could be taught by permanent members of the faculty, but as the attendance at other times would hardly warrant so large a teaching force, the plan pursued seems the only practicable one to follow. Many graduates of the school and other teachers of good education and extended experience close their schools at this time, and thus far it has been found practicable to arrange with a sufficient number of these to carry the extra spring classes. This meets fairly well the needs of the men and women who enter the school at this time.

ATTENDANCE.

The two years covered by this report have been the most prosperous in the history of the institution. In the year ending September 30, 1907, 2,309 different students were enrolled in the Normal School courses proper. In the various grades of the training school, which is maintained entirely by the State, there were 213 pupils. The total attendance of different students was 2,522. In the year ending September 30, 1908, there were 3,049 different stu-

dents in the Normal School courses. In the various grades of the training school 243 were enrolled. The total enrollment, therefore, of different students for the second year of the biennial period was 3,292. The actual increase in attendance in the Normal School proper during the second year of the period over the first was 740 different students. In the training school the increase was 29, making a total increase of 769.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

The statute of 1865, under which the State Normal School was organized, defined the purpose of the institution to be "the training of teachers for teaching in the public schools of Indiana." At this time the term "public schools" included the graded schools and the rural schools. There were very few high schools in the State. Probably not ten schools in Indiana maintained full high school courses. The work of the State Normal School, therefore, during the first years of its history, was confined almost exclusively to the preparation of teachers for the rural schools and the graded schools of towns and cities. During the past decade the high schools have increased very rapidly in number and have greatly extended their courses of study. At present there are nearly three hundred commissioned high schools in Indiana, and probably twice this number of high schools maintaining courses from two to three years in length. It would be safe to say that there are more than one thousand schools in Indiana today doing more or less high school work.

Recent legislation has declared the high schools to be an integral part of the public school system of the State. Clearly, it became the duty of the State Normal School to train teachers for teaching in the high schools as well as for the graded and the rural schools. To accomplish this object the school has made two important changes.

In the first place, it has added a course of instruction known as the College Course for the specific training of teachers for the high schools. The course maintains college standards in every way. The same entrance conditions, the same quality of work, and the same conditions for graduation obtain. It is, however, a strictly professional or pedagogical course for teachers. All the work in all the subjects is done from the teacher's point of view, and about one-fourth of the work required for graduation is of a purely pedagogical character, consisting of the higher aspects of educational

psychology, history of education, philosophy of education, practice in the high school department of the training school, etc. Already a much larger number of students than expected have entered upon this course and it promises to be one of the most valuable additions to the school made in recent years.

In the second place, the school has added to its training department a full four years' high school course. This department of the training school is maintained for the purposes of observation and practice on the part of those teachers taking the College Course and preparing to be teachers in the high schools of the State. This, also, is an addition of the greatest importance to the school. It affords the opportunity for the students to observe and to do practice teaching in the very subjects which they will be required to teach when they leave the school and enter the high schools as teachers. It gives, also, the opportunity to study and observe the work done with high school pupils in all grades of advancement. These important changes have met the warmest approval of the educational people of the State.

In former years the training school was maintained jointly by the city and the State. This arrangement was quite satisfactory during the early years of the school and until recent years, when the attendance has become so large. Two years ago, by mutual consent, the agreement that had existed between the city and the State for many years was dissolved, and the State now maintains in every way all grades and departments of the training school. This has proved very much more satisfactory than the former arrangement. The training school is now a state school, and it is open to the children of every part of the State upon the same terms.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer term has come to be one of the most important terms of the year. Fourteen years ago a six weeks' summer school was conducted as a private enterprise by a number of members of the faculty. To meet the expenses a small tuition was charged. The first year 111 students were enrolled. During the two summers following the school was conducted on the same plan, the number increasing to 306. It became evident that there was a strong demand for a regular summer term as a part of the school year. It was decided to establish this under the direction and control of the Board of Trustees, and to employ at their regular salaries such members of the faculty as might be necessary to conduct the work.

The school has grown very rapidly, and is now, next to the spring term, the largest term of the year. In the summer term of 1908 there were 1,347 students in attendance. The summer school gives an opportunity to those teachers who are in the schoolroom throughout the entire school year to attend when they are not teaching. The enrollment is made up, therefore, very largely of teachers of mature years and extended experience. They are high school principals and teachers, superintendents of city and town schools, grade teachers and others who could not attend at other times in the year. The summer term, therefore, has rendered a great service to the public schools of the State.

THE LIBRARY.

Twenty years ago the library of the State Normal School was destroyed by fire. Not an armload of books was left. When, a year later, the school was enabled to move into a new building, it set about creating a new library. A library fee of two dollars per term has been collected from every student from that time until this. This yields between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per year, and the money is devoted exclusively to library purposes. In this way the school has built up a library of nearly 50,000 well-selected volumes of permanent value and of the greatest value to the school in doing its work. The library outgrew its quarters several years ago. The last General Assembly appropriated \$99,970 for the erection of a new fireproof library building. Plans were drawn, bids were received and contracts have been awarded for the construction of this building. It is now well on the way. It is a strictly fireproof building, of beautiful architectural design and planned to meet in every way the growing needs of the library. It is expected that this building will be completed and be ready for occupancy about June 30, 1909.

STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits the number of Normal School students proper enrolled during each term since the organization of the school, the average term enrollment for each year, and the whole number of different students for each year. It also shows the number of pupils in the Normal Training Schools for each year of the biennial report. As explained elsewhere, the Training Schools were supported jointly by the city and State until the opening of the school year in September, 1907:

YEAR ENDING.	ENROLLMENT.				Average Term Enroll- ment.	Whole Number of Differ- ent Stu- dents for the Year.	Normal Training School.	Total Number of Differ- ent Stu- dents.
	Winter Term.	Spring Term.	Summer Term	Fall Term.				
October 31, 1870.....	40	66		36	47	98		
October 31, 1871.....	33	84		76	64	141		
October 31, 1872.....	85	131		96	104	224		
October 31, 1873.....	106	197		125	143	286		
October 31, 1874.....	74	279		143	165	304		
October 31, 1875.....	146	218		121	162	322		
October 31, 1876.....	118	183		103	135	322		
October 31, 1877.....	120	246		171	179	329		
October 31, 1878.....	187	413		216	272	592		
October 31, 1879.....	198	385		200	261	530		
October 31, 1880.....	218	372		258	283	578		
October 31, 1881.....	270	478		258	335	732		
October 31, 1882.....	256	424		280	320	694		
October 31, 1883.....	297	539		308	381	773		
October 31, 1884.....	329	542		301	391	777		
October 31, 1885.....	320	583		353	419	868		
October 31, 1886.....	369	612		319	433	909		
October 31, 1887.....	334	639		370	447	942		
October 31, 1888.....	375	629		343	449	936		
October 31, 1889.....	379	689		355	474	968		
October 31, 1890.....	359	671		386	475	1,069		
October 31, 1891.....	421	800		440	552	1,066		
October 31, 1892.....	441	957		441	613	1,160		
October 31, 1893.....	372	930		381	561	1,084		
October 31, 1894.....	436	1,183		598	741	1,449		
October 31, 1895.....	680	981	110	528	574	1,590		
October 31, 1896.....	534	1,167	202	454	589	1,671		
October 31, 1897.....	498	1,351	306	536	673	1,897		
October 31, 1898.....	572	1,189	618	511	723	1,944		
October 31, 1899.....	568	882	663	479	658	1,737		
October 31, 1900.....	501	1,087	536	406	632	1,629		
October 31, 1901.....	446	1,172	673	475	691	1,864		
October 31, 1902.....	511	1,198	726	462	724	1,627		
October 31, 1903.....	457	1,124	600	498	669	1,791		
October 31, 1904.....	504	1,080	634	452	667	1,775		
October 31, 1905.....	463	1,222	751	488	721	1,908		
October 31, 1906.....	498	1,251	854	445	761	2,020		
September 30, 1907.....	483	1,313	1,084	528	852	2,309	213	2,522
September 30, 1908.....	547	1,851	1,347	495	1,059	3,049	243	3,291

Since the organization of the school in 1870 students have registered from the various counties of the State as follows:

Adams 64, Allen 137, Bartholomew 299, Benton 202, Blackford 80, Boone 420, Brown 96, Carroll 610, Cass 319, Clark 314, Clay 959, Clinton 356, Crawford 74, Daviess 508, Dearborn 227, Decatur 235, Dekalb 73, Delaware 193, Dubois 190, Elkhart 186, Fayette 135, Floyd 157, Fountain 403, Franklin 448, Fulton 187, Gibson 281, Grant 267, Greene 520, Hamilton 189, Hancock 311, Harrison 131, Hendricks 691, Henry 427, Howard 509, Huntington 480, Jackson 271, Jasper 186, Jay 128, Jefferson 196, Jennings 193, Johnson 230, Knox 741, Kosciusko 211, Lagrange 200, Lake 80, Laporte 84, Lawrence 391, Madison 645, Marion 630, Marshall 126, Martin 172, Miami 220, Monroe 123, Montgomery 553, Morgan 645, Newton 205, Noble 121, Ohio 33, Orange 266, Owen 692, Parke 833, Perry 116, Pike 132, Porter 15, Posey 377, Pulaski 142, Putnam 545, Randolph 294, Ripley 298, Rush 229, Scott 108, Shelby

275, Spencer 251, Starke 69, Steuben 46, St. Joseph 146, Sullivan 825, Switzerland 147, Tippecanoe 348, Tipton 143, Union 64, Vanderburgh 168, Vermillion 495, Vigo 5,200, Wabash 599, Warren 231, Warrick 297, Washington 444, Wayne 467, Wells 216, White 306, Whitley 120.

WHENCE THEY COME.

During the past two years each of the ninety-two counties of the State has had representatives in the school as follows:

Adams 8, Allen 21, Bartholomew 58, Benton 15, Blackford 7, Boone 34, Brown 17, Carroll 30, Cass 45, Clark 40, Clay 155, Clinton 23, Crawford 20, Daviess 71, Dearborn 32, Decatur 32, Dekalb 11, Delaware 29, Dubois 43, Elkhart 20, Fayette 11, Floyd 25, Fountain 37, Franklin 34, Fulton 18, Gibson 40, Grant 19, Greene 101, Hamilton 33, Hancock 24, Harrison 33, Hendricks 49, Henry 38, Howard 28, Huntington 52, Jackson 36, Jasper 37, Jay 18, Jefferson 23, Jennings 38, Johnson 24, Knox 129, Kosciusko 13, Lagrange 14, Lake 27, Laporte 16, Lawrence 72, Madison 74, Marion 67, Marshall 23, Martin 33, Miami 15, Monroe 20, Montgomery 38, Morgan 58, Newton 25, Noble 25, Ohio 9, Orange 36, Owen 80, Parke 50, Perry 33, Pike 30, Porter 3, Posey 72, Pulaski 18, Putnam 36, Randolph 42, Ripley 38, Rush 43, Scott 5, Shelby 41, Spencer 25, Starke 19, Steuben 11, St. Joseph 13, Sullivan 112, Switzerland 8, Tippecanoe 34, Tipton 15, Union 9, Vanderburgh 30, Vermillion 93, Vigo 517, Wabash 27, Warren 7, Warrick 50, Washington 66, Wayne 27, Wells 21, White 41, Whitley 28.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The last General Assembly enacted a law which divides all common school teachers of the State into three classes known as "Class A," "Class B," and "Class C."

To meet the needs of all these classes of teachers and students, the State Normal School has organized the following courses:

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF "CLASS A."

(Twelve Weeks.)

Educational Psychology, with special reference to the needs of teachers of graded and district schools.

Observation and Study in Training Schools, both graded and country.
Methods of Instruction, adapted to graded and district schools.

One term's work in any of the common branches or other subjects offered in the course for teachers of "Class C."

Vocal Music, Penmanship, Drawing or Manual Training.

This course is organized especially for graduates of commissioned or certified non-commissioned high schools who have not taught and who are by law, after August 1, 1908, required to have at least "twelve weeks' work in the school maintaining a professional course for the training of teachers" before teaching. Credits made may be applied on any of the courses embracing the subjects pursued in this course.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF "CLASS B."

(Twenty-four Weeks.)

Educational Psychology, with special reference to the needs of teachers of graded and district schools.....twenty-four weeks

Observation and Study in Training Schools, both graded and country.
.....twelve weeks

Methods of Instruction, adapted to graded and district schools.....
.....twelve weeks

History of Education or School Organization and Administration....
.....twelve weeks

Two terms' work in any one or more of the common branches or other subject or subjects offered in the course for teachers of "Class C."

Vocal Music, Penmanship, Manual Training or Drawing.....twelve weeks

This course is organized especially for graduates of commissioned or certified non-commissioned high schools who have had

at least one year's experience as teachers, and who are by law, after August 1, 1908, required to have "at least twenty-four weeks' work in a school maintaining a professional course for the training of teachers." Credits made may be applied on any of the courses embracing the subjects pursued in this course.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF "CLASS C."

(Three Years.)

REQUIRED SUBJECTS.

Arithmetic	twenty-four weeks
Language, Grammar and Composition.....	twenty-four weeks
History and Civil Government.....	twenty-four weeks
Physiology and Hygiene.....	twelve weeks
Oral Reading and Literature.....	twenty-four weeks
Geography	twenty-four weeks
Penmanship	twelve weeks
Educational Psychology, with special reference to grade work	thirty-six weeks
Principles and Methods of Teaching.....	twenty-four weeks
Observation and practice in Training Schools.....	twenty-four weeks
School Organization and Administration.....	twelve weeks
History of Education	twelve weeks
Manual Training or School Economics, adapted to all grades	twelve weeks
Vocal Music	twelve weeks
Drawing	twelve weeks
Nature Study	twelve weeks
Physical Culture	twenty-four weeks

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS.

Latin	three years
German	three years
Algebra	one year
Geometry	one year
Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.....	one year
Physics	two years
Chemistry	two years
Botany	two years
Zoölogy	two years
English and American Literature	two years
History	two years

This course is organized for graduates of commissioned or certified non-commissioned high schools and others of equivalent scholarship. A "credit" consists of twelve weeks' successful work in any subject. Thirty-eight credits are necessary for graduation.

Four heavy subjects carried regularly with daily recitations of fifty minutes each, five days per week, is the maximum work for students of average ability and attainments. Only students of exceptional maturity and strength will be permitted to attempt more. Vocal Music, Penmanship or Physical Culture may be taken in addition to the regular number named.

COURSE FOR TEACHERS OF DISTRICT AND TOWN SCHOOLS.

(Two Years.)

Language, Grammar and Composition.....	twenty-four weeks
Arithmetic	twenty-four weeks
Oral Reading and Literature.....	twenty-four weeks
Geography	twenty-four weeks
History and Civil Government.....	twenty-four weeks
Physiology and Hygiene	twelve weeks
Vocal Music	twelve weeks
Drawing	twelve weeks
Principles and Methods of Teaching.....	twenty four weeks
Educational Psychology, with special reference to grade work.....	.....
.....	twenty-four weeks
Observation and Practice in Training Schools, graded and country..	.....
.....	twenty-four weeks
Manual Training or School Economics adapted to all grades..	twelve weeks
Physical Culture.....	two hours per week—twenty-four weeks
History of Education.....	twelve weeks
Penmanship	twelve weeks
Elective (from other courses).....	twenty-four weeks

This course is open only to graduates of commissioned high schools and others of equivalent scholarship.

COURSES FOR NON-GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Algebra	forty-eight weeks
Commercial Arithmetic	twelve weeks
Plane and Solid Geometry	thirty-six weeks
Composition and Rhetoric.....	thirty-six weeks
English Literature	thirty-six weeks
American Literature	thirty-six weeks
Latin or German.....	one hundred and forty-four weeks (four years)
Ancient History	twenty-four weeks
Medieval and Modern History.....	twenty-four weeks
Botany or Zoölogy	thirty-six weeks
Physics or Chemistry	thirty-six weeks
Physical Geography	twenty-four weeks
Vocal Music	twelve weeks
Drawing	twelve weeks

COLLEGE COURSE.

In order to meet the increasing demand of school boards and school superintendents for teachers holding college diplomas, and to give an opportunity for teachers in the grades, or other persons, to prepare themselves for teaching in the high schools, the authorities of the State Normal School have established a four-year College Course. Such a course is also made necessary by the action of the General Assembly in its last session. By it the high schools of the State were made an integral part of the common school system. Thus, the maintenance of a college course, designed especially to prepare teachers for the high school, is clearly made a part of the work of the State Normal School.

While the course is arranged especially to prepare teachers for the high school, any one expecting to do educational work in any field should find in it opportunities for acquiring a broader culture and better professional attainments.

Graduates of the commissioned high schools of the State and graduates of normal schools of recognized standing will find that this course is especially adapted to their conditions and needs.

GRADUATION—REQUIRED WORK.

To graduate from the College Course, a student must have not less than thirty-six credits in college work, in addition to the entrance requirements. Of these thirty-six credits, twenty-three are required of all students, as follows:

Professional	9
Mathematics	2
Science	3
Latin or German.....	5
English Literature and Composition.....	2
European or American History.....	2

ELECTIVE WORK.

All the remaining work necessary for graduation may be selected from any of the departments which offer work of college grade. In choosing these elective subjects the student should consult the head of the department in which he is doing his major work.

The regular amount of work expected of each student is three full courses a term, or the equivalent in hours. Exceptions to this rule will be granted only on presentation of good reasons by the Committee on the College Course.

STUDENTS WISHING TO TEACH BEFORE GRADUATION.

Students in the College Course may, at any time, take the professional work required for teachers of "Class A" or "Class B," and when this has been done, together with the elective academic work specified for each of these classes, they may qualify to teach by merely obtaining the necessary license. The professional work thus done will count toward graduation the same as other professional work. The academic work done in connection with it will be counted on the course, like other academic work, provided it is of college grade.

The following courses are offered:

Composition and Rhetoric.....	eight courses
European History	seven courses
Economics	two courses
American History	six courses
Drawing	four courses
Manual Training	three courses
Mathematics	nine courses
Physiology	three courses
History of Education	nine courses
English and American Literature.....	nine courses
Psychology	seven courses
Philosophy	seven courses
Physics	six courses
Chemistry	six courses
Latin	twelve courses
German	twelve courses
Botany	six courses
Zoölogy	six courses
Geography and Geology	nine courses
Library Science	three courses
Reading and Public Speaking	six courses
Methods, Observation and Practice.....	four courses

The term "course" denotes twelve weeks' work in a subject. For a detailed statement regarding courses offered during the year 1908-09 see the statements of the various departments.

COURSE FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES AND HOLDERS OF THE LIFE LICENSE.

(One-year, thirty-six weeks.)

For this class of students courses are offered as follows:

Educational Psychology	thirty-six weeks
Methods of Instruction	twenty-four weeks
Observation and Practice in Training Schools.....	twenty-four weeks
History of Education.....	twelve weeks

School Organization and Administration.....	twelve weeks
School System and Laws of Indiana.....	twelve weeks
Experimental Psychology	thirty-six weeks
Philosophy of Education.....	thirty-six weeks

Twelve credits (one year's work) are necessary for graduation from this course. It is required that at least three credits shall be made in Educational Psychology, two in Observation and Practice, two in Methods of Instruction and one in History of Education. The remaining four may be made in the other pedagogical subjects of the course, or in such academic subjects offered in the various courses as the student may elect. Only such persons are eligible to take this course as have graduated from standard colleges or universities, or are the holders of Life State Licenses to teach in Indiana. Persons completing this course are entitled to diplomas as provided by law.

Report of the Board of Official Visitors, 1906—1907.

(Extract from an Act approved March 5, 1873.)

The State Board of Education shall appoint annually in the month of June, or at its first meeting thereafter, a committee of three, who shall constitute a Board of Visitors, and shall in a body or by one of their number visit said school once during each term and witness the exercises and otherwise inspect the condition of the school, and by the close of the Normal School year they shall make a report to the Board of Trustees. The members of said Board of Visitors shall be allowed five dollars for each day's service rendered, and also traveling expenses, to be paid out of the State treasury.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School:

Gentlemen—The Board of Official Visitors appointed to inspect the Indiana State Normal School spent May 22-24, 1907, in making their investigation as thorough as the limited time would permit. As a result the following report is submitted:

As far as possible, each department received attention. To say that the organization and management are all that could be desired is but to repeat what is already known to every educator of prominence, not only in the State but other states as well.

Every teacher, as well as every pupil, seemed to realize the specific purpose for which he was in the school, and without any apparent effort this purpose was being accomplished.

The courses of study and the methods of instruction in the different departments are in the highest degree adapted to the needs of the students and to the great purpose of the institution—the training of teachers for the common schools.

The institution is in fact what it is in name—a *normal school*, and while there is much academic work done, it is always done from a professional point of view.

It is the judgment of your committee that the institution is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established, that of not only doing the most efficient classroom work but of working out new and advanced ideas in methods.

The maturity of the students in both age and experience gives them a large degree of self-control and of personal freedom, which are so necessary for the development of individual character. In no place, however, in the institution did we see anything but the highest standard of personal conduct exhibited by any of the student body.

The training schools are models in every respect, and ample opportunity is given each student to do much observation and actual teaching before completing his course of study. The institution has acted wisely in establishing a model district school in which, under the direction of such a teacher as the new law contemplates, the ordinary country school may be seen at work.

In view of the fact that agriculture has been made a part of the course of study in the rural schools of the state, and that the needs of the township graded schools are so important, your committee would suggest that at as early a date as possible you include in your equipment a township graded school where practical courses in manual training and agriculture are worked out.

We commend the establishment of a full high school course in connection with the training school, as it will afford a much needed opportunity for the better preparation of high school teachers.

The library is one of the largest and best selected in connection with any normal school. The institution is to be congratulated upon the fact that it will have a fire proof building sufficiently large to provide adequately for the preservation and use of the present valuable collection of books and also for the further growth of the library.

Your committee was impressed with the need of a closer supervision of the institution over the rooming and boarding places of the students. Since, under the present conditions, each student must provide himself with accommodations for room and board, and since many of those who come to the city are unacquainted with it, necessitating difficulty in finding suitable rooming places, we would urge such an appropriation as would provide for at least a ladies' dormitory large enough to accomodate one hundred or one hundred and fifty ladies. This should be placed under the control of the faculty of the school. It could be made self-sustaining, and would not only give a standard of prices, thus greatly reducing the expense to the student, but would also be a great factor in directing the social life of the school.

Since the State Normal School is the head of the system of training schools of the state, we recommend that ample funds be provided for experimental purposes, thus enabling it to give in the future, as it has in the past, the highest standard of educational methods.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. BROWN,

T. A. MOTT,

LAWRENCE McTURNAN,

Committee.

Report of the Board of Official Visitors, 1907—1908.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA, October 20, 1908.

*To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School,
Terre Haute, Indiana:*

Gentlemen—The board of official visitors appointed to visit the Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Indiana, visited the Normal School during the week beginning June 1, 1908, and desires to present the following report:

The institution has a large enrollment, numbering more than 1,800 students. The spring term brings in a multitude of young men and women who have been teaching during the winter months. These are usually very earnest students who are anxious to take advantage of every opportunity for improvement. At the same time such an influx as that of this year leads us to ask whether there ought not to be something done either to limit the number of students or to enlarge the facilities of the institution. A partial answer to this question is the magnificent library building which is now in process of construction. The present library room is by far too limited and cramped for the multitude of students who make use of it, especially during the spring term.

We are of the opinion that the Normal School is excellently managed and all its affairs ably administered. The specific purpose of the institution is to prepare teachers for the public schools. This purpose seems to be kept in view. While the classes in some cases are necessarily large, too large, we were pleased to note the air of genuine enthusiasm on the part of teachers and students in every department visited.

Throughout the instruction is of a high order. Both the heads of the departments and their assistants seem well qualified and competent. Everything moves according to a well studied program.

The departments are well prepared with materials for work. All academic studies attempted are taught as thoroughly as possible with a view to fulfill the chief end of the school, viz., preparation for teaching.

We desire to commend the management of the new Model School. Certainly no art, least of all teaching, is to be learned except by practice.

The Rural Training School, established for the purpose of giving students an opportunity to observe and practice in such school, is unquestionably a very valuable adjunct to the Normal School. Every teacher who is looking forward to service in the rural schools of the State ought to have some touch of this work. Organization, classification and the general management of a rural school requires as much forethought and skill, if well done, as the management of a factory. Besides, the raw material used is vastly more valuable.

In this regard it ought not to be forgotten that much of the teaching in the one-room rural school is what we call "primary work." Perhaps we might suggest that this fact ought not to be forgotten in the course of the excellent work in the "Model School." A child poorly taught during the first five years of school is handicapped more or less throughout his educational career.

We were pleased to note the excellent method employed in the Department of Music. Perhaps it is too much to hope that the day is near when singing will be as well taught as arithmetic in the common schools. The work of the Music Department in the Indiana State Normal School is at least calculated to hasten this day.

The library, though, as before noted, in rather cramped quarters, is large, well selected and well managed. Students now work in crowds in the small spaces available for such uses. The completion of the new building will remove this complaint and furnish ample opportunity for all purposes that pertain to library work. This building is at once a great convenience to the Normal School and a great credit to the State of Indiana. It is solid and substantial to an unusual degree in construction, and beautiful architecturally. The cost of the building is no greater than the cost of an ugly building; its value is much greater. This is especially true of buildings devoted to educational uses. It is no small advantage, therefore, to have the new library building so designed and constructed as to be significant of its uses and beautiful as well. Thus the very structure itself, not to speak of its precious contents, will have educative value. We commend the design and construction of the library building as worthy of the new day when colleges and schools shall no longer forget the uses of the beautiful in every department of life.

The general tone of the Normal School is fine and wholesome. The relations existing between the various departments and between students and instructors is sympathetic, co-operative and rational.

Your committee desires to say in conclusion that it considers the Indiana State Normal School to be admirably organized and fitted to do its peculiar work. No other institution in the State can duplicate or approximate this work in its excellency and completeness. Other state and non-state colleges and schools are fulfilling their functions more or less successfully in the general fields of education. The Indiana State Normal School occupies its own field and will continue to do so, and thus will hold the confidence and command the support of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. MACKINTOSH,

President of Wabash College.

WILLIAM L. COFFEY,

Superintendent of Brown County Schools.

Needs of the School.

As will be seen by the statistical table included in this report, the school had during the year ending September 30, 1908, 3,049 students pursuing Normal School Teachers' courses, and 243 pupils in the training school, making a total of 3,291 different students. To provide teachers, laboratory facilities, classrooms, laboratories and all else needed for this great body of students requires a larger sum of money than the tax levied for the support of the State Normal School produces. By June 30, 1909, our new library building will, it is presumed, be ready for use. This will require two additional librarians, one additional janitor, another engineer and fireman, and an outlay of not less than \$1,000 per year for heating and ventilating. To complete the high school faculty will require two additional teachers. Reports submitted to me by the various heads of departments show that, to carry on the work of these departments in such way as to meet the increased needs of the large number of students in each would require several additional members of the faculty.

To these demands should be added the consideration that, while the salaries of the various members of the faculty are no higher than several years ago, living expenses have materially increased. It is impossible for the members of our faculty to live comfortably and to make any adequate provision for the needs of themselves and families when they shall cease to be able to carry on their work, on the salaries now paid them.

To meet all these needs of the school there should be an increase of at least thirty-three and one-third per cent in the resources of the institution. I recommend, therefore, that the board of trustees appeal to the next General Assembly for an increase in the tax for the support of the State Normal School that will yield thirty-three and one-third per cent more than is now received.

As already explained, the school has expanded very rapidly in recent years. The attendance is now so large that it is impossible to make proper provision for the instruction in Manual Training and in the various branches of science in our present buildings. The laboratories are inadequate in size and insufficient in equipment. It is not too much to say that the State Normal School has not today a single modern, thoroughly well-equipped laboratory

for teaching any science subject. We are attempting to do work in Experimental Psychology, Botany, Physics, Zoölogy, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Physiology and other science subjects, all of which are required by the teacher of today, with facilities that are entirely inadequate. Some months ago I appointed a competent committee of the faculty to consider this subject and to make preliminary plans for a suitable building to be devoted to the work of Manual Training and the various natural science subjects. This committee gave much time and study to this subject and reached the conclusion that the Normal School should ask the General Assembly for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of a site for, and the erection thereon of, a suitable modern, fireproof building in which to carry on its work in Manual Training and the various natural science subjects. I give this recommendation my unqualified approval, believing that the needs of the school require this.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. PARSONS,

President of Faculty.

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 1, 1907.

Hon. William H. Armstrong, President:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and expenditures of the Indiana State Normal School for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury November 1, 1906.....	\$27,766 58
Received from Auditor of State.....	119,370 48
Received from issuing duplicate diplomas.....	2 00
Received on account of errors in orders.....	6 44
Received from sale of old microscope.....	8 00
Received from sale of old pump	15 00
Received from State Board of Agriculture.....	10 00
Received from Traders Insurance Company.....	11 72
Received from city of Terre Haute, school, per agreement.....	1,000 00
Received from city of Terre Haute, civil, one-half repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1,133 63
Total	\$149,323 85

Less money twice counted—

From City of Terre Haute, school, per agreement	\$1,000 00
From City of Terre Haute, civil, one-half re- pairs to buildings and grounds	1,133 63
From error in orders.....	6 44
From State Board of Agriculture, on account of M. L. Laubach expenses.....	10 00
From Traders Insurance Co., first dividend.....	11 72
From issuing duplicate diploma.....	2 00

Total **2,163 79**

Net receipts **\$147,160 06**

Expenditures.

Advertising	\$750 64
Attorney's fees	10 00
Coal	1,494 01

Departments (17) apparatus and supplies.....	3,455 26
EmploYES	7,860 17
Faculty	72,096 43
Furniture and fixtures	1,290 65
Freight and hauling	266 53
Gas	155 87
Improvements to buildings and grounds.....	832 66
Insurance	266 25
Laundry work	140 95
Lectures	350 50
Library building	1,849 43
Night watch service	209 00
Postage	998 74
Printing	1,823 55
Parsons Field	80 46
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1,143 76
Repairs to furniture and apparatus.....	195 90
Supplies, boiler house.....	288 95
Supplies, general	360 93
Supplies, office and stationery.....	709 53
Sundries	329 08
Telephone service	121 52
Traveling expenses, president, vice-president and others.....	393 61
Taxes	79 59
Trustees, services and expenses.....	1,504 84
Training school, apparatus and supplies.....	1,212 96
Telegrams	3 17
Training school building.....	4,345 00

Total expenditures.....	\$104,619 94
Less reimbursements shown in receipts.....	2,163 79

Net expenditures.....	\$102,456 15
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	44,703 91

Total	\$147,160 06
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LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance November 1, 1906.....	\$3,285 20
Received from students, library fees.....	5,600 00
Received on account of error in order.....	100 00
Received from lost books.....	5 85

Total	\$8,991 05
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Expenditures.

Books, periodicals and library supplies.....	\$5,512 63
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	3,478 42

Total	\$8,991 05
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TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Amount transferred from general fund October 1, 1906.....	\$10,000 00
One year's interest.....	300 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$10,300 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	\$10,300 00

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA JUMP,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, Oct. 1, 1908.

Hon. William H. Armstrong, President:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and expenditures of the Indiana State Normal School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1907.....	\$44,703 91
Received from Auditor of State, proceeds of tax.....	124,605 61
Received from Auditor of State, reimbursement—L. B. fund...	36,995 50
Received from sale of old microscope.....	16 00
Received from city of Terre Haute, school, per agreement....	666 66
Received from city of Terre Haute, civil, one-half repairs.....	571 88
Received from training school building fund.....	7,580 15
Received from rebate on "Bulletin" postage.....	95 53
Received from interest on daily balance.....	96 85
Received on account of errors in orders.....	44 50
Received from sale of old barrels.....	3 75
Received from issuing duplicate diploma.....	1 00
Received from canceled insurance.....	3 52

Total\$215,384 86

Less money twice counted—

From Auditor of State—Reimbursement on account of library building fund.....	\$36,995 50
From city of Terre Haute, one-twelfth current expenses	666 66
From city of Terre Haute, one-half repairs to buildings and grounds.....	571 88
From training school building fund.....	7,580 15
From rebate on "Bulletin" postage.....	95 53
From errors in orders.....	44 50
From issuing duplicate diploma.....	1 00
From interest on daily balance.....	96 85
From canceled insurance.....	3 52

Total\$46,055 59

Net receipts.....\$169,329 27

Expenditures.

Advertising	\$876 01
Coal	1,987 50
Departments (18) apparatus and supplies.....	4,403 45
Employes	8,927 44
Faculty	86,535 17
Freight and hauling.....	294 07
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,012 44
Gas	152 73
Improvements to buildings and grounds.....	2,125 44
Insurance	62 50
Laundry work	159 20
Lectures	281 18
Library building	48,637 32
Night watch service.....	228 00
Parsons Field	190 92
Postage	789 20
Printing	1,375 32
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1,945 26
Repairs to furniture and apparatus.....	36 30
Sundries	218 76
Supplies, boiler house.....	223 37
Supplies, general	1,126 04
Supplies, office and stationery.....	763 03
Training school, apparatus and supplies.....	502 23
Training school building.....	3,235 15
Traveling expenses, president, vice-president and others.....	368 30
Telegrams	1 15
Telephone service	229 65
Trustees, services and expenses.....	1,556 80
Deposit for one year 3 per cent. per order State Finance Board.....	9,000 00
Error in credit January interest (belonged to State Treasurer).....	96 85

Total expenditures.....	\$177,340 78
Less reimbursements shown in receipts.....	46,055 59

Net expenditures.....	\$131,285 19
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908, current fund.....	38,044 08

Total\$169,329 27

NOTE.—To the balance of \$38,044.08 as shown above should be added the special time deposit, as shown below, of \$9,000.00, made February 1, 1908, by order of the State Finance Board, making the total amount in the bank September 30, 1908, \$47,044.08.

The special time deposit is not carried on the bank book as a balance, it having been checked out as an expenditure.

SPECIAL TIME DEPOSIT FUND.—GENERAL.

Amount transferred from general fund, February 1, 1908.....	\$9,000 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908.....	\$9,000 00

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance October 1, 1907.....	\$3,478 42
Received from students, library fees.....	7,128 00
Received from lost books.....	8 15
Received on account of errors in orders.....	1 65
Total	\$10,616 22

Expenditures.

Books, periodicals and library supplies.....	\$4,918 97
Deposit for one year 3 per cent. per order of State Finance Board	1,000 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908, current fund.....	4,697 25
Total	\$10,616 22

NOTE.—To the balance of \$4,697.25, as shown above, should be added the special time deposit as shown below, as \$1,000.00, made February 1, 1908, by order of the State Finance Board, making a total balance in the bank September 30, 1908, of \$5,697.25.

The special time deposit is not carried on the bank book as a balance, it having been checked out as an expenditure.

SPECIAL TIME DEPOSIT FUND.—LIBRARY.

Amount transferred from library fund February 1, 1908.....	\$1,000 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908.....	\$1,000 00

TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1907.....	\$10,300 00
Paid out on secretary's orders as follows:	
Transferred to reimburse general fund.....	\$7,580 15
J. F. Alexander & Son, architects, plans, etc.....	216 17
John W. Ebel, lettering.....	22 50
H. Stuckwish Co., painting auditorium.....	109 00
J. M. Sherman, plans for fire escape.....	20 00
T. H. Stove & Furnace Co., changing radiators.....	1 00
C. C. Smith Sons Co., hardware per contract.....	74 50
Markle Electric Co., bells and wiring.....	65 00
American Seating Co., opera, arm chairs and desk...	1,079 24
The Baldwin Co., piano.....	500 00
Economy Electric Co., incandescent lights.....	43 00
Miller Electric Co., labor and material.....	1 80
O'Neill & Son Machine Works, fire escape.....	236 94
Charles H. Nicholas, chandellers.....	280 50
A. Z. Foster Co., mats, rugs and shades.....	70 20
	\$10,300 00

The funds of the institution are paid out only on the presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Board of Trustees, which are duly receipted and paid. These vouchers are then filed with the Auditor of State and duplicates of the same are preserved in the institution's fireproof vault.

The report of the Treasurer agrees with that of the Secretary in showing a balance on hand in the General Fund of \$47,044.08 and in the Library Fund \$5,697.25. Attention is called to the fact that the scholastic year does not correspond with the state's fiscal year. Only one-tenth of the school year is past, and the balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year, with what is received on the first of the following January, must carry the school through the remaining nine months of the academic year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA JUMP,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 1, 1907.

To Hon. William H. Armstrong, President:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, submits the following report for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury November 1, 1906.....	\$27,766 58
Received from Auditor of State.....	119,370 48
Received from other sources.....	2,186 79
Total	\$149,323 85

Expenditures.

Paid out on secretary's orders.....	\$104,619 94
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	44,703 91
Total	\$149,323 85

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury November 1, 1906.....	\$3,285 20
Received from students, library fees.....	5,600 00
Received from other sources (lost books, etc.).....	105 85
Total	\$8,991 05

Expenditures.

Paid out on secretary's orders.....	\$5,512 63
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	3,478 42
Total	\$8,991 05

TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Amount transferred from general fund October 1,	
1906	\$10,000 00
One year's interest.....	300 00
Total	\$10,300 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1907.....	\$10,300 00

Respectfully submitted,
W. R. McKEEN,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Report.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 1, 1908.

To. Hon. William H. Armstrong, President:

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, submits the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1907.....	\$44,703 91
Received from State Treasurer—	
Proceeds of tax.....	124,605 61
Reimbursement on account of library building	
fund	36,995 50
Received from other sources.....	9,079 84
Total	\$215,384 86

Expenditures.

Paid out on secretary's orders.....	\$177,340 78
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908, current fund.	38,044 08
Total	\$215,384 86

SPECIAL TIME DEPOSIT FUND.—GENERAL.

Amount transferred from General Fund, February 1, 1908.....	\$9,000 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908.....	\$9,000 00

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1907.....	\$3,478 42
Received from students, library fees.....	7,128 00
Received from other sources (lost books, etc.).....	9 80
Total	\$10,616 22

Expenditures.

Paid out on secretary's orders.....	\$5,918 97
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908, current fund.	4,697 25
Total	\$10,616 22

TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in treasury October 1, 1907.....	\$10,300 00
Paid out on secretary's orders.....	\$10,300 00

SPECIAL TIME DEPOSIT FUND—LIBRARY.

Amount transferred from Library Fund February 1, 1908.....	\$1,000 00
Balance in treasury September 30, 1908.....	\$1,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. McKEEN,

Treasurer.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Trustees and
Medical Superintendent
of the

Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane .

AT

EASTHAVEN, NEAR RICHMOND

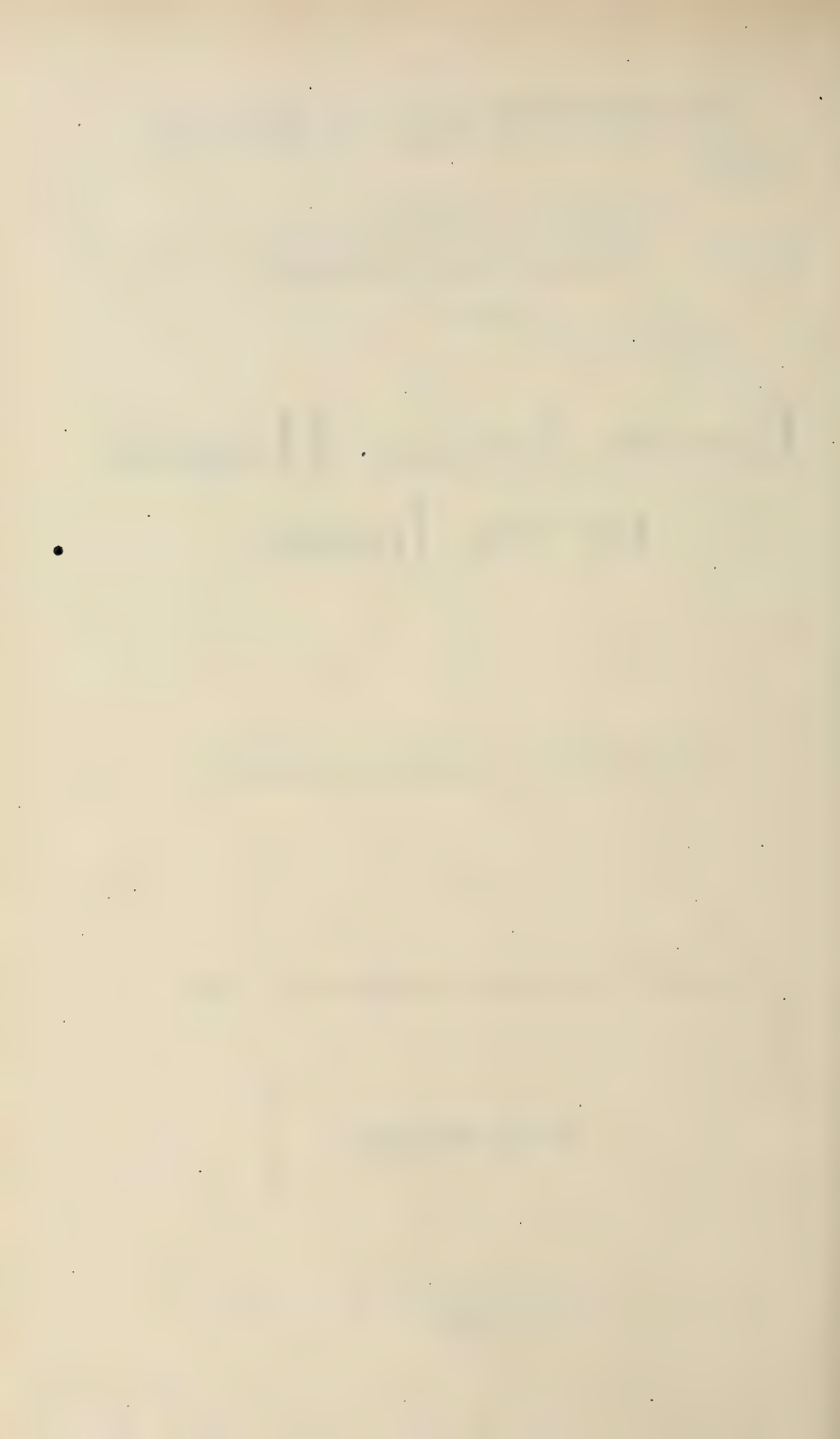
FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.



THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 24, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.
INDIANAPOLIS, November 30, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 30, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 1, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

EASTERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

1908.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN W. HANAN, Lagrange.....	President
JOHN DETAMORE, Portland	Vice-President
JOSEPH L. COWING, Rushville.....	Treasurer
EDWARD BARRETT, Plainfield	Secretary

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL E. SMITH, M. S., M. D.....	Medical Superintendent
PAUL S. JOHNSON, M. D.....	Senior Assistant Physician
LARUE D. CARTER, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
MARY WICKENS, M. D.....	Medical Interne
FRED. W. MAYER, M. D.....	Medical Interne
JOHN P. THISTLETHWAITE.....	Steward
BRADFORD HARRISON	Storekeeper
HARRY T. BEST.....	Apothecary
MINNIE YOUNG	Secretary

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY,
Governor of Indiana:

Sir—Complying with the law, the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, begs leave to respectfully submit its report for the present fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, as follows:

There have been no changes among the members of the Board during the year. The term of office of John W. Hanan expired January 1, 1908, and he was reappointed by you to succeed himself for a term of four years, ending January 1, 1912.

On April 14, 1908, at the time prescribed by law, the organization of the Board was continued for another year, as follows:

John W. Hanan	President
John Detamore	Vice-President
Edward Barrett	Secretary
Joseph L. Cowing.....	Treasurer

FINANCES.

The regular funds provided for the year were for maintenance, repairs and clothing, and certain specific funds for improvements and major repairs. These have been applied as contemplated by the law and are elsewhere reported in detail.

The fund for maintenance was inadequate for the requirements of the year and a deficit, imminent for two or three months, was averted only by numerous sacrifices reluctantly made. Likewise the repair fund was too limited, but its application did not present the difficulties of the former. This embarrassment was due to the higher cost of general supplies and labor, and while there was some relief by the depression in general business during the latter part

of the year it was not sufficient to compensate for the excessive cost of the earlier part of the year. In view of these hardships the Board congratulates itself on having closed the year without any indebtedness, thereby continuing the excellent financial record of the Hospital for another year. The methods of accounting, the purchase of supplies by competitive bids, and the care of personal property heretofore described in these reports, have been continued with satisfactory results. During the past year more supplies than hitherto have been purchased from the Reformatory, as the law requires, and these have been quite satisfactory, both in cost and quality.

The repairs have been well kept up and the structures are all in good condition, their age considered. The cost of repairs increases with the age and growth of the Institution, and this fund should be increased for the ensuing biennial period.

The clothing fund was sufficient for the needs, and permitted an ample supply of comfortable clothing for all dependent patients. With the increase in the number of patients, by reason of the new cottages recently put into service, will be required a slight increase in this fund.

The specific funds, with a single exception, have been applied as contemplated. The limited time allotted by the law, which confined the work of all these improvements to a single year, worked a serious but unavoidable hardship. The amendments to the law wisely enacted by the late special session of the legislature will prevent a repetition of these complications in the future.

The Legislature of 1907 provided eight specific funds, making them available October 1, 1907, excepting only that for a railway crossing, which was made available April 1, 1907. This fund for a railway crossing amounted to \$2,500, of which \$1,279.92 was disbursed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907, as shown in the report of that year, and the balance, \$1,220.08, was expended during the past year for the completion of the work. The improvement secured consists of an entrance to the premises through the right-of-way of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railway

Company, with a driveway and a cement walk extending from the Administration Building to the street car terminus, a distance of 600 feet.

A specific fund of \$60,000 was provided for two cottages and their appurtenances. In view of the urgent need of these cottages, this fund with your consent was anticipated, as has been previously reported, and the work of construction was started under a contract made July, 1907. Before making this contract and when the bids were opened, it was found that the lowest bid exceeded the estimate previously made and the available fund by about \$4,500, and acting upon the advice of the Attorney-General and your considerate proffer to provide the equipment out of your emergency fund, a contract was entered into for the construction only of the cottages and their appurtenances, and the work was started in August, 1907. After many vexatious delays the structures were finally completed and accepted one year thereafter, at a cost of \$60,000. The equipment was provided for out of your emergency fund at a total cost of \$4,095.84.

These two cottages, known as Cottages M and 14, are located in proximity to the Hospital cottages in either department, to which they are attached by intervening diet kitchens and covered corridors. They each have a capacity of forty beds for infirm patients and the diet kitchens provide the special diet for the sick of the attached Hospital cottages and the infirm of the new cottages. These improvements constitute a very valuable feature of the Institution's general equipment, in addition to increasing its capacity with eighty beds.

The fund of \$2,000 for tile floors and plumbing, permitting the continuance of the work of improving the plumbing in various parts of the Institution and new sanitary floors to be placed in ten bathrooms, toilet rooms and sculleries. This work is not yet complete, but it is the purpose to continue it from year to year until modern plumbing is in use throughout.

The fund of \$5,000 was expended for improvements in the steam heating system. The old gravity system was

converted into a Webster vacuum system, and the pipe lines were repaired as far as the available funds would permit. This plant has been in service for nearly twenty years, and while it is much improved, many repairs are still needed before it can reach the highest degree of efficiency, a condition made necessary by the load added by the extension of the past year. The recommendations made elsewhere are intended to meet this requirement.

The specific fund of \$2,000 for farm buildings was used as contemplated for remodelling and improving the dairy barn, with very satisfactory results. A modern, convenient and sanitary barn is now ready for service, at a cost of \$1,994.84.

A fund of \$2,000 was provided for an engineer's workshop and lathe, and a very substantial shop has been built at a cost of \$1,916.72. It is a brick and cement structure 32 feet wide and 52 feet long, with a basement for a store room. The balance of \$83.28 would not purchase a lathe sufficiently large for our purposes, and was returned to the general fund of the State Treasury at the end of the year.

The improvements in the attics of Cottages A-B and 1-2, contemplated by the fund of \$1,800, were very satisfactorily made within the appropriation, and these attics now contain very satisfactory quarters for the night service.

The fund of \$2,500 for the water supply was applied in part only, for want of time in which to do the work contemplated. A four-inch water main 2,400 feet long was laid to the dairy barn, two fire hydrants installed near the barn, one near the stable and one near Cottage I-J, at a cost of \$1,389.87. The balance of \$1,110.13 was permitted to revert to the general fund.

The improvements and minor repairs made by these several specific funds have enhanced the conveniences and sanitation of the Hospital very much and justified the expenditures necessary to their accomplishment.

The report of the Medical Superintendent, hereto appended, contains exhibits setting forth in detail the receipts and disbursements of all funds, of which a summary follows:

FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Drawn from State Treasury		\$214,821 84
Disbursed for maintenance	\$123,301 93	
Disbursed for repairs	7,447 35	
Disbursed for clothing	4,656 14	
Disbursed for specific purposes	79,416 42	
Total	\$214,821 84	\$214,821 84
Maintenance—		
Appropriation for 725 patients		\$121,000 00
Appropriation for 19+ patients at \$160.....		3,109 00
Disbursements, Exhibits 2 and 3.....	\$123,301 93	
Covered into general fund.....	807 07	
Total	\$124,109 00	\$124,109 00
Repairs—		
Appropriation		\$7,500 00
Disbursements, Exhibits 4 and 5.....	\$7,447 35	
Covered into general fund.....	52 65	
Total	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
Clothing—		
Appropriation		\$5,000 00
Disbursements, Exhibits 6 and 7.....	\$4,656 14	
Covered into general fund.....	343 86	
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Specific Funds—		
Appropriations—		
For railway crossing, balance.....		\$1,220 08
For two cottages and appurtenances.....		60,000 00
For tile floors and plumbing.....		2,000 00
For steam heating		5,000 00
For farm buildings		2,000 00
For workshop and lathe.....		2,000 00
For attics in two buildings.....		1,800 00
For water supply		2,500 00
For equipment Cottages M and 14, Governor's Fund.		4,095 84
Disbursements—		
For railway crossing	\$1,220 08	
For cottages M and 14.....	60,000 00	
For tile floors and plumbing.....	2,000 00	
For steam heating	4,999 31	
For farm buildings	1,994 84	
For workshop and lathe.....	1,916 72	
For attics in two buildings.....	1,799 76	
For water supply	1,389 87	
For equipment Cottages M and 14.....	4,095 84	
Covered into general fund.....	1,199 50	
Total	\$80,615 92	\$80,615 92

Earnings—

Receipts from sales		\$181 98
Covered into general fund.....	\$181 98	
Total	\$181 98	\$181 98

Balances covered into the general fund of the State treasury on September 30, 1908, amounted to \$2,403.08, of which \$1,203.58 were balances from the regular funds, and \$1,199.50 from the specific funds.

Cost per capita of maintenance	\$166 71
Cost per capita of repairs	10 00
Cost per capita of clothing	6 24
Total cost per capita.....	\$182 95

The inventory of property of September 30, 1908, shows a valuation of \$922,348.39.

GENERAL.

The enrollment of patients October 1, 1907, was 752; admitted during the year, 131; discharged, 54; died, 40; enrolled September 30, 1908, 789; and present September 30, 1908, 779.

By the construction and equipment of Cottages M and 14, with forty beds each, the capacity of the Hospital was raised during the year to 831 beds. Reserving fifteen beds in either Hospital cottage for the sick, the normal capacity is now 801. This increase in the accommodations has afforded much relief to the Eastern District, but unfortunately will not long be apparent, as already the Department for Men is nearly full and will be again overcrowded within a few weeks. The conditions are not so serious in the Department for Women, where all the recent cases applying during the past year have been admitted without delay, and with another cottage now available it is confidently expected that the insane women can be promptly received during the next year or so.

Your Board, however, views with no little apprehension the conditions which will doubtless obtain in this district during the coming two years relative to the insane men who

cannot be admitted for want of room. It entertains the hope that some relief may be afforded indirectly, at least, by the early completion of the new Southeastern Hospital, by amendments to the law which will permit the insane epileptics to be admitted to the Village for Epileptics, and by legislation making special provision for the insane criminals. Certainly this Hospital cannot be further enlarged, except by colonization, at any reasonable cost, as the central plant is already so heavily overburdened that we feel obliged to recommend a specific appropriation for immediate extensive improvements to put it in condition to furnish the necessary heat and power for the existing structures and population.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is the unanimous opinion of the members of this Board that the appropriations for maintenance and repairs should be increased and that specific funds should be provided for improving the mechanical equipment and extending the medical service. The maintenance fund for the current year is inadequate and should be immediately increased. Therefore, we respectfully recommend the following appropriations:

Regular Funds—

1. \$10,000 for maintenance, to be immediately available for the current year.
2. \$148,000 annually for 800 patients and \$180 per capita for any excess.
3. \$10,000 annually for repairs.
4. \$6,000 annually for clothing.

Specific Funds—

1. \$14,000 for the mechanical equipment.
2. \$8,500 for the medical equipment.

In conclusion, we are gratified to be able to report the general condition of the Hospital good throughout. Notwithstanding the hardships of the past year, the service has been well maintained and much better than seemed possible during the gloomy months of the early part of the year.

The splendid sanitation of all parts of the institution, although seriously overcrowded, is a source of no little comfort to us. The patients have received good care and conscientious attention, in as large numbers as the accommodations at our disposal would permit.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. HANAN, President.
J. DETAMORE,
JOSEPH L. COWING,
EDWARD BARRETT,
Board of Trustees.

EASTHAVEN,
October 31, 1908.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to submit the following report of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled September 30, 1907.....	363	389	752
Admitted	62	69	131
Discharged	18	36	54
Recovered	8	19	27
Improved	9	17	26
Unimproved	1	..	1
Died	21	19	40
Enrolled September 30, 1908.....	386	403	789
Average number present	358.6	385.8	744.4
Average number enrolled	364.9	396.7	761.6

MEDICAL HISTORY.

Since the opening of the Hospital, August 1, 1890, 2,690 patients have been admitted, of whom 1,359 were men and 1,331 were women. Of this number 625 were discharged as recovered, 430 improved, 59 unimproved, 11 idiotic, 16 not insane, 30 were transferred to other hospitals, and 730 died while under treatment.

The whole number under treatment during the year was 883—425 men and 458 women.

Admissions.—During the year there were 131 admissions—62 men and 69 women. Of this number 58 were classified as presumably curable and 73 as incurable. Of the curable conditions, 26, or 44 per cent., were cases of melancholia in acute forms; 30, or 51 per cent., were cases of mania in acute forms, and two were cases of toxic insanity.

Of the incurable conditions, 24 were cases of chronic mania, 6 recurrent mania, 22 chronic dementia, 2 dementia with paralysis, 3 organic dementia, 13 paretic dementia, 2 paranoia, and 1 epileptic dementia.

Of the presumably curable cases, 11, or 19 per cent., were recurrent in character, and of these 9 were second admissions and 2 were third admissions.

The ages of the 131 admitted cases were classified as follows: Seven were under 20 years, 23 between 20 and 30 years, 32 between 30 and 40 years, 33 between 40 and 50 years, 26 between 50 and 60 years, 6 between 60 and 70 years, and 4 over 70 years of age.

The duration of disease was three months or less in 43 cases, six months in 16 cases, nine months in 6 cases, one year in 23 cases, two years in 16 cases, three years in 8 cases, and five years and over in 19 cases.

Only six of the admissions were foreign born.

Discharged Cases.—There were discharged during the year 18 men and 36 women—total 54. Of these 27 were recovered, 26 improved and 1 unimproved. Of those recovered, 8 were men and 19 were women. The number recovered was 20.6 per cent. of the number of admissions, 20.1 per cent. of the whole number of presumably curable cases under treatment, and 49.6 per cent. of the number of curable cases under treatment.

The psychoses of those recovered were melancholia in 9 cases, acute mania in 14 cases, toxic insanity in one case, chronic mania in 2 cases and recurrent mania in one case.

The approximate ages of those recovered were as follows: One was under 20 years, 7 between 20 and 30 years, 7 between 30 and 40 years, 8 between 40 and 50 years, and 4 between 50 and 60 years.

There were discharged, improved, 9 men and 17 women—total 26; unimproved, 1 man.

During the year one alien was deported to his native land by the United States Bureau of Immigration within one month after his admission to the Hospital. This patient, it was learned, had had previous attacks of insanity and had at least once been an inmate of a hospital for the

insane in Germany, and action was based upon the belief that his disease was due to causes existing prior to his arrival in this country.

Mortality Record.—During the year there were 40 deaths—21 men and 19 women, or 4.5 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. Of these, 5, or 12.5 per cent., were due to tuberculosis; 7, or 17.5 per cent., to general paresis, and 10, or 25 per cent., to organic brain disease.

One fatality is regretfully reported in a youth suffering from an advanced psychosis, who escaped from his dormitory on a winter morning during a severe blizzard and fatally exposed himself before he could be overtaken and returned.

The death rate of the year was exceptionally low. The increase in the number of deaths from organic brain disease is notable, as is, also, the decrease in the number due to tuberculosis.

The appended medical tables set forth fully the movement of patients during the year.

General.—At the close of the year there were only six demonstrated cases of tuberculosis in the Hospital. This statement shows a decrease during the past two years. The infection has been kept in control by rigid sanitary practices and such segregation as the mental condition of the patients would permit. The loggias on the second floor of the Hospital afford an excellent place for the application of the open-air treatment, as the improved condition of certain cases so treated testifies. The greatest danger from this disease comes to us from the newly admitted cases in advanced stages of tuberculosis and with active mental symptoms, which made safe isolation and full control of their personal habits impossible.

The development of several cases of smallpox in our immediate vicinity and within sight of the Hospital during the year, occasioned no little anxiety and made necessary the revaccination of all employed persons and the enforcement of certain rigid precautionary rules relative to visiting. No cases developed within our borders.

There were no cases of typhoid fever during the year.

The overcrowding has more seriously hampered the methods of treatment than ever before. This was true particularly in the Department for Men. Crowded largely by chronic cases, it was impossible to admit promptly the acute cases as they developed in the district. All new curable cases were delayed in their admission for a longer or shorter period, and this accounts for the decreased number of discharged cases from that department.

The disordered classification so often deplored in these reports continued until the latter part of the year, when some relief was afforded by the opening of the new infirmatory cottage in the Department for Men. A similar cottage is now ready for service in the Department for Women. These additional accommodations will improve the facilities for treatment, but in view of the growth of population, other means, elsewhere recommended in this report, must be provided in order to maintain the standard already established and enable us to keep abreast with the progress in medical treatment and management.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable limitations of the past year, the medical service has been excellent, and faithfully done. The surgical work notably has increased with very satisfactory results.

The usual efforts for the occupation and wholesome amusement of the patients have continued, and while they impose heavy duties, particularly upon the medical staff, they have a therapeutic value which justifies them.

The general sanitation is cause for congratulation. The severe test of the efficiency of the water supply applied by the unusual drought of the past year demonstrates its excellence both in quantity and quality. There was apparently no diminution of the supply, although about one hundred thousand gallons were pumped daily during the dry season, and its high quality was maintained. The sewage purification plant continues to perform its functions with surprising thoroughness, automatically, and with a cost for maintenance insignificantly small. The condition of the buildings and their environs is good, and the heating and ventilation satisfactory.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

The late addition of two cottages with forty beds each, one in either department, furnishes a total capacity of 831 beds, of which fifteen in either hospital cottage are reserved for the sick and acute cases requiring special treatment and nursing. This affords an available working capacity of 801 beds.

The number present on the last day of the year was 779, and 789 were enrolled. Even with the late extensions only a few vacancies are left, and these mainly in the Department for Women.

The number of applications for admission during the year was 197, and of these 131 were admitted, 37 were suspended for want of room, 24 were withdrawn and 5 were rejected as inadmissible. The average number of applications from the sixteen counties comprising the Eastern District is 213 annually.

With this statement of the capacity of the institution and number of applications, it is apparent that the Department for Men, at least, will within two or three months be as seriously overcrowded as it was during the past two or three years, notwithstanding the late increase of accommodations.

Fortunately, our Department for Women has been large enough during the past few years to permit the prompt admission of every acute case in the district, and with one more cottage now available it is probable that the insane woman can be received and placed under treatment with little or no delay.

The frequent reference in these reports to the overcrowded condition of the Hospital, as well as the long list of applicants for admission, do not justify the inference that insanity in this district is increasing at an alarming rate. While the disease in its relation to the population is increasing slightly, the discrepancy between the capacity of the Hospital and the number of suspended cases is not a safe index to the rate of increase of insanity in this community. It must be borne in mind that the growth of the Hos-

pital has been intermittent, and during the past several years it has had a deficiency in its accommodations of 100 to 200 beds. At no time have all the insane in the district been cared for by the State, and when the new cottages are filled, as they soon will be, there will remain no less than 100 cases unprovided for in the Eastern District.

The conviction, so often expressed in these reports, is repeated that this excess can be best provided for by a system of colonization rather than by occasional additions to this Hospital, which long since outgrew its central construction and mechanical equipment. It is certain that the capacity of the latter cannot be adequately extended without enormous cost, and the former affords opportunity for unlimited growth at a reasonable expenditure of funds.

It appears now that the excess of insane population in the Central District will more than fill the new Southeastern Hospital at Madison, when completed, and therefore there is little or no hope of a transfer of any counties from this to the Southeastern District. If, then, the plan of colonization is not approved, the day is not distant, if not already at hand, when our system of state care will demand another hospital to be located in the northeastern section of the State.

It is my belief that some relief would be afforded this and the other hospitals for the insane by amending the organic act of the Village for Epileptics and permitting all classes of epileptics to be admitted to that institution. This would authorize the transfer of the epileptics from the hospitals to the Village for Epileptics, and eliminate them from the waiting list for admission to the hospitals. This action would, of course, require extensive additions to the Village for Epileptics, but having been wisely founded, there is no good reason why its development should not be much more rapid and in the direction of the most good to the greatest number.

Furthermore, the time has arrived, in my judgment, when special provision should be made for the care of the insane criminals and probably also for the criminal insane

of the State. The number of insane criminals in the prison, reformatory and hospitals is steadily increasing, and at the present time there are about one hundred and twenty-five in need of special care. Some years ago, when the number was only one-half as many, I advocated the establishment of a colony for this class in connection with one of the hospitals, but since the number has more than doubled, the conviction has grown that this class should be entirely removed from the Hospitals and provided for, preferably in a special institution constructed with certain prison features. If this cannot now be done, a colony in connection with the State prison, which may ultimately grow into a separate institution, suggests itself as feasible and next desirable. Some action in this direction is urgent and should be taken at an early day.

FINANCES.

The following funds were available for this fiscal year:

Regular Funds—

Maintenance for 725 patients	\$121,000 00
Maintenance for 19+ patients at \$160.....	3,109 00
<hr/>	
Total maintenance fund.....	\$124,109 00
Repairs	7,500 00
Clothing	5,000 00

Specific Funds—

1. Balance for railway crossing.....	\$1,220 08
2. Two cottages and appurtenances.....	60,000 00
3. Tile floors and plumbing.....	2,000 00
4. Steam heating system	5,000 00
5. Farm buildings	2,000 00
6. Workshop and lathe	2,000 00
7. Attics in two buildings.....	1,800 00
8. Water supply	2,500 00
9. Equipment, Cottages M and 14—Governor's Fund.....	4,095 84

Total available funds.....	\$217,224 92
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The total disbursements for all purposes were \$214,821.84, and are classified as follows:

Subsistence	\$41,202 97
Trustees' and officers' salaries.....	11,814 24
Attendants' wages	21,052 54
Employes' wages	17,362 17
Fuel, light and other expenditures.....	31,870 01
Repairs	7,447 35
Clothing	4,656 14
Specific purposes	79,416 42

These disbursements include \$4,095.84 allowed from the Governor's emergency fund for the equipment of two cottages.

Unexpended balances from the above funds aggregating \$2,403.08 were covered into the general fund of the State treasury at the end of the fiscal year, and of this amount \$1,203.58 were from the regular funds and \$1,199.50 from the specific funds.

Cost per capita of maintenance	\$166 71
Cost per capita of repairs	10 00
Cost per capita of clothing	6 24

Total cost per capita.....\$182 95

The receipts from sales for the year amounted to \$181.98, Exhibit 17, and this sum was covered into the general fund of the State treasury in monthly reports to the Auditor of State as is required by law.

The summary of the inventory of September 30, 1908, is set forth in Exhibit 18.

Maintenance.—The institution was maintained within the regular appropriation, and at the end of the year there was no indebtedness of any kind.

The maintenance fund was, however, insufficient, and owing to the increased cost of subsistence supplies and labor the danger of a deficit was never more imminent in the entire history of the Hospital than during the past year. This danger was anticipated in the report of one year ago, when the preference was expressed for a deficit rather than a lower standard of care. Then it appeared impossible to maintain the organization demanded by the overcrowded

condition of the wards without a considerable increase in the scale of wages, which the fund would not permit, but early in the year the unexpected depression in general business throughout the land brought more applications for work and thereby made possible the temporary solution of a difficult problem in the affairs of this Hospital. While a deficit was avoided, for which the management is very grateful, although regretting that it was made possible by the business misfortunes of others, the organization has been unstable and therefore not very satisfactory. The relatively low wage scale for nurses, attendants and certain subordinate positions, is responsible for the numerous changes in the organization, and the recommendation is submitted for increasing it with a view to the prevention of the hardships of the past year and the general improvement of the service.

The household equipment has not, for want of funds, been kept up to the usual standard, and there is a deficiency in a few items, which must be supplied early in the ensuing fiscal year.

The appropriation for maintenance for the year was \$121,000, for 725 patients, and an additional allowance of \$160 per annum for each patient in excess of that number, making a total fund of \$124,109

For the ensuing year the same amount has been provided, and the recommendation is made that additional appropriation of \$10,000 be made immediately available for important additions to the pay roll and household equipment.

For the biennial period beginning October 1, 1909, this fund should be made \$148,000 for 800 patients and \$180 per annum for each patient in excess of that number.

Repairs.—The repair fund available was \$7,500, the disbursements amounted to \$7,447.35, and a balance of \$52.65 reverted to the general fund of the State treasury. The expenditures from this fund were \$3,085.54 for materials, and \$4,361.54 for labor.

The minor improvements made during the year were such only as were permitted by the several specific funds

and elsewhere referred to in this report. The general repairs were well kept up, and while all are never complete and steadily increase year by year with the age of the structures, the general physical condition of the buildings and mechanical equipment is good. The experience of many years shows that the number and cost of repairs are much increased during the periods of extensive construction both of new buildings and major repairs and alterations, and the past year was no exception to this rule. This is due to the difficulties of adjusting the new to the old, and temporary work so often required to keep buildings in whole or in part in service while the new work is under way. For this reason as well as the high prices of labor and materials prevailing, particularly during the forepart of the year, as much has not been accomplished as was expected at the beginning of the year. The appropriation for repairs for the year was \$7,500. This continues during the ensuing year, but should be increased to \$10,000 annually.

The expenditures from this fund are shown in Exhibits 4 and 5.

The cost of painting during the year was \$2,073.71. At this work always two and a large portion of the time three and four painters were engaged, and it included both inside and outside painting, depending upon the conditions of weather. During the past summer all the porches, verandas, gutters, valleys, tin and iron work of the several structures were painted, as is customary on alternate years. Likewise the storm sash, lawn settees and fly screens, of which there are more than one thousand pieces, annually receive attention. The woodwork, except the ceilings, of all the cottages was varnished and the movable furniture likewise was put in good condition.

From two to four carpenters were employed throughout the year at current repairs of doors, locks, windows, floors and furniture, of which there is always a large quantity in need of attention. In addition they prepared the woodwork for the tile and plastic floors, effected the alterations in the attics for quarters for the night service, made the clothing boxes and shelving in the equipment of the new cottages,

such repairs on porches and verandas as were needed in advance of the painting, and wherever and whenever the woodwork required repairs it has received attention.

The slate and tin roofs, including the gutters and cornice of all buildings, were inspected and repaired according to the annual custom, at a cost this year of \$374.70.

The repairs to the steam, gas and water lines and apparatus outside of the specific work, has gone steadily along throughout the year at a cost of \$2,008.24 for materials and labor. Likewise the old plumbing has received more or less attention, although a plumber has not been regularly employed for this purpose.

Following an inspection by the State Factory Inspector, elevator gates were placed on three elevators, a guard rail built about the dynamos and engines, and the set screw on the laundry shafting protected.

No losses to property were sustained during the year from fire or accident, excepting only damage to a steam boiler, due to low water, by the oversight of an inexperienced fireman.

Clothing.—The fund of \$5,000 for clothing was sufficient for the needs of the past year. The clothing for men was in the main supplied by the Indiana Reformatory and has been quite satisfactory. In view of the growing population, the clothing fund for ensuing biennial period should be increased to \$6,000.

Specific Funds.—The legislature of 1907 made specific appropriations as follows:

1. Railway crossing, available April 1, 1907.....	\$2,500
2. Two cottages and appurtenances.....	60,000
3. Tile floors and plumbing.....	2,000
4. Steam heating system.....	5,000
5. Farm buildings	2,000
6. Workshop and lathe.....	2,000
7. Attics in two buildings.....	1,800
8. Water supply	2,500
Total	\$77,800

The specific fund for the railway crossing was available April 1, 1907, and was in part applied during the fiscal year

ending September 30, 1907, and all other specific funds were available October 1, 1907. The duty imposed by the law requiring these funds with a single exception to be applied for their several purposes within one fiscal year, proved a positive hardship. It was found impossible to complete the contemplated improvements in the water system within the limits imposed, and nearly one-half of that specific appropriation reverted to the general fund at the end of the year. Otherwise these funds have been successfully used and certain substantial improvements were made.

Railway Crossing.—A fund of \$2,500 was appropriated for securing an entrance to the premises through the property of the Pennsylvania Company, was available April 1 of last year and, as reported in the last annual report, the right-of-way was secured only after the railway authorities had exhausted every effort to prevent it, and the crossing was constructed at a cost of \$1,279.92, leaving a balance of \$1,220.08, which was applied during the past year in providing the necessary approaches, a driveway and cement walk. The drive was well made and is 510 feet long, 24 feet wide, excavated 18 inches and filled with gravel 15 inches, with a cement curb and gutter on either side, and underdrained with two lines of 8-inch farm tile. A cement walk four feet wide was built on the west side of the drive throughout its length. This improvement adds much to the convenience of the institution as well as to the general appearance of the grounds. Exhibit 8 shows the expenditures from this fund for both years, classified as follows:

Right-of-way	\$163 10
Wooden crossing on track.....	60 42
Excavating and concrete work for crossing.....	1,056 40
Drive, walk and drains.....	1,220 08
Total	\$2,500 00

Two Cottages—Cottages M and 14 with Diet Kitchens.—A specific fund of \$60,000 contemplated the construction of two cottages—one for men and one for women—each with a small diet kitchen, to be located in proximity to and

connected by covered corridors with the hospital cottage of either department. The motive was to increase the capacity by the addition of eighty beds and to improve the facilities for the better care of the sick and infirm classes. In view of the urgent need of these cottages, particularly in the Department for Men, and the important fact that the funds would, under the new law, be available for one building season only, it was deemed prudent, with the knowledge and consent of the Governor, to anticipate this fund by letting the contract two or three months before it became available. Accordingly plans and specifications were prepared and bids solicited and received at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees in July, 1907. It was found that the lowest bid was about \$4,500 in excess of the estimates previously made, and that the cottages could be constructed but not equipped within the appropriation. The subject was then submitted to the Governor, who considerably advised that a contract be made for the construction and the work pushed as rapidly as possible, and that the cost of equipment would be met by an allowance from the Governor's emergency fund. Acting upon this advice, a contract was then entered into with Louck & Hill Co. for the construction of the two cottages and their appurtenances, consisting of two diet kitchens and connecting corridors, for the sum of \$54,260.00. This contract did not include the steam heating, plumbing and electrical work, which by preference were installed by the regular force of mechanics. While the work was started at once, it progressed with vexatious slowness, due at first to insufficient labor and later to delayed materials, and was not completed until one year after the contract was made.

These cottages are small and well-built structures, made of common brick and stone with slate roofs, and follow in the main the plan of the hospital cottages to which they are attached by an intervening diet kitchen and covered brick corridors. They provide one vertical ward each with a large day-room, two reception-rooms, two single bed-rooms, a nurses' quarters, bath and clothing rooms and other necessities on the first floor; and on the second floor the sleep-

ing-rooms, consisting of one large and three small dormitories, three single rooms, nurses' quarters, bath-room and necessary closets. Two large loggias on the second floor are enclosed with wire guards and communicate with the dormitories in such manner as to provide convenient open-air sleeping apartments for such patients as require this treatment. White vitreous tile floors are in the bath and toilet rooms and the sanitary fixtures are white vitreous ware except the bath-tubs, which are enameled iron. The capacity of each cottage is forty beds, and they are known as Cottage M and Cottage 14, and are intended for infirm patients.

The diet kitchens are similarly constructed and consist of only one floor and a basement. They are 36 feet wide and 63 feet long and provide a dining-room 19 feet wide and 34 feet long, a diet kitchen 17 feet wide and 28 feet long, a scullery, serving room, cook's bed-room and necessary pantries and closets. The floors are made of encaustic tiles and the ceilings steel. Corridors of brick with slate roofs and cement floors 6 feet 8 inches wide and 24 feet long connect each kitchen with the hospital cottage on one side and with the new infirmary cottage on the other. These diet kitchens, as the name implies, will prepare the special diet for the sick and infirm who will be served either in the attached dining-room or at the bedside as conditions may require.

Cottage M, in the Department for Men, was put into service August 1, 1908, and Cottage 14, Department for Women, was equipped and ready for service at the end of the year.

The specific fund for these cottages permitted their construction but not their equipment, as elsewhere explained. The disbursements from this fund are set forth in Exhibit 9, and the classified expenditures from the fund were as follows:

Contract construction	\$54,918 45
Architect's fees	1,437 50
Steam heating	1,163 19
Plumbing	1,313 01
Electrical work	448 48

Wire guards	270 14
Sewers and cement work	39 30
Furniture	96 15
Paving blocks	313 78
<hr/>	
Total	\$60,000 00

Tile Floors and Plumbing.—The specific appropriation of \$2,000 was applied as contemplated for replacing certain old wooden floors with more sanitary materials, and improvements in the plumbing where most needed. The old floors in six bath-rooms, two toilet-rooms and two sculleries were removed and substantial sanitary floors of tile or asbestolith substituted. The plumbing in the same rooms was either wholly or in part renewed, and that in some other parts of the institution repaired. This work is not yet complete and should be continued from year to year until the old plumbing in service for eighteen years is all renewed.

The disbursements from this fund are shown in Exhibit 10, and are classified as follows:

Tile and asbestolith floors	\$608 96
Plumbing supplies	785 71
Labor	605 33
<hr/>	
Total	\$2,000 00

Steam Heating System.—A specific fund of \$5,000 was appropriated for extensive alterations in the steam heating plant. This was a gravity system installed with the original construction twenty years ago. Some of the steam mains and nearly all of the return lines were in bad condition, and being wholly dependent upon gravity returns for the steam circulation, it was not economical. Moreover, at the time of its installation the hospital was much smaller and contained only about one-half the radiation now in service, and the steam mains as well as the returns were too small for even a fair degree of efficiency.

A careful inspection of the condition of the plant and a study of the more modern systems in vogue, led to the conclusion that a vacuum system would yield the best results for the least expenditure of funds. Since a vacuum system does not require such large mains as a gravity sys-

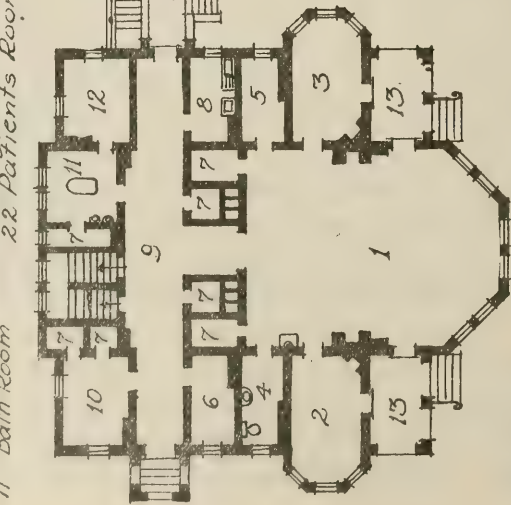
- 1 Day Room.
- 2 Reception Room
- 3 Sun Room
- 4 Toilet Room
- 5 Bed Room.
- 6 Coat Room.
- 7 Closets.
- 8 Scullery.
- 9 Corridor.
- 10 Nurse's Room.
- 11 Bath Room

- 12 Clothes Room
- 13 Loggia
- 14 Passage
- 15 Porch
- 16 Dining Room.
- 17 Serving Room.
- 18 Diet Kitchen.
- 19 Pantry.
- 20 Refrigerating Room.
- 21 Surgical Room
- 22 Patient's Rooms

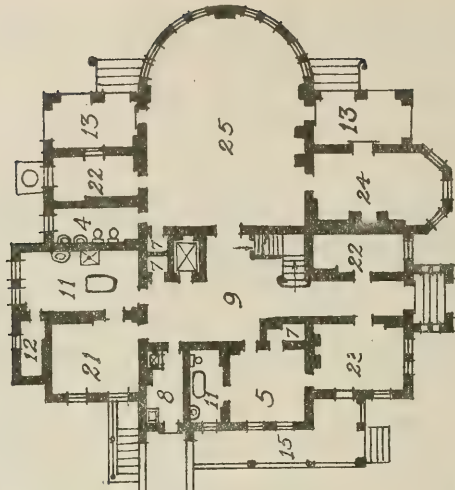
- 23 Office
- 24 Sitting Room.
- 25 Dormitory.



DIET KITCHEN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

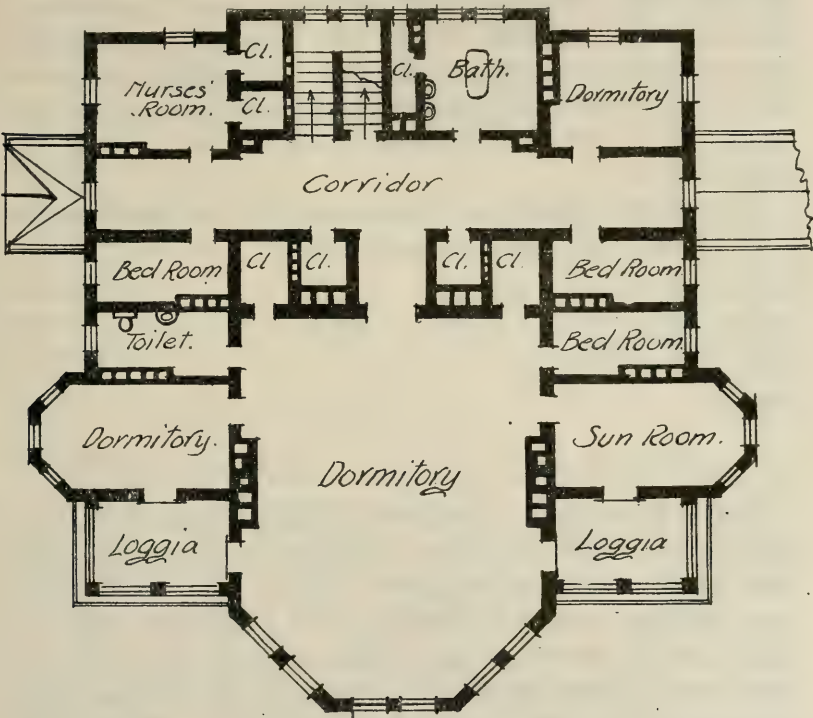


INFIRMARY
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



HOSPITAL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

tem, it was found possible by its adoption to carry the additional radiation without replacing the mains, except where the pipe was defective from age and long service. Accordingly, a contract was entered into with the American Engineering Specialty Company for the necessary apparatus and license for the use of the Warren-Webster vacuum system for the sum of \$3,500.00. The work of changing from one system to another was done under the direction



INFIRMARY
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

of our chief engineer by additional labor employed for the purpose, and was completed in January of this year after about four months of work.

While all the return lines were not renewed, those in the worst condition were replaced with new pipe and fittings. The fund was insufficient to complete it in the best manner, and much remains to be done during the next sea-

son. The new pipe work is uncovered and much of the old covering is very defective, and this likewise must receive attention during the ensuing year.

While a fair test has not yet been possible for the reasons that the work of repairs was underway throughout the last heating season, that much of the pipe was and is still uncovered, and that the four new structures were heated throughout the winter, although much open and exposed, yet a saving in fuel is already apparent, and it is believed that the additional load of four new structures will be carried without an increase in the fuel consumption and with much better control of the temperatures in the several cottages. If so, this will mean an economy of 12 to 14 per cent. in fuel.

The disbursements on this account are set forth in Exhibit 11, and are classified as follows:

Warren-Webster vacuum system.....	\$3,500 00
Moving storage tank.....	20 00
Tank and foundation.....	46 50
Steam pipe and fittings.....	649 38
Labor	783 34
Total	\$4,999 31

Farm Buildings.—The improvements for which the specific fund of \$2,000 for farm buildings was intended have been made in the alterations of the old dairy barn. This structure was in use on the premises when the latter was purchased by the State more than twenty years ago, and with some minor additions it has served the purpose in an unsanitary way of a dairy barn to this time. The alterations made by this fund have resulted in a substantial wooden barn 39 feet wide and 104 feet long, with a cement floor thoroughly drained, an ample hay loft, and a milk-room outside of but attached to the main building.

For protection in severe weather it is battened outside, and the stall section is ceiled overhead and the sides are lined with two layers of building paper and ceiled with matched boards. It is ventilated by means of foul and fresh air ducts.

The equipment consists of forty James sanitary steel cow stalls, six box stalls, and Star conveyors for feed and litter. It is supplied with water from a new 4-inch water main laid during the past year, which also furnishes necessary fire protection through two street hydrants and an inside standpipe. It will be lighted by electricity as soon as the iron-armored conduit and wire now on hands can be installed. The plan contemplates other minor improvements, but these cannot be carried out until during the ensuing year. When done the barn will be very complete, convenient and sanitary.

The expenditures from this fund are set forth in Exhibit 12, and are classified as follows:

Moving old barn.....	\$35 00
Carting sand and gravel.....	56 00
Steel cow stalls.....	376 00
Electrical supplies	76 28
Steel conveyors	135 49
Iron columns	154 17
Lumber	531 90
Cement work	630 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,994 84

Workshop and Lathe.—A specific fund of \$2,000 was appropriated for the construction of an engineer's workshop and a lathe. The former has been built and is complete except a small amount of inside work, which was deferred that the carpenters might complete the dairy barn before the inclement weather. This shop is made of brick with cement foundation, floors and trimmings, and a flat tin roof. It is 32 feet wide and 52 feet long, with a basement eight feet high for storage, and a workroom above. This shop fills a need of long standing and replaces a temporary wooden makeshift which has been in use many years. This construction was done mainly by contract. A lathe was not purchased for the reason that the fund would not permit the purchase of one large enough to justify the expenditure, and a balance of \$83.28 was returned to the general fund for the State treasury.

Exhibit 13 shows the expenditures from this fund, which are classified as follows:

Contract construction	\$1,770 75
Hardware and glass.....	47 47
Cement and cement work.....	98 50
Total	\$1,916 72

Attics in Two Buildings.—The purpose of this specific fund of \$1,800 was the completion of quarters for the night service of the unfinished attics of Cottages A-B and 1-2. In the original construction certain rooms were built in the attics, but the hallways were not completed and no conveniences were provided. This fund permitted a hallway to be made, a bathroom with a tile floor and a complete equipment of sanitary fixtures, and improvements in the lighting, heating and ventilation in both cottages. These quarters are now comfortable, convenient and ample for the present night force.

The disbursements are shown in Exhibit 14, and are classified as follows:

Lumber	\$298 04
Roofing	135 80
Plastering	319 82
Plumbing	248 95
Tile floors	197 61
Labor	366 10
Sanitary fixtures	233 44
Total	\$1,799 76

Water Supply.—A specific fund of \$2,500 was appropriated for improvements of the water supply. For want of time in which to do the work, only part of the improvements were made, and a balance of \$1,110.13 reverted by operation of the law into the general fund of the State treasury at the end of the year. This should be reappropriated and made immediately available.

That part of the fund expended, amounting to \$1,389.87, permitted the extension of a 4-inch water main from the water tower to the dairy barn, a distance of 2,400 feet, where two fire plugs were placed for fire protection. A fire

hydrant was, also, located near Cottage I-J, and fittings put in the line for other contemplated extensions. Another was placed near the new stable and attached to a main laid the previous year. Others should be put near the new cottages and certain extensions of the mains must be made to permit this additional protection. It was the intention to renew one of the pumps in the pumping station, but this too could not be undertaken in the limited time at our disposal.

These expenditures appear in Exhibit 15, and are classified as follows:

Pipe, lead and fittings.....	\$1,267 50
Tile drains	34 87
Labor	87 50
Total	\$1,389 87

Equipment of Cottages M and 14.—In view of the urgent need of these cottages and the insufficiency of the fund for both the construction and equipment, the Governor kindly proffered to equip them out of his emergency fund. This permitted Cottage M for men to be opened August 1, last, and relieved to some extent the pressure for the admission of new cases; otherwise no relief could have been obtained until the next session of the legislature. While the equipment is not complete, it serves for the immediate needs and can be added to from time to time in the future.

The expenditures from the Governor's emergency fund aggregated \$4,095.84, appear in detail as Exhibit 16, and are classified as follows:

Beds and bedding.....	\$1,951 60
Radiator covers	174 00
Chairs	534 00
Electrical fixtures, lamps and wire.....	521 21
Shelving	309 82
Curtains and napery.....	424 44
Cutlery	75 54
Sewer pipe	105 23
Total	\$4,095 84

Recapitulation of Specific Funds.

Total specific appropriations for the year.....	\$76,520 08
Allowance from Governor's Emergency Fund.....	4,095 84

Total specific funds available.....\$80,615 92

Disbursements—

1. Balance for railway crossing.....	\$1,220 08
2. Cottages M and 14, kitchens and equipment...	64,095 84
3. Tile floors and plumbing.....	2,000 00
4. Steam heating system.....	4,999 31
5. Farm buildings	1,994 84
6. Workshop and lathe.....	1,916 72
7. Attics in two buildings.....	1,799 76
8. Water supply	1,389 87

Total disbursements 79,416 42

Balance returned to State treasury..... \$1,199 50

FARM AND GARDEN.

The unfavorable season, due chiefly to the prolonged drought, reduced to some extent the returns from this department. The products for the year were valued at \$11,943.58, and the cost of the farm was \$6,579.24. The increased cost of the farm during the year is chargeable to the higher prices paid for provender, of which the limited acres produce an insufficiency, and to some additions to the equipment, including two horses, wagon and harness.

The year was a very satisfactory one in the dairy, and the ensuing one is even more promising by reason of the conveniences afforded by the new dairy barn, now nearly ready for service. The herd now consists of 31 cows, 7 heifers, and one bull, chiefly Holstein-Friesian stock. As the result of individual tests, quantitative and qualitative, carried on throughout the year by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Purdue University, inferior cows have been dropped from the herd. The same department also applied the tuberculin test and found only two suspected cases of tuberculosis. Both were removed and killed, and autopsies demonstrated the tubercle in one only. As the result of these tests the Agricultural Experiment Station has seen fit to speak in terms of commendation of the herd. The yield of milk for the year was 216,988 pounds.

The piggery has done well during the year and the stock now consists of 160 hogs and pigs. It yielded during the year 28,525 pounds of dressed pork.

The fruit crop was very small, and while the early and midsummer vegetables yielded well, the late crops were cut short by the drought.

The general condition of the farm is good, and most of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. It is a matter of regret that the acreage is not larger, since the same organization, with the assistance of the able-bodied patients, could increase the quantity of products so much needed in the Hospital were additional land available. The purchase of more land would be a prudent investment.

The alterations in the dairy barn, elsewhere described, were the only important addition to the permanent improvements during the year.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

While many improvements are needed and would result in economy and better service if made, the recommendations at this time are confined to two or three items only. These are urgent and should have immediate attention.

Mechanical Equipment.—The steam and electrical plants are seriously overburdened, and the water system is incomplete. These plants are in the main old, having been in constant service for nearly twenty years. Some additions have been made to them from time to time, but they have not kept pace with the new buildings, which have largely increased the population. The point at which these plants could be economically and efficiently maintained and operated was passed several years ago, but owing to the pressure for the admission of more patients it was found necessary to erect new buildings for their accommodation, even at the risk of the failure of the central plants to properly heat and illuminate them. With the addition of four more buildings within the past year the load of the central plant has correspondingly increased, and if it can be carried at all, the steam and electrical plants must be kept in the highest state of repair and efficiency. If the alterations

and improvements contemplated can be carried out, they can be made to endure for many years to come; otherwise they must be entirely renewed very soon at large cost.

The improvements contemplated include chiefly new dynamos and engines direct connected, large enough for each unit to carry the entire load day or night; the installation of copper mains of sufficient size to afford a uniform current throughout the institution and to permit the electrification of the laundry, which is now operated by steam power. It is the purpose, also, to improve the system of outside illumination by increasing the number of lamps and running the mains to them in underground conduits. The major portion of the wiring now in use was installed nearly twenty years ago, and therefore does not comply with the underwriters' requirements and should be renewed in such parts at least as are too small and heat when in service. Motors should be installed to operate the machines in the workshops, certain apparatus in the kitchens and bakery, and electric ventilating fans in various parts of the institution.

The work of improving the steam heating system should be continued until it is in the highest possible state of repair, and this requires the enlargement of certain mains, new pipe covering for the greater portion of the steam lines, the rebuilding of most of the indirect radiators, and some additional radiation. The steam boilers will then be less burdened and other boilers will be unnecessary for the present.

The extensions of the water mains, for better service and particularly the fire protection, which were begun but not completed last year for lack of sufficient time in which to make them, and thereby causing over eleven hundred dollars of the specific fund to revert to the general fund, should again be taken up and carried to completion.

It is estimated that these alterations, additions and improvements to the mechanical equipment will cost \$14,000, and a specific fund of this amount is recommended.

Medical Equipment.—The population having largely increased, the necessity for additional medical facilities

now exists. The medical staff not only must be increased, but the medical equipment, also, must be extended. For this purpose a small building should be erected near the administration building to provide five or six commodious rooms especially arranged for dispensary, library and laboratory purposes. The equipment should be modern and fairly complete, with a view to furnishing all necessary apparatus and facilities for thorough investigation, bacteriological, physiological and psychological, for purposes of diagnosis and treatment. This important addition to our armamentarium will require a specific appropriation of \$8,500, and I earnestly commend it for your favorable consideration.

ORGANIZATION.

A few changes in the official staff have taken place during the year. Dr. Kenneth I. Jeffries, after a faithful and commendable service of three and one-half years, resigned the position of junior assistant October 16, 1907, to enter general practice in his native city of Indianapolis. This vacancy was filled most satisfactorily by the promotion of Dr. L. D. Carter, interne in the Department for Men. Dr. William Spaulding of Indianapolis discharged the duties of interne in the Department for Men from October 12, 1907, to August 1, 1908, when he resigned to enter general practice in a distant state. Dr. Fred W. Mayer by appointment became interne in the Department for Men August 3, 1908. Otherwise, the personnel of the official staff remains unchanged, much to my gratification and, as I believe, for the good of the service. All have been faithful and efficient throughout the year, which in some respects has been one of the most arduous in the history of the Hospital. I am pleased to report the heads of the departments the same with two exceptions as at the beginning of the year, and that all have discharged their duties in a commendable manner.

The changes among the nurses, attendants and employes have been many, but the standard of the service has been well maintained.

I acknowledge my gratitude and appreciation to all of whatever rank who have contributed their best efforts for the welfare of the institution.

Finally, I thank each of you for your courteous consideration, your confidence and your valued assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

S. E. SMITH,
Medical Superintendent.

EASTHAVEN,

October 31, 1908.

MEDICAL TABLES

WITH

Medical Superintendent's Report.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS FROM AUGUST 1, 1890 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted.....	1,359	1,331	2,690
Discharged.....	550	591	1,141
Recovered.....	294	331	625
Improved.....	207	223	430
Unimproved.....	31	28	59
Idiotic.....	4	7	11
Not insane.....	14	2	16
Transferred to other hospitals.....	17	13	30
Died.....	406	324	730
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	386	403	789

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR THIRTEEN YEARS, NOVEMBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

	Admitted During Year			Present November 1, 1895, and Admitted to September 30, 1908			Discharges During Year.												Whole Number of Discharges Since November 1, 1895.																				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Total.			Died.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Total.			Died.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.						
Insane conditions—																																							
First admission.....	53	47	100	861	834	1695	6	11	17	8	10	18	1	1	2	15	21	36	19	14	33	155	187	342	125	165	290	18	19	37	5	5	303	341	644	273	204	477	
Second admission.....	5	13	18	154	207	361	2	7	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	10	13	2	4	6	17	39	56	25	42	67	6	3	9	1	1	49	54	133	35	43	78	
Third admission.....	2	3	5	39	46	85	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	7	11	11	22	1	1	2	1	1	16	19	35	7	9	16		
Fourth admission.....	1	5	6	14	28	42	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	9	16	2	5	7	8	10	18	2	5	7			
Total.....	67	68	129	1068	1115	2183	8	18	26	9	16	25	1	1	2	18	34	52	21	19	40	177	234	411	168	227	395	25	23	48	6	6	376	454	830	317	261	578	
Toxic conditions—																																							
Alcoholic habit.....	1	1	2	36	2	38	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	21	1	22	2	2	2	1	24	2	1	23	1	24	2	1	3		
Opium habit.....	1	1	2	13	15	28	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	6	9	15	10	6	16	2	7	9	12	13	25	1	12	13	25	1	1	1		
Cocaine habit.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Chloral habit.....	1	1	2	49	18	67	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	31	7	38	4	7	11	35	14	49	3	35	14	49	3	1	4		
Total.....	1	1	2	49	18	67	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	31	7	38	4	7	11	35	14	49	3	35	14	49	3	1	4		

TABLE III.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PRESUMABLY CURABLE CASES, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

CURABLE CONDI TIONS.	Present at Begin- ning of Year.			Admitted During Year.			Transferred from Other Groups.			Under Treatment During Year.			Discharged Re- covered During Year.			Discharged Im- proved During Year.			Average Length of Treatment (Last Attack)			Died During Year.			Average Dura- tion of Insanity in Patients Discharged (Last Attack)			Transferred to Other Groups.			Remaining at Close of Fiscal Year.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Men.	Women.	Years.	Months.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Melancholia, Acute Forms—																																		
First admission.....	4	23	27	11	10	21	15	33	48	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	2	2	..	4	6	..	5	5	10	32	19	51
Second admission.....	1	6	7	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	6	8
Third admission.....	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	
Mania, Acute Forms—																																		
First Admission.....	11	18	29	10	14	24	..	..	..	21	32	53	3	5	8	3	1	4	4	8	1	8	1	1	2	1	9	5	9	14	23	37	60
Second admission.....	4	7	11	1	5	6	..	..	..	5	12	17	2	4	6	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	10	16
Third admission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Acute Confusional Insanity—																																		
First admission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second admission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third admission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	20	56	76	24	32	56	..	..	..	44	88	132	6	17	23	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	5	17	22	27	47	74

TABLE IV.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, CURABLE CONDITIONS, FISCAL YEAR, 1907-1908.

	Present at Beginning of Year.			Admitted During Year.			Transferred from Other Groups.			Whole Number Under Treatment.			Transferred to Other Groups.			Discharged and Died.			Remaining, End.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia, simple.....	5	30	35	13	11	24				18	41	59				2	12	14	16	24	40
Melancholia, stuporous.....					2	2					2	2								2	2
Melancholia, with frenzy.....		1	1								1	1								1	1
Mania, acute.....	15	25	40	11	19	30				26	44	70	5	12	17	10	12	22	11	20	31
Total.....	20	56	76	24	32	56				44	88	132	5	17	22	12	24	36	27	47	74

TABLE V.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN CURABLE CONDITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS, NOVEMBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

	Whole Number of Cases Present November 1, 1895, and Admitted to September 30, 1908.			Whole Number of Cases Discharged Recovered.			Whole Number of Cases Discharged Improved and Unimproved.			Whole Number of Cases Died.			Discharged Recovered.						Whole Number of Cases Transferred to Other Groups.			Remaining.			Percentage of Recoveries on Whole Number Under Treatment.						Percentage of Deaths on Whole Number Under Treatment.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	On First Admission.		On Second Admission.		On Third Admission.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.		
													Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.																
Melancholia, simple.....	114	187	301	48	74	122	15	31	46	5	14	19	46	64	110	1	9	10	1	1	30	44	74	16	24	40	40	34	1	5	1	1	4	8
Melancholia, stuporous.....	5	17	22	...	4	4	2	2	4	1	4	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	2	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	
Melancholia with frenzy ..	20	27	47	7	6	13	1	2	3	3	9	12	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18	1	1	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hystero melancholia .....	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriacal melancholia ..	13	19	32	6	8	14	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	6	12	...	2	2	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	48	51	10	...	15	16		
Dementia after melancholia.....	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania, acute.....	200	229	429	91	103	194	27	26	53	11	26	37	78	78	156	10	23	33	3	2	60	54	114	11	20	31	39	34	5	10	2	1	5	11
Mania, acute exhaustive.....	6	4	10	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hystero-mania.....	1	4	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia after mania.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	66	100	...	...	...	...	...
Acute confusional insanity.....	13	20	33	6	8	14	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	12	...	...	...	38	35	...	...	5	23	10
Total	375	515	890	161	210	371	56	70	126	25	58	83	145	171	316	11	35	46	4	3	7	106	130	236	27	47	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, INCURABLE CONDITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

	Present at Beginning of Year.		Admitted During Year.		Transferred from Other Groups.		Whole Number Under Treatment.		Transferred to Other Groups.		Discharged and Died.		Remaining.								
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.							
Mania, chronic.....	132	157	289	16	8	24	6	13	19	153	178	331	2	.....	2	6	13	19	146	165	311
Mania, recurrent.....	7	10	17	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	8	15	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	12	20
Dementia, chronic.....	125	114	239	6	16	22	.....	2	2	131	132	263	2	.....	2	2	6	8	127	126	253
Dementia, monomania.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4	6	10
Dementia, with paralysis.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Dementia, with locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organic dementia.....	6	1	7	2	1	3	3	2	5	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	2	3	5
Parietic dementia.....	13	6	19	9	4	13	.....	1	1	22	11	33	.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	16	6	22
Paranoia.....	26	18	44	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	27	19	46	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	25	18	43
Epileptic dementia.....	16	15	31	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	16	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	15	16	31
Total.....	333	329	662	37	36	73	9	18	27	377	383	760	4	1	5	27	29	56	348	353	701

TABLE VII.

DIAGNOSIS OF THOSE ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

DIAGNOSIS .	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia, simple.....	13	11	24
Melancholia, stuporous.....		2	2
Mania, acute.....	11	19	30
Mania, chronic.....	16	8	24
Mania, recurrent.....	1	5	6
Dementia, chronic.....	6	16	22
Paretic dementia.....	9	4	13
Organic dementia.....	2	1	3
Epileptic dementia.....		1	1
Dementia with paralysis.....	2		2
Paranoia.....	1	1	2
Toxic insanity.....	1	1	2
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE VIII.

DURATION AND DIAGNOSIS OF THOSE RECOVERED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

DURATION	Simple Melancholia.			Acute Mania.			Chronic Mania.			Toxic Insanity.			Recurrent Mania.			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Three months		1	1													1	1	1
Six months		2	2		2	2										4	4	4
Nine months					3	3							1	1	1	4	4	4
One year	1	2	3	1	3	4										2	5	7
Two years		1	1	4	1	5										4	2	6
Three years		1	1				2		2							2	1	3
Four years		1	1														1	1
Five years and over											1	1					1	1
Total	1	8	9	5	9	14	2		2		1	1	1		1	8	19	27

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF THOSE ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

DURATION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Three months.....	13	30	43
Six months.....	11	5	16
Nine months.....	5	1	6
One year.....	11	12	23
Two years.....	10	6	16
Three years.....	5	3	8
Five years and over.....	7	12	19
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE X.

APPROXIMATE AGES OF ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	5	2	7
Between 20 and 30 years.....	12	11	23
Between 30 and 40 years.....	15	17	32
Between 40 and 50 years.....	15	18	33
Between 50 and 60 years.....	11	15	26
Between 60 and 70 years.....	3	3	6
Over 70 years.....	1	3	4
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE XI.

APPROXIMATE AGES OF RECOVERED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years.....		1	1
Between 20 and 30 years.....	4	3	7
Between 30 and 40 years.....	2	5	7
Between 40 and 50 years.....	1	7	8
Between 50 and 60 years.....	1	3	4
Total.....	8	19	27

TABLE XII.

APPROXIMATE AGES AT DEATH, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Ages.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	1		1
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	1	2
Between 30 and 40 years.....	6	4	10
Between 40 and 50 years.....	6	4	10
Between 50 and 60 years.....	6	4	10
Between 60 and 70 years.....	1	4	5
Over 70 years.....		2	2
Total.....	21	19	40

TABLE XIII.

OCCUPATION OF ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Blacksmiths' wives.....	1
Boilermakers.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	2
Brakemen.....	1
Brick-masons.....	1
Carpenters.....	2
Carpenters' wives.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	1
Civil engineers.....	1
Clerks' wives.....	1
Conductors.....	1
Domestics.....	7
Editors' wives.....	1
Farmers.....	16
Farmers' wives.....	12
Gas drillers' wives.....	1
Grain dealers.....	1
Glass-workers.....	1
Glass-workers' wives.....	1
Grocers' wives.....	1
Housekeepers.....	15
Housewives.....	8
Iron-workers.....	1
Laborers.....	23
Laborers' wives.....	2
Machinists.....	1
Mechanics.....	1
Mechanics' wives.....	1
Merchants.....	1
Merchants' wives.....	1
Missionaries.....	1
Oil workers.....	1
Painters' wives.....	3
Physicians.....	2
Porters.....	1
Printers.....	1
Saleswomen.....	1
Saloon-keepers.....	1
School-teachers.....	2
Seamstresses.....	3
Stone-masons.....	1
Students.....	1
Telegraphers' wives.....	1
Waiters.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	1
No occupation.....	2
Total.....	131

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION OF ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	31	18	49
Married.....	25	38	63
Widowed.....	6	13	19
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE XV.

NATIVITY OF ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women	Total.
Belgium.....	1		1
Connecticut.....		1	1
Germany.....	2	1	3
Hungary.....		1	1
Indiana.....	47	46	93
Kentucky.....		2	2
Michigan.....	1		1
Missouri.....	1		1
Nebraska.....		1	1
North Carolina.....	1		1
Ohio.....	7	14	21
Pennsylvania.....		2	2
Scotland.....		1	1
Virginia.....	1		1
West Virginia.....	1		1
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE XVI.

ADMITTED BY COUNTIES, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

COUNTIES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adams.....	5	2	7
Allen.....	7	12	19
Blackford.....	2	4	6
Decatur.....	1	3	4
Delaware.....	4	5	9
Fayette.....	3	1	4
Franklin.....	2	1	3
Grant.....	6	6	12
Henry.....	4	4	8
Jay.....	3	4	7
Madison.....	7	10	17
Randolph.....	4	2	6
Rush.....	4	4	8
Union.....	1		1
Wayne.....	7	8	15
Wells.....	2	3	5
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE XVII.

CLOTHING SUPPLY OF ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

CLOTHING SUPPLIED.	Men.	Women.	Total
By friends.....	33	50	83
By counties.....	29	19	48
Total.....	62	69	131

TABLE XVIII.

MORTALITY RECORD, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
1789	Man.	49	41	41	1	41	5 years.	5 years.	Ohio.	Organic dementia.	Cerebral effusion
2549	Man.	51	48	51	1	51	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana.	Organic dementia.	Gross brain disease
2383	Man.	35	34	35	1	35	14 years.	14 years.	Canada.	Organic dementia.	Exhaustion.
2483	Man.	54	53	54	1	54	1 year.	1 year.	Ohio.	Organic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
1415	Man.	62	46	46	2	54	8 years.	16 years.	Ohio.	Chronic mania.	Myocarditis
2547	Man.	50	44	49	1	49	6 years.	6 years.	Indiana.	Organic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
2135	Man.	18	15	15	1	15	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana.	Chronic mania.	Exposure to cold
2103	Man.	41	37	37	1	37	4 years.	4 years.	Indiana.	Parietic dementia.	General paresis.
2395	Man.	47	45	45	1	45	2 years.	2 years.	Iowa.	Organic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
2497	Man.	46	43	45	1	45	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana.	Organic dementia.	Exhaustion.
2307	Man.	54	57	52	1	52	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana.	Parietic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
2515	Man.	36	34	35	1	35	2 years.	2 years.	Indiana.	Parietic dementia.	General paresis.
1410	Man.	28	20	20	1	20	5½ years.	5½ years.	Indiana.	Organic dementia.	Acute meningitis.
2614	Man.	50	38	38	2	50	1 year.	13 years.	Indiana.	Acute mania.	Exhaustion.
1049	Man.	65	47	48	1	48	19 years.	19 years.	Indiana.	Chronic dementia.	Cerebral effusion
1146	Man.	38	25	27	1	27	13 years.	13 years.	Indiana.	Paranoia.	Heart failure
542	Man.	39	15	23	1	23	24 years.	24 years.	Ohio.	Epileptic dementia.	Status epilepticus
866	Man.	48	34	35	1	35	14 years.	14 years.	Ohio.	Dementia monomania.	Pulmonary tuberculosis
2629	Man.	36	36	36	1	36	1 year.	1 year.	Indiana.	Acute mania.	Exhaustion.
2602	Man.	48	47	48	1	48	1½ years.	1½ years.	Indiana.	Parietic dementia.	General paresis
2658	Man.	36	36	36	1	36	½ year.	½ year.	Indiana.	Organic dementia.	Cerebral tumor.
Averages.		42.2	37.5	36.9	1.09	38.3	5.7 years.	6.6 years.			

TABLE XVIII—Continued.

MORTALITY RECORD, FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Register Number.	Sex.	Age in Years at Death.	Age at First Attack.	Age at First Admission.	Number of Admissions.	Age at Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.	Duration of Life After First Attack.	Nativity.	Form of Disease.	Cause of Death.
2067	Woman	33	29	29	1	29	4 years.	4 years.	Indiana	Parietic dementia.	General paresis.
157	Woman	65	26	34	3	47	18 years.	38 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Mitral insufficiency.
2552	Woman	56	46	46	3	56	2 months.	10 years.	Indiana	Simple melancholia.	Pneumonia.
1783	Woman	72	63	67	1	67	9 years.	9 years.	New York.	Chronic dementia.	Exhaustion.
2472	Woman	31	29	30	1	30	2 years.	2 years.	Indiana	Parietic dementia.	Meningitis.
2511	Woman	54	53	53	1	53	1 year.	1 year.	Indiana	Acute mania.	Cerebral hemorrhage.
2537	Woman	26	18	26	1	26	8 years.	8 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
2485	Woman	51	48	50	1	50	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
2371	Woman	58	55	58	1	58	3 years.	3 years.	Scotland	Chronic dementia.	Carcinoma of uterus.
1135	Woman	47	35	37	1	37	12 years.	12 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Cerebral effusion.
1894	Woman	77	69	72	1	72	8 years.	8 years.	Pennsylvania	Chronic dementia.	Exhaustion.
292	Woman	61	35	35	2	37	24 years.	26 years.	Indiana	Chronic dementia.	Cerebral hemorrhage.
2505	Woman	47	45	46	1	46	2 years.	2 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Cerebral effusion.
2141	Woman	47	41	43	1	43	6 years.	6 years.	Ohio	Simple melancholia.	Simple meningitis.
2600	Woman	62	60	62	1	62	2 years.	2 years.	Indiana	Organic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
156	Woman	63	28	28	3	44	35 years.	35 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Organic heart disease.
2254	Woman	43	40	40	1	40	3 years.	3 years.	Indiana	Simple melancholia.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
570	Woman	39	19	19	2	23	16 years.	20 years.	Indiana	Chronic mania.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
1989	Woman	35	30	30	1	30	5 years.	5 years.	Kentucky	Parietic dementia.	Cerebral effusion.
Averages....		50.9	40.4	42.4	1.42	44.7	8.5 years.	10.3 years.			

TABLE XIX.

MORTALITY RECORD FOR THIRTEEN YEARS, NOVEMBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Whole Number Under Treatment.			Whole Number Died.			Averages.	Men.	Women.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
1,117	1,133	2,250	320	261	581	Average age at first attack.....	38.8 years....	38.9 years.
.....	Average age at first admission.....	39.2 years....	41.3 years.
.....	Average number of admissions.....	1.5 years....	1.34 years.
.....	Average age at last admission.....	40.7 years....	42.8 years.
.....	Average duration of last attack.....	6.8 years....	7.4 years.
.....	Average duration of life after first attack.....	7.4 years....	9.5 years.
.....	Percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment.....	28.6 per cent.	23.04 per cent.

FISCAL TABLES

WITH

Medical Superintendent's Report.

EXHIBIT 1.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Maintenance Fund—

Appropriation for 725 patients.....	\$121,000 00	
Excess allowance for 19+ patients at \$160.....	3,109 00	
Disbursements, Exhibits 2 and 3.....	\$123,301 93	
Covered into general fund.....	807 07	
Total	\$124,109 00	\$124,109 00

Repair Fund—

Appropriation		\$7,500 00
Disbursements, Exhibits 4 and 5.....	\$7,447 35	
Covered into general fund.....	52 65	
Total	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00

Clothing Fund—

Appropriation		\$5,000 00
Disbursements, Exhibits 6 and 7.....	\$4,656 14	
Covered into general fund.....	343 86	
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00

Specific Funds—

Appropriations—

Balance for railway crossing.....	\$1,220 08
For two cottages (M and 14).....	60,000 00
For tile floors and plumbing.....	2,000 00
For steam heating system.....	5,000 00
For farm buildings	2,000 00
For workshop and lathe.....	2,000 00
For attics in two buildings.....	1,800 00
For water supply	2,500 00
For equipment cottages M and 14, Governor's Fund..	4,095 84

EXHIBIT 1—Continued.

Disbursements—		
For railway crossing, Exhibit 8.....	\$1,220 08	
For cottages M and 14, Exhibit 9.....	60,000 00	
For tile floors and plumbing, Exhibit 10..	2,000 00	
For steam heating system, Exhibit 11....	4,999 31	
For farm buildings, Exhibit 12.....	1,994 84	
For workshop and lathe, Exhibit 13.....	1,916 72	
For attics in two buildings, Exhibit 14...	1,799 76	
For water supply, Exhibit 15.....	1,389 87	
For equipment cottages M and 14, Exhibit 16	4,095 84	
Balances covered into general fund.....	1,199 50	
Total	\$80,615 92	\$80,615 92
Earnings—		
Receipts from sales, Exhibit 17.....		\$181 98
Covered into general fund.....	\$181 98	
Total	\$181 98	\$181 98

EXHIBIT 2.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF
 MAINTENANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Groceries	\$616 97
Eggs	1,771 14
Breadstuffs	4,859 80
Rolled oats, rice and hominy.....	2,174 11
Cheese	863 67
Syrup and vinegar.....	568 34
Poultry	1,593 15
Canned goods	940 30
Sugar	3,078 51
Cured meats	2,041 45
Butterine	3,561 98
Fresh meats	12,706 45
Buttermilk	208 00
Fish and oysters.....	490 63
Vegetables	2,981 23
Fresh fruits	467 26
Dried fruits	736 09
Coffee	1,158 50

EXHIBIT 2—Continued.

Lard	\$177 66
Tea	207 73
Laundry supplies	707 01
Provender	1,742 37
Telephones	176 75
Farm implements and tools.....	370 17
House furnishings	567 85
Cold store supplies.....	93 51
Drugs and surgical instruments.....	911 68
Oils	270 30
Plowing and harvesting.....	276 19
Soap and sal soda.....	845 66
Amusements	275 19
Brooms, mops and brushes.....	357 85
Blacksmithing	92 86
Engineers' supplies	530 77
Tinware	64 29
Electric light supplies.....	62 84
Seeds and roots.....	362 73
Harness and horse millinery.....	91 00
Electrical supplies	294 66
Pipe and fittings.....	320 97
Carpets and curtains.....	951 18
Live stock	613 07
Coal	13,807 33
Dry goods and notions.....	532 38
Natural gas	1,155 25
Salaries and wages.....	50,228 95
Freight and express charges.....	131 05
Telegrams	56 99
Chaplain	100 00
Traveling expenses	257 33
Postage	300 00
Woodenware and crockery.....	86 13
Tobacco	652 77
Toweling	270 50
Queensware	368 89
Hardware	108 76
Bedding	479 56
Cutlery	33 50
Boiler and furnace supplies.....	486 68
Engine and pump supplies.....	89 70
Furniture	502 26
Dental work	1 25
Cooking utensils	85 27
Trees, shrubs and plants.....	3 80
Advertising	54 26

EXHIBIT 2—Continued.

Library, newspapers and periodicals.....	\$156 94	
Insurance	333 45	
Printing and stationery.....	694 75	
Cement, tile and lime.....	25 31	
Napery	99 67	
Fertilizers	346 36	
Upholsterers' supplies	79 43	
Music and musical instruments.....	65 35	
Wire goods	23 40	
Keys, chains and rings.....	75 00	
Toilet paper	267 50	
Lumber	93 54	
Vehicles	66 75	
Current expense		\$123,301 93
Total	\$123,301 93	\$123,301 93

EXHIBIT 3.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF
MAINTENANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	\$3,881 33
2.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Flower seeds	75
3.	Mark Meagan	Ensilage cutting	6 00
4.	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil	6 21
5.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
6.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Key chains	9 50
7.	Richmond Home Telephone Co.....	Rental	11 70
8.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	15 00
9.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
10.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	39 00
11.	J. B. Gilbert.....	Milch cow	55 00
12.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	57 20
13.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats	110 36
14.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries	158 47
15.	The G. H. Hammond Co.....	Fresh and cured meats.....	233 51
16.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	243 30
17.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Chickens and eggs.....	266 70
18.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	283 50
19.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	426 75
20.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh beef	707 32
21.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Work on harness.....	75
22.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	5 72
23.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	11 60
24.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Groceries	25 88
25.	Wm. H. Armstrong & Co.....	Surgical instruments	49 76

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
26.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe, fittings and hardware..	\$51 13
27.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Carpers and rugs.....	58 44
28.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs.....	90 75
29.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Potatoes.....	215 04
30.	Jas. L. Keach.....	Potatoes.....	391 32
31.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries and cheese.....	575 13
32.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Dry goods.....	17 19
33.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,581 45
34.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for October, 1907.....	123 00
35.	Edgar A. Murray.....	Insecticide.....	25 00
36.	Jas. L. Keach.....	Potatoes.....	677 83
37.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense.....	99 98
38.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll.....	3,937 46
39.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Stable supplies.....	90
40.	Capital City Dairy Co.....	Butterine.....	1 30
41.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Curtain goods.....	2 15
42.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 52
43.	Schultz & Lauing.....	Tinware.....	5 20
44.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware.....	6 50
45.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Bulbs.....	8 00
46.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast.....	9 00
47.	H. H. Kocher & Son.....	Flower pots.....	17 62
48.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk.....	18 00
49.	John M. Eggmeyer.....	Groceries.....	18 33
50.	Ferd. Grothaus.....	Furniture.....	19 60
51.	Jacob Kern.....	Work on boiler flues.....	21 00
52.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Anhydrous ammonia.....	26 00
53.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils.....	29 25
54.	Industrial Home for Blind Men...	Brooms.....	33 00
55.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Fruits.....	57 65
56.	The G. H. Hammond Co.....	Cured meats.....	73 26
57.	Stacey Cheese Co.....	Cheese.....	76 89
58.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works...	Steam pump supplies.....	81 80
59.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Groceries and oysters.....	83 51
60.	Western Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	105 98
61.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Stoves, pipe and fittings.....	94 91
62.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Coal.....	116 82
63.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies.....	118 05
64.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Sausage.....	142 50
65.	Swift & Co.....	Mess pork and liver.....	145 83
66.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries.....	146 18
67.	The Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Boiler flues and heads.....	147 75
68.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine.....	270 00
69.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Dry goods and toweling.....	309 79
70.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries.....	365 23
71.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Turkeys, chickens and eggs...	420 60
72.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	494 50
73.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats.....	887 18
74.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal.....	1,042 43
75.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries.....	1,400 00
76.	Julius Katte.....	Blacksmithing.....	35
77.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for November, 1907....	107 50
78.	Westinghouse Machine Co.....	Stoker castings.....	110 33
79.	Jas. L. Keach.....	Potatoes.....	527 26
80.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense.....	94 24
81.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll.....	4,058 26
82.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Safety matches.....	6 00

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
83.	The Roney Furniture Co.....	Oak screen	\$6 75
84.	The Item Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	6 84
85.	Palladium Printing Co.....	Advertising	7 35
86.	Richmond Chair Co.....	Vencer seats	11 16
87.	Richmond Home Telephone Co.....	Rental	12 25
88.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	15 00
89.	General Electric Co.....	Carbons	15 16
90.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries	21 35
91.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	23 27
92.	O. A. Kemper.....	Apples	26 00
93.	M. A. Hasty.....	Candy	31 25
94.	Miller & Hart.....	Cured meats	36 00
95.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	38 21
96.	Western Electric Co.....	Armored conduit	40 46
97.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery.....	59 54
98.	Indiana Reformatory	Cooking utensils and tinware..	115 34
99.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	90 20
100.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	97 00
101.	Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	100 82
102.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Chickens	105 00
103.	William Atkinson	Turkeys	119 51
104.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	139 28
105.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Groceries	162 19
106.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Sausage	167 50
107.	Dougan & Co.....	Insurance	189 70
108.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	191 58
109.	The Wayne Works.....	Boiler castings	196 20
110.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries and eggs.....	200 09
111.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Fittings, pipe and hardware..	292 30
112.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	345 00
113.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	459 80
114.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	484 50
115.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh beef	862 62
116.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	2,708 46
117.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Carpet sweeper repairs.....	75
118.	Jenkins & Co.....	Clock	1 00
119.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Marking pens	2 75
120.	The E. G. Hill Co.....	Plants	3 80
121.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	6 84
122.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Stable sundries	7 20
123.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
124.	Schultz & Laning.....	Cooking utensils	8 85
125.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	11 69
126.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
127.	Ferd. Grothaus	Furniture	21 15
128.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Dry goods	23 95
129.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Needles and furnishings.....	24 80
130.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Fruits and nuts.....	47 50
131.	J. Detamore, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	80 16
132.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Oysters and groceries.....	83 30
133.	Edward Barrett, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	86 21
134.	Jos. L. Cowing, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	87 60
135.	J. W. Hanan, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	90 56
136.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for December, 1907.....	95 50
137.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	88 12
138.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,014 90
139.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Zinc strips	35

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
140.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Stable sundries	\$0 85
141.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	1 26
142.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Calendars	1 30
143.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Fruits	9 00
144.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
145.	Chas. H. Meyer.....	Farm tile	10 91
146.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Spectacles	12 00
147.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Soap	12 20
148.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Groceries	12 63
149.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	16 00
150.	Maplewood Mills	Absorbent cotton	16 39
151.	Ferd. Grothaus	Furniture	16 50
152.	John M. Eggmeyer.....	Groceries	24 65
153.	Clem Miller	Corn	26 17
154.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	30 22
155.	Industrial Home for Blind Men....	Brooms	33 00
156.	Ballou Manufacturing Co.....	Baskets	49 36
157.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Syrup	52 00
158.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	House furnishings	56 68
159.	The G. H. Hammond Co.....	Cured meats	74 40
160.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	99 16
161.	William Atkinson	Poultry	109 87
162.	The E. G. Hill Co.....	Fertilizer	127 86
163.	Chas. Hanes	Corn	136 75
164.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	140 40
165.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	146 80
166.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Sausage	147 50
167.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware, pipe and fittings..	194 10
168.	J. E. McIntire & Co.....	Groceries and cheese.....	204 49
169.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats.....	259 50
170.	I. R. Howard & Co	Groceries	271 93
171.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	276 00
172.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender..	481 00
173.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh beef	833 50
174.	Richmond Chair Co.....	Chairs	71 60
175.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	65 45
176.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for January, 1908.....	105 00
177.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	2,049 71
178.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,015 69
179.	Steele-Wedeles Co.....	Groceries	85
180.	Capital City Dairy Co.....	Butterine	1 30
181.	L. C. Hoover.....	Veterinary services	3 75
182.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Fresh fruits	5 50
183.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Groceries	6 60
184.	Jacob Kern	Work on boilers.....	7 90
185.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
186.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Napery	9 45
187.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries	13 98
188.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
189.	The Tabard Inn Book Co.....	Library books	19 20
190.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Groceries	20 85
191.	Wm. B. Burford	Printing and stationery.....	20 86
192.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	21 75
193.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Flour	24 50
194.	W. B. Saunders Co.....	Medical books	24 50
195.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware	24 66
196.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	25 02

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
197.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	\$27 36
198.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Furnishings	36 44
199.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	38 97
200.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Fittings	44 62
201.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats	48 00
202.	C. C. Pierson.....	Sausage	56 64
203.	Swift & Co.....	Mess pork and beef livers....	81 72
204.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	84 78
205.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe, fittings and hardware..	104 92
206.	William Atkinson	Poultry	117 76
207.	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Garden and flower seeds....	125 53
208.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	140 40
209.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Soap	151 90
210.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	276 00
211.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	287 72
212.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	358 14
213.	Carthage Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	475 57
214.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh beef and calves.....	1,033 24
215.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	3 96
216.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Lumber	4 32
217.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Storm front and repairs....	7 80
218.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	8 46
219.	Ferd. Grothaus	Mirrors	16 20
220.	Wm. P. Taylor.....	Upholstering	22 50
221.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	79 61
222.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for February, 1908.....	93 25
223.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	200 29
224.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	1,879 53
225.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,094 09
226.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Salt	5 25
227.	The Item Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	6 84
228.	Palladium Printing Co.....	Advertising	7 35
229.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
230.	O. H. Little.....	Fertilizer	9 00
231.	Richmond Home Telephone Co....	Rental	14 20
232.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	15 00
233.	Taylor & Son.....	Fertilizer	16 00
234.	O. A. Kemper.....	Cabbage	20 07
235.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	24 11
236.	T. C. Taylor.....	Fertilizer	25 00
237.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Napery	31 25
238.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	33 00
239.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	45 68
240.	Lloyd & Bowman.....	Upholsterer's supplies	70 50
241.	The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....	Keys	75 00
242.	J. H. Woods & Co.....	Fish	80 10
243.	J. Detamore, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	81 34
244.	Edward Barrett, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	87 86
245.	Jos. L. Cowing, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	88 94
246.	J. W. Hanan, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	93 48
247.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	102 37
248.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Sausage	104 00
249.	Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	105 04
250.	William Atkinson	Poultry	111 52
251.	Dougan & Co.....	Insurance	117 50
252.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	140 40
253.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery	198 91

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
254.	Chas. Hire	Hogs and corn.....	\$273 11
255.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	276 47
256.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Dry goods	307 31
257.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	321 48
258.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Groceries	323 81
259.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	424 50
260.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries, sugar and coffee...	1,811 57
261.	Bee-Hive Grocery Co.....	Groceries	1 45
262.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Work on harness.....	2 30
263.	The Peter Johnson Co.....	Cooking utensils	5 00
264.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	5 63
265.	The Advance Co.....	Work on steam pump.....	7 37
266.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	9 00
267.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Manure and blacksmithing...	13 52
268.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
269.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg.....	Napery	27 77
270.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	33 58
271.	W. P. Taylor.....	Upholstering	38 75
272.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	42 18
273.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	42 25
274.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	68 94
275.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	141 24
276.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware, pipe and fittings..	145 37
277.	Garver & Meyer.....	Farm seeds	149 67
278.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	1,341 93
279.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for March, 1908.....	104 75
280.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,133 07
281.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Seeds	60
282.	Ferd. Grothaus	Chairs	2 65
283.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Rubber blanket	2 70
284.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Eccentrics	6 80
285.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Hotbed sash	10 50
286.	Edward Decker	Painting smoke-stack	9 00
287.	Richmond Chair Co.....	Chair seats	12 00
288.	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.....	Lawn mowers	20 00
289.	A. Meinecke & Sons.....	Baskets	21 60
290.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	22 85
291.	Edgar A. Murray.....	Roach exterminator	25 00
292.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	28 73
293.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	29 25
294.	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Gaskets	32 87
295.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	33 11
296.	American Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	53 65
297.	Miller & Hart.....	Cured meats	80 50
298.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Poultry	112 00
299.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Fresh and cured meats.....	138 38
300.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	141 40
301.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	157 67
302.	C. C. Pierson.....	Eggs	234 00
303.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Toilet paper	272 35
304.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	456 50
305.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	210 04
306.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	273 60
307.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	810 89
308.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Fittings	2 40
309.	Jacob Kern	Work on boilers.....	2 40
310.	Schultz & Laning.....	Lining tank	14 00

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
311.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	\$16 00
312.	Garver & Meyer.....	Chicken food	2 25
313.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	20 50
314.	W. P. Taylor.....	Upholstering	22 50
315.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	366 33
316.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	1 75
317.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	2 52
318.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Dry goods	5 75
319.	E. N. Turman.....	Cartage	6 00
320.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	8 42
321.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
322.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Stable supplies	9 69
323.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	61 93
324.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	81 50
325.	J. H. Woods & Co.....	Fresh fish	134 28
326.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Fertilizer and hardware.....	210 16
327.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for April, 1908.....	101 25
328.	Chas. Hire.....	Lumber	117 17
329.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	767 34
330.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	53 56
331.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,189 48
332.	L. C. Hoover.....	Milk tubes	1 00
333.	E. N. Turman.....	Cartage	3 00
334.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	3 78
335.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Lime	4 40
336.	Garver & Meyer.....	Chicken food and seeds.....	7 75
337.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Sweet potato seed.....	12 00
338.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
339.	The Advance Co.....	Work on steam pump.....	22 10
340.	Dougan & Co.....	Insurance	26 25
341.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Ammonia	27 56
342.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	28 08
343.	Schultz & Laning.....	Lining tanks	32 50
344.	Miller & Hart.....	Mess pork	33 00
345.	W. H. Cook.....	Corn	33 42
346.	Schneider's Carriage Factory.....	Work on phaeton.....	37 00
347.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries	40 08
348.	Dille & McGuire Mfg. Co.....	Lawn mowers	54 00*
349.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	64 50
350.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	94 52
351.	C. W. Kemper.....	Potatoes	95 75
352.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	99 62
353.	J. H. Woods & Co.....	Fresh fish	108 00
354.	Wm. H. Atkinson.....	Poultry	108 83
355.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Groceries	117 67
356.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	126 17
357.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Rubber sheets	140 00
358.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Dry goods	162 77
359.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	165 30
360.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats and sausage....	221 25
361.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	258 33
362.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	287 28
363.	Clark Bros.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	433 00
364.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	511 27
365.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh beef	779 14
366.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Repairing	40
367.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	3 60

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
368.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Dry goods	\$5 75
369.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	8 50
370.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
371.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	34 93
372.	American Laundry Machinery Co..	Castings	35 25
373.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	66 73
374.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	80 86
375.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for May, 1908.....	89 75
376.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Planter, hose and pipe.....	164 30
377.	Charley Hire	Plowing	102 03
378.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,179 71
379.	Western Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies	4 48
380.	Franklin MacVeagh Co.....	Matches	5 94
381.	Eugene L. Richter.....	Time detector dials.....	10 00
382.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	17 50
383.	Samuel Lewis	Mop cloths	21 00
384.	J. H. Woods & Co.....	Fresh fish	27 00
385.	Industrial Home for Blind Men...	Brooms	33 00
386.	Miller & Hart.....	Mess pork	34 00
387.	Wm. Miller Range & Furnace Co...	Panels for range.....	39 36
388.	Indiana Reformatory	Mop heads	42 00
389.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils and candles.....	50 68
390.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Carpets and rugs.....	50 94
391.	The G. H. Hammond Co.....	Cured meats	54 46
392.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Soap and starch.....	59 80
393.	Consolidated Fireworks Co.....	Fireworks	60 00
394.	Steele-Wedeles Co.....	Dried fruits	66 40
395.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Dry goods and notions.....	80 81
396.	J. Detamore, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	82 41
397.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	84 44
398.	Edward Barrett, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	85 46
399.	J. L. Cowing, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	88 55
400.	J. W. Hanan, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	95 79
401.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Eggs	104 40
402.	Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	110 16
403.	W. H. Atkinson.....	Poultry	112 64
404.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Sprayer, pipe and hardware..	144 36
405.	W. C. Reynolds.....	Corn	153 24
406.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	175 97
407.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats	187 36
408.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	337 50
409.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	433 45
410.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Potatoes	540 61
411.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries and coffee.....	736 51
412.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	874 62
413.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	1,051 53
414.	The McConaha Co.....	Mowing machine supplies....	1 65
415.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	1 39
416.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Stable supplies	2 80
417.	The Advance Co.....	Work on engine.....	2 84
418.	Quaker City Printing Co.....	Advertising	3 68
419.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	4 50
420.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Lime	5 00
421.	E. N. Turman.....	Cartage	5 00
422.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	5 04
423.	The Item Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	6 34
424.	Palladium Printing Co.....	Advertising	7 35

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
425.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Towels	\$7 50
426.	Garver & Meyer.....	Seeds	7 68
427.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
428.	Richmond Home Telephone Co.....	Rental	12 25
429.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	15 00
430.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
431.	Charley Hire	Plowing	23 75
432.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	24 70
433.	Schneider's Carriage Factory.....	Work on wagon.....	28 75
434.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	37 80
435.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for June, 1908.....	95 00
436.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	137 89
437.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,044 69
438.	The McConaha Co.....	Wheel for mower.....	2 05
439.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Music books	2 10
440.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Blacksmithing	3 15
441.	L. C. Hoover.....	Veterinary services	3 50
442.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Whitewash material	5 00
443.	August Backmeyer	Celery plants	6 00
444.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	9 00
445.	The John W. Grubbs Co.....	Groceries	11 65
446.	Geo. B. Miller.....	Cutting oats	14 00
447.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	16 00
448.	Henry Holzapfel.....	Tallow	24 89
449.	William Gregg.....	Cabbage plants	25 00
450.	O. A. Kemper.....	Melons	27 00
451.	Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	36 72
452.	L. S. Ayres & Co.....	Dry goods	38 43
453.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	36 55
454.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hardware and fittings.....	42 91
455.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	47 40
456.	The Starr Piano Co.....	Tuning instruments	50 00
457.	Swift & Co.....	Cured meats	50 40
458.	J. K. McIntire & Co.....	Cheese	51 05
459.	Clayton Miller.....	Timothy hay	55 16
460.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	56 46
461.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	57 08
462.	Charley Hire	Timothy hay	111 82
463.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats	106 90
464.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	121 61
465.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Dry goods	161 66
466.	Amos L. Wolfe.....	Timothy hay	172 75
467.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Chickens and eggs.....	211 16
468.	E. F. Shideler & Co.....	Potatoes and melons.....	204 02
469.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	270 00
470.	Clark Bros.....	Breadstuffs and provender..	424 00
471.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries and sugar.....	1,104 13
472.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	1,216 84
473.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Harness straps	1 00
474.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	6 30
475.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Napery	7 80
476.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	10 55
477.	Garver & Meyer.....	Melons	30 00
478.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	57 25
479.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for July, 1908.....	82 75
480.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	578 87
481.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,223 49

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
482.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Harness straps	\$1 20
483.	Geo. H. Nolte	Carpet zines	1 20
484.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Pipes	1 30
485.	The McConaha Co.....	Mower repairs	1 55
486.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	2 55
487.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Seeds	3 00
488.	L. C. Hoover.....	Veterinary services	3 50
489.	The Advance Co.....	Work on laundry gear.....	5 98
490.	W. H. Ross Drug Co.....	Photographic supplies	7 35
491.	John J. Hoerner.....	Yeast	8 00
492.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	18 00
493.	O. A. Kemper.....	Melons	21 00
494.	West End Pottery Co.....	Queensware	23 84
495.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	24 49
496.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	25 90
497.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	29 70
498.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co...	Mess pork	35 92
499.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	52 03
500.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	44 50
501.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Dry goods	48 74
502.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	50 44
503.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hose, hardware and fittings..	70 52
504.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Dispensary supplies	78 99
505.	Chas. Hanes.....	Potatoes	89 20
506.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for August, 1908.....	77 25
507.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	155 66
508.	H. V. McLeland & Co.....	Potatoes and melons.....	197 76
509.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Chickens and eggs.....	232 76
510.	Kingan & Co.....	Butterine	256 50
511.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh meats	370 97
512.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender....	390 25
513.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats and lard.....	439 03
514.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meats	784 03
515.	Vandalia Coal Co.....	Coal	354 90
516.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing and stationery.....	389 29
517.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Monthly pay-roll	4,233 46
518.	The McConaha Co.....	Mower repairs	90
519.	Schneider's Carriage Factory.....	Setting tires	1 00
520.	Irvin Reed & Son.....	Casting for cutting box.....	1 85
521.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Record book	2 00
522.	Gilbert LaRue	Plums	2 50
523.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Napery	5 04
524.	American Laundry Machinery Co...	Shirt ironer burner.....	6 17
525.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Napery	6 74
526.	The Item Newspaper Co.....	Advertising	6 84
527.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	6 85
528.	Palladium Printing Co.....	Advertising	7 35
529.	Richmond Home Telephone Co....	Rental	7 65
530.	O. H. Little.....	Fertilizer	9 00
531.	Standard Oil Co.....	Engine oil	9 23
532.	Henry Holzapfel	Tallow	14 95
533.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental	15 00
534.	Richmond Cream Co.....	Buttermilk	16 00
535.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	19 40
536.	L. N. Cox & Son.....	Fertilizer and shoeing.....	21 52
537.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	22 94
538.	T. C. Taylor.....	Fertilizer	25 00

EXHIBIT 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
539.	The Geo. H. Knollenberg Co.....	Napery	\$30 25
540.	Industrial Home for Blind Men....	Brooms	33 00
541.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	49 28
542.	J. Detamore, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	81 94
543.	Edward Barrett, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	85 25
544.	J. L. Cowing, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	86 07
545.	J. W. Hanan, Trustee.....	Salary and expense.....	91 24
546.	Swift & Co.....	Fresh pork	206 55
547.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	228 94
548.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	362 52
549.	Champion Roller Milling Co.....	Breadstuffs and provender...	414 30
550.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh and cured meats.....	973 70
551.	Julius Katte	Blacksmithing	4 68
552.	Geo. W. Deuker.....	Queensware	7 30
553.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	10 75
554.	John M. Eggemeyer.....	Groceries	38 01
555.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Drugs	52 51
556.	Richmond Natural Gas Co.....	Gas for September, 1908....	80 25
557.	Charley Hire.....	Cutting ensilage	93 90
558.	Richmond Abattoir Co.....	Cured meats	110 27
559.	H. V. McLeland & Co.....	Melons and vegetables.....	150 62
560.	The Albert Gall Co.....	Curtains	151 50
561.	Edmund P. Thayer.....	Chickens and eggs.....	252 40
562.	S. E. Smith.....	Incidental expense	44 78
563.	Miller's Harness Store.....	Harness	53 25
564.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Coffee	62 50
565.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Wagon, pipe and hardware...	188 21
566.	Ferd. Grothaus	Furniture	240 90
567.	T. C. Taylor.....	Two work horses.....	385 00
568.	Geo. H. Nolte.....	Carpets and rugs.....	686 95
569.	Quaker City Printing Co.....	Advertising	5 46
570.	Charles Hanes.....	Potatoes	104 55
Total.....			\$123,301 93

EXHIBIT 4.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF REPAIRS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Cement, vitrified pipe and lime.....	\$135 27
Hardware and glass.....	60 61
Lumber	260 25
Roofs	374 70
Paints and oils.....	553 76
Repair pay-roll	4,361 82
Cement and tile work.....	85 52
Elevator gates	165 00
Brick and stone.....	79 22

EXHIBIT 4—Continued.

Plastering	\$19 85	
Sanitary fixtures	340 80	
Engineers' supplies	110 25	
Pipe and fittings.....	688 32	
Radiators	60 00	
Plumbing	91 88	
Wall papering	60 10	
Current expense		\$7,447 35
Total	\$7,447 35	\$7,447 35

EXHIBIT 5.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF
REPAIRS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	\$303 25
2.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Sewer pipe	4 80
3.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	49 30
4.	H. T. Burns.....	Lumber	88 92
5.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	266 30
6.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Glass	20 98
7.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	38 70
8.	Chas. E. W. Wagner.....	Cement work	85 52
9.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	308 75
10.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Paints and glass.....	30 79
11.	Richmond Safety Gate Co.....	Safety gates	165 00
12.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	92 49
13.	Richmond Brick Co.....	Brick	8 00
14.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement	17 68
15.	Steinkamp Bros.....	Plastering	19 85
16.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints	38 15
17.	A. J. Hunt.....	Plumbing	47 35
18.	Henry Johannning	Steam fitting	114 95
19.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	193 05
20.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe, fittings and glass.....	287 90
21.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Sanitary fixtures	340 80
22.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	516 27
23.	Schultz & Laning.....	Repairing roof	2 40
24.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints	7 23
25.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Hot air registers.....	60 00
26.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	273 88
27.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement	17 50
28.	William Baker	Plumbing	31 50
29.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	39 40
30.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	48 28
31.	W. G. Cooper.....	Steam fitting	60 38
32.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	362 08
33.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Linseed oil	21 16

EXHIBIT 5—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
34.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement and tile.....	\$43 29
35.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and varnish.....	98 37
36.	Schultz & Laning.....	Repairing roofs	181 85
37.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	433 90
38.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Wall-papering	7 50
39.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Paints and oils.....	30 50
40.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints	33 75
41.	Schultz & Laning.....	Repairing roofs	55 45
42.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	418 45
43.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints	1 92
44.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Paints and oils.....	25 79
45.	Schultz & Laning.....	Power house roof.....	135 00
46.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	443 25
47.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and brushes.....	31 08
48.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	327 80
49.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	22 95
50.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	34 34
51.	C. E. Newman.....	Paving brick	71 22
52.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Repair pay-roll	453 10
53.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Fittings	4 68
54.	A. G. Luken & Co.....	Paints and oils.....	91 65
55.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Wall-papering	52 60
56.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Lumber and cement.....	203 33
57.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe, fittings and hardware..	280 97
Total.....			<u>\$7,447 35</u>

EXHIBIT 6.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF
CLOTHING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Shawls	\$102 00	
Boots and shoes.....	959 60	
Storm coats	30 34	
Gloves	43 47	
Clothing pay-roll	392 00	
Overalls	45 75	
Dry goods	752 94	
Hose	161 54	
Hats and caps.....	75 62	
Furnishings	403 33	
Shirts and underwear.....	357 87	
Trousers	663 85	
Men's suits	667 83	
Current expense		<u>\$4,656 14</u>
Total	<u>\$4,656 14</u>	<u>\$4,656 14</u>

EXHIBIT 7.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF
CLOTHING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	832 00
2.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	Sample skirt	71
3.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Clothing and furnishings	29 38
4.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing and underwear	180 21
5.	Chas. H. Feltman	Shoes	420 85
6.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
7.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Caps and underwear	186 75
8.	Indiana Reformatory	Clothing	200 00
9.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Dry goods and furnishings	221 24
10.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
11.	Chas. H. Feltman	Boots and shoes	65 90
12.	Indiana Reformatory	Shoes	114 00
13.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Clothing and furnishings	336 56
14.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
15.	Chas. H. Feltman	Slippers	60
16.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Dry goods and furnishings	69 54
17.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
18.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	12 26
19.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Furnishings	17 16
20.	Chas. H. Feltman	Shoes	68 80
21.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
22.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Furnishings	2 92
23.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Slippers and trousers	62 02
24.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
25.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Women's hose	50 00
26.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Men's hose	92 50
27.	Chas. H. Feltman	Shoes	224 00
28.	Indiana Reformatory	Men's suits	850 00
29.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	32 00
30.	Sol. Fox & Co.	Coat	6 00
31.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Caps and furnishings	31 82
32.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Dry goods	92 47
33.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	34 00
34.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Dry goods and furnishings	167 16
35.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	34 00
36.	Chas. H. Feltman	Slippers	1 00
37.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Furnishings	3 58
38.	L. S. Ayres & Co.	Dry goods	25 44
39.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	34 00
40.	Chas. H. Feltman	Slippers	40
41.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Clothing and dry goods	355 21
42.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.	Clothing pay-roll	34 00
43.	Adam H. Bartel Co.	Furnishings	28 45
44.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	Dry goods	86 11
45.	Indiana Reformatory	Clothing	261 10
Total			\$4,656 14

EXHIBIT 8.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR RAILWAY CROSSING FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1906-7 AND 1907-8.

Appropriation		\$2,500 00
Right-of-way	\$163 10	
Wooden crossing on track.....	60 42	
Excavating and concrete work for crossing.....	1,056 40	
Drive, walk and drains.....	1,220 08	
Total	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR RAILWAY CROSSING.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	S. E. Smith, right-of-way and legal proceedings		\$163 10
2.	S. E. Smith, highway crossing.....		60 42
3.	Chas. E. Wagner, excavating and concrete work.....		1,056 40
	Total for fiscal year 1906-7		\$1,279 92
4.	Chas. E. W. Wagner, roadway and cement work		1,220 08
	Total for fiscal years 1906-7 and 1907-8.....		\$2,500 00

EXHIBIT 9.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR TWO COTTAGES (M AND 14) FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation		\$60,000 00
Contract construction	\$54,918 45	
Architect's fees	1,437 50	
Steam heating	1,163 19	
Plumbing	1,313 01	
Electrical work	448 48	
Wire guards	270 14	
Sewers and cement work.....	39 30	
Furniture	96 15	
Paving blocks	313 78	
Total	\$60,000 00	\$60,000 00

EXHIBIT 9—Continued.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR TWO COTTAGES (M AND 14).

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Jas. Clark, Jr., Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies	\$388 48
2.	John A. Hasecoster.....	Architect's services	750 00
3.	Knight & Jollson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	1,021 85
4.	American Radiator Co.....	Radiators	1,038 44
5.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 1.....	12,281 35
6.	American Radiator Co.....	Radiator valves	48 65
7.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 2.....	4,856 01
8.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 3.....	9,625 54
9.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 4.....	6,255 43
10.	American Radiator Co.....	Radiators	76 10
11.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Sanitary fixtures	291 16
12.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 5.....	3,313 04
13.	John A. Hasecoster.....	Architect's services	450 00
14.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 6.....	3,277 70
15.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 7.....	6,313 58
16.	Chas. E. W. Wagner.....	Cement and tile work.....	19 50
17.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Sewer pipe	19 80
18.	Nicholson & Bro.....	Picture rail	30 00
19.	Chandelier & Art Brass Works....	Chandeliers	60 00
20.	John A. Hasecoster.....	Architect's services	237 50
21.	Walter Kamman	Wire guards	270 14
22.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Estimate No. 8.....	8,995 80
23.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Brackets	9 00
24.	Ferd. Grothaus	Furniture	57 15
25.	C. E. Newman.....	Paving blocks	313 78
Total.....			\$60,000 00

EXHIBIT 10.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR TILE FLOORS AND PLUMBING FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation	\$2,000 00
Tile and asbestolith floors.....	\$608 96
Plumbing supplies	785 71
Labor	605 33
Total	\$2,000 00
	\$2,000 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR TILE FLOORS AND PLUMBING.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Knight & Jollson Co.....	Sanitary fixtures	\$101 87
2.	The National Tile Co.....	Tile	166 50
3.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Lavatories	81 90
4.	The National Tile Co.....	Wainscoting	135 58
5.	The National Tile Co.....	Tile	2 48

EXHIBIT 10—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
6.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	\$51 39
7.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Sanitary fixtures	65 60
8.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Sanitary fixtures	332 16
9.	Chas. Wagner	Tile work	53 55
10.	Leroy Schattel	Plumbing	75 00
11.	John Brannon	Plumbing	125 00
12.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Sink	28 20
13.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Bath tub and closets.....	100 27
14.	J. J. Brannon.....	Plumbing	155 00
15.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Standards for laundry trays..	7 86
16.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Sheet lead and soil pipe....	16 46
17.	J. J. Brannon.....	Plumbing	107 15
18.	Franklyn R. Muller & Co.....	Asbestolith floors	304 40
19.	Geo. Stricker	Plumbing	89 63
Total.....			\$2,000 00

EXHIBIT 11.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR STEAM HEATING SYSTEM FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation	\$5,000 00
Warren-Webster vacuum system.....	\$3,500 00
Moving storage tank.....	20 00
Tank and foundation.....	46 50
Steam pipe and fittings.....	649 38
Labor	783 43
Covered into general fund.....	69
Total	\$5,000 00 \$5,000 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR STEAM HEATING SYSTEM.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	\$95 40
2.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	252 97
3.	American Engineering Specialty Co.	Vacuum heating system.....	3,500 00
4.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	19 80
5.	Henry Hendrie	Steam fitter	19 25
6.	George Stricker	Steam fitter	86 10
7.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	105 24
8.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	187 30
9.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Asbestos cement	15 00
10.	James Heath	Moving tank	20 00
11.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement	31 50
12.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	350 78
13.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	81 69
14.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	94 28
15.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	140 00
Total.....			\$4,999 31

EXHIBIT 12.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR FARM BUILDINGS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation		\$2,000 00
Moving old barn.....	\$35 00	
Carting sand and gravel.....	56 00	
Steel cow stalls.....	376 00	
Electrical supplies	76 28	
Steel conveyors	135 49	
Iron columns	154 17	
Lumber	531 90	
Cement work	630 00	
Covered into general fund.....	5 16	
Total	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	S. E. Smith.....	Freight on cow stalls.....	\$22 71
2.	Geo. B. Miller.....	Carting sand and gravel.....	56 00
3.	James Heath	Moving barn	35 00
4.	Kent Mfg. Co.....	James steel cow stalls.....	353 29
5.	E. N. Turman.....	Freight and drayage.....	7 88
6.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Electrical supplies	76 28
7.	Hunt-Helm-Ferris & Co.....	Cow barn fixtures.....	127 61
8.	Hetherington & Berner.....	Cast iron columns.....	154 17
9.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Lumber	341 90
10.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Lumber	190 00
11.	Chas. E. W. Wagner.....	Cement work	630 00
Total.....			\$1,994 84

EXHIBIT 13.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR WORKSHOP AND LATHE FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation		\$2,000 00
Contract construction	\$1,770 75	
Hardware and glass.....	47 47	
Cement and cement work.....	98 50	
Covered into general fund.....	83 28	
Total	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00

EXHIBIT 13—Continued.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR WORKSHOP AND LATHE.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Chas. Lamb	Estimate No. 1.....	\$355 50
2.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement	17 50
3.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Glass and hardware.....	42 39
4.	Chas. Lamb	Estimate No. 2..	1,415 45
5.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Electrical supplies	5 08
6.	Charles Wagner	Cement work	31 50
7.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement	49 50
Total.....			\$1,916 72

EXHIBIT 14.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR ATTICS IN TWO BUILDINGS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation	\$1,800 00
Lumber	\$298 04
Roofing	135 80
Plastering	319 82
Plumbing	248 95
Tile floors	197 61
Labor	366 10
Sanitary fixtures	233 44
Covered into general fund.....	24
Total	\$1,800 00 \$1,800 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR ATTICS IN TWO BUILDINGS.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Henry T. Burns.....	Lumber	\$276 37
2.	Schultz & Laning.....	Roofing	125 80
3.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Fittings	9 60
4.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Soil pipe	13 85
5.	Richmond Plumbing and El. Co.....	Plumbing	31 50
6.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Cement and lumber.....	43 33
7.	Chas. Wagner	Cement and tile work.....	53 55
8.	John Brannon	Plumbing	60 50
9.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Sanitary fixtures	233 44
10.	Steinkamp Bros.	Plastering	319 82
11.	S. E. Smith, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	366 10
12.	Chas. Wagner	Tile work	122 40
13.	John Brannon	Plumbing	133 50
Total.....			\$1,799 76

EXHIBIT 15.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FROM THE SPECIFIC
FUND FOR WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Appropriation	\$2,500 00	
Pipe, lead and fittings.....	\$1,267 50	
Tile drains	34 87	
Labor	87 50	
Covered into general fund.....	1,110 13	
		<hr/>
Total	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE
SPECIFIC FUND FOR WATER SUPPLY.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Castings	\$10 30
2.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe, fittings and valves.	1,224 26
3.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Fittings	4 48
4.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	21 46
5.	Jones Hardware Co.....	Tools	7 00
6.	Chas. Meyer	Tile	34 87
7.	George Stricker	Pipe fitting	87 50
			<hr/>
	Total.....		\$1,389 87

EXHIBIT 16.

SHOWING CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF
ALLOWANCE FROM THE GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY
FUND FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF TWO
COTTAGES (M AND 14).

Beds and bedding.....	\$1,951 60
Radiator covers	174 00
Chairs	534 00
Electrical fixtures, lamps and wire.....	521 21
Shelving	309 82
Curtains and napery.....	424 44
Cutlery	75 54
Sewer pipe	105 23
	<hr/>
Total	\$4,095 84

EXHIBIT 16—Continued.

LIST OF VOUCHERS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF
ALLOWANCE FROM THE GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND
FOR EQUIPMENT OF TWO COTTAGES (M AND 14).

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Columbia Feather Co.....	Feather pillows	\$162 50
2.	The Beckman Co.....	Blankets	500 00
3.	The P. R. Mitchell Co.....	Mattress hair	729 60
4.	The T. B. Laycock Mfg. Co.....	Wire mattresses	150 00
5.	Schultz & Laning.....	Radiator covers	174 00
6.	Ferd Grothaus	Chairs	219 00
7.	Western Electric Co.....	Electric wire	287 05
8.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Shelving	304 32
9.	Richmond Chair Co.....	Chairs	315 00
10.	Adam H. Bartel Co.....	Bedding, curtains and napery	424 44
11.	Louck & Hill Co.....	Shelving	5 50
12.	International Silver Co.....	Knives and spoons.....	75 54
13.	Mather Bros. Co.....	Sewer pipe	105 23
14.	Chandelier and Art Brass Works...	Electric chandeliers	108 00
15.	Western Electric Co.....	Lamps, shades and wire.....	126 16
16.	Indiana Reformatory	Bedsteads and tables.....	409 50
Total.....			\$4,095 84

EXHIBIT 17.

RECEIPTS FROM SALES COVERED INTO THE GENERAL FUND OF
THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

DATE.	Article.	To Whom Sold.	Amount.
1907.			
Oct. 24	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	\$1 60
Nov. 4	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	91
Nov. 25	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	88
Dec. 5	Three calf hides	Henry Holzapfel.....	2 64
1908.			
Jan. 16	Three calf hides	Henry Holzapfel.....	3 01
Feb. 7	Two calf hides	Henry Holzapfel.....	2 00
Mar. 6	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	90
Mar. 9	Eighty coffee cans	I. R. Howard & Co.....	15 80
Mar. 14	Two beef hides	Henry Holzapfel.....	7 56
Mar. 14	Old rags	Henry Holzapfel.....	17 50
Mar. 14	Old barrels	Henry Holzapfel.....	16 55
April 17	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	50
May 9	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	77
May 12	Old iron and copper	Henry Holzapfel.....	34 95
May 12	Old barrels	Henry Holzapfel.....	9 20
May 14	Old grease	John Jones	1 75
June 6	Two beef hides	Clendenin & Co.....	7 90
June 26	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	1 04
July 8	One bull calf	W. C. Reynolds	25 00
July 11	One calf hide	Henry Holzapfel.....	1 40
Aug. 3	Two calf hides	Henry Holzapfel.....	1 90
Aug. 27	Iron, rags and barrels	Henry Holzapfel.....	28 22
Total			\$181 98

EXHIBIT 18.

SUMMARY OF INVENTORY SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Real Estate—

Land	\$35,434 50
Permanent improvements	779,619 54

Total	\$815,054 04
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Personal Property—

Offices	\$4,481 79
Dispensary	2,424 66
Laboratory	556 85
Officers' quarters	5,599 31
Store-room	11,011 67
Department for men	17,177 02
Department for women	20,364 69
Dining halls	2,958 68
Assembly hall	1,348 82
Employes' quarters	4,197 57
General kitchen	2,620 83
Cold store	438 40
Bakery	251 81
Sewing-room	534 03
Laundry	6,225 70
Carpenter shop	2,619 85
Paint shop	477 20
Mortuary	36 10
Greenhouse	3,106 20
Live stock	3,681 10
Vehicles, harness and implements.....	2,218 85
Products and supplies on hand.....	3,278 00
Stables	2,279 70
Dairy	2,454 60
Farm cottage	245 60
Boiler house	6,713 32

Total personal property.....	\$107,294 35
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Grand total	\$922,348 39
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EXHIBIT 19.

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Apples, bushels	4
Alfalfa hay, tons.....	42
Asparagus, bunches	2,575
Beans, green, bushels.....	353
Beans, dried, bushels.....	32
Beef, dressed, pounds.....	1,937
Beets, young, bunches.....	50
Beets, bushels	335
Cabbage, heads	49
Cabbage, barrels	277
Cantaloupes	2,300
Carrots, bunches	40
Carrots, bushels	2
Cauliflower, heads	250
Celery, dozen	125
Cherries, quarts	250
Chickens, dressed, pounds.....	780
Clover seed, bushels	10
Clover hay, tons	26½
Corn, green, dozen.....	3,119
Corn, bushels	330
Corn fodder, shocks	440
Cucumbers, large, dozen.....	382
Cucumbers, small, dozen	388
Cucumber pickles, barrels.....	34
Currants, quarts	1,723
Eggs, dozen	525
Ensilage, tons	245
Grapes, pounds	3,117
Lettuce, pounds	4,529
Lima beans, quarts	158
Mango peppers, dozen.....	12
Milk, gallons	27,125
Oats, bushels	252
Oats straw, tons	6
Onions, young, bunches	22,807
Onions, bushels	664
Onion sets, bushels	65
Parsley, dill, etc., bunches.....	20
Peas, bushels	137
Pork, dressed, pounds	28,525
Potatoes, bushels	642
Pumpkins	475
Radishes, bunches	21,027

EXHIBIT 19—Continued.

Raspberries, quarts	131
Rhubarb, bunches	8.458
Sage, pounds	40
Sauerkraut, barrels	8
Spinach, bushels	109
Squashes	1,068
Strawberries, quarts	814
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	222
Tomatoes, bushels	418
Timothy hay, tons	1½
Turnips, bushels	200
Turkeys, dressed, pounds	99
Veal, dressed, pounds	1,204

EXHIBIT 20.

REPORT OF THE SEWING ROOM, FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

	<i>Made.</i>	<i>Repaired.</i>
Aprons	421	21
Awnings	6	15
Bags, laundry	15	3
Bibs	36	..
Broom covers .....	..	33
Caps, nurses'	154	..
Chemises	59	..
Coats .....	..	108
Combination suits	3	43
Curtains	425	9
Curtain loops	184	..
Cushions	17	2
Cushion covers	49	..
Drawers, men's	6	30
Drawers, women's	167	..
Dresses	286	123
Dresser scarfs	6	..
Dusting cloths	24	..
Mattress ticks	105	..
Meat covers	2	..
Napkins	446	..
Night gowns	154	..
Night shirts	28	2
Pillow cases	735	3

EXHIBIT 20—Continued.

Pillow ticks	130	..
Rest sheets .....	..	4
Restraint waists	5	10
Rugs .....	..	4
Sash curtains	62	..
Sheets	886	..
Shirts	4	38
Shirt waists	2	..
Sleeves .....	..	51
Strainer cloths	30	..
Sun bonnets .....	..	..
Surgical bandages	12	..
Table clothes	153	10
Table felts .....	..	2
Towels	1,629	97
Trousers	5	657
Underskirts	120	3
Underwaists	92	..
Vests .....	..	36
Window shades	93	..

EXHIBIT 21.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTS BY COUNTIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Adams	\$151 55
Allen	591 95
Blackford	56 55
Decatur	214 25
Delaware	287 60
Fayette	97 00
Franklin	219 85
Grant	241 00
Hancock	12 00
Henry	109 70
Jay	219 80
Madison	433 25
Randolph	139 05
Rush	214 25
Union	62 75
Wayne	291 75
Wells	172 40
Total	\$3,514 70

EXHIBIT 22.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

Population.

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates present September 30, 1907...	363	389	752
Number received during year.....	62	69	131
Number discharged and died during year.....	39	55	94
Number remaining September 30, 1908.....	386	403	789
Daily average number present.....	358.6	385.8	744.4
Average number of officers and employes.....	.....	.....	153.6

Expenditures.

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$50,228 95
2. Clothing	4,656 14
3. Subsistence	41,202 97
4. Ordinary repairs	7,447 35
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	31,870 01

Total	\$135,405 42
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Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings	\$66,012 56
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	13,403 86

Total	\$79,416 42
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Grand total	\$214,821 84
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I certify that the foregoing fiscal tables are correct transcripts.

J. P. THISTLETHWAITE, Steward.

Report of the
Trustees and Medical Superintendent

OF THE

Northern Hospital for Insane

AT LONGCLIFF, NEAR LOGANSPOUT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908
(Twentieth Year)

To the Governor



INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. R. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 1, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 15, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

December 16, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 16, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 16, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Board.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

1908.

Trustees.

CHARLES W. SLICK, President, Mishawaka.
HENRY A. BARNHART, Vice-President, Rochester.
WARREN T. McCRAY, Treasurer, Kentland.
WM. A. MORRIS, Secretary, Frankfort.

Medical Superintendent.

FREDERICK W. TERFLINGER, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

GEORGE E. HOFFMAN, M. D.
MAX C. HAWLEY, M. D.
EARL PALMER, M. D.
MARY L. WIDDOP, M. D.

Steward.

ANDREW W. GAMBLE.

Assistant Steward.

JOHN WOLF.

Clerk.

ELMER E. WORSTELL.

Acting Matron.

ABBY G. HOWE.

In Memoriam.

JOSEPH GOODWIN ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Goodwin Rogers, the son of Dr. Joseph H. D. Rogers and Abby Goodwin Lane Rogers, of Madison, Indiana, was born November 23, 1841. He received his early education in the public schools, and about the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with his father. In 1863 he attended a course of medical lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and on March 3, 1864, graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York City. Returning to Madison, he served as surgeon in the military hospital located there until the close of the Civil War, when he went to Europe, where he spent two years in travel and in the pursuit of his studies in the clinics of Paris and other medical centers. He then returned to Madison and engaged in the practice with his father until 1879. On June 20, 1872, he married Margaret Watson, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. Acting on the advice of Dr. Theophilus Parvin and other friends, he accepted the superintendency of the State Hospital for Insane at Indianapolis in 1879, which position he held until 1883, and later in the same year he was appointed sanitary superintendent of construction for the new state hospitals for insane to be erected at Logansport, Evansville and Richmond. This work he supervised until the completion of these institutions, residing in Logansport in the meantime until May, 1888, when he assumed charge as Superintendent of the Northern Hospital for Insane, which position he held at the time of his death, April 11, 1908, having been employed for a period of almost thirty years in the service of the State. On March 9, 1885, the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him by Hanover College. In 1900 he was elected president of the American Medico-Psychological Association. During his term as Superintendent of the Hospital at Indianapolis he was connected with the chair of materia medica and therapeutics of the Medical College of Indiana, and was a frequent contributor to medical literature. In the substantial architecture and durable sanitary construction of Longcliff, the handiwork of Dr. Rogers will endure for years to come as a monument to his genius and his faithfulness to duty. Likewise, as authority on public charitable and correctional endeavor,

he was acknowledged as the foremost in the State, and many of the acts that put our benevolent institutions on the high plane of efficiency they now occupy were placed in our statutes through his counsel and advice. Being a gifted mechanic and architect, as well as a distinguished physician, the plans of the buildings, the arrangement of the appurtenances thereto, the beauty of the grounds, and the system of management of the institution are all largely creations of Dr. Rogers' marvelous mind, as he was as greatly concerned in every detail of Longcliff as though it were his to have and hold forever. It is said of him that he not only had in mind an outline of the characteristics and troubles of the thousand patients in the institution, but he knew most of them personally and could tell their condition at any time with scarcely a reference to his records or his assistant physicians. Also, he was in intelligent touch, always, with details of all proceedings in routine and specific endeavor about the place, and his familiarity with everything from the simplest condition on the farm to the scientific direction of medical skill was an accomplishment that men of all stations in life looked upon with awe and admiration. Dr. Rogers was characteristically a profound student, and in literary and legal lore and in music he was a sunburst of intellectuality that shone with distinguished splendor in any assembly of culture. And above all, his devotion to his home and his parental concern for his family, together with his tireless energy in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him as a leader of righteous citizenship, made for him a name that is a credit to the high estate of a father and an honor to Indiana manhood.

TRIBUTE BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

For the first time in the history of this institution of mercy and hope for the distressed, the messenger of death has summoned the Superintendent and he has answered the call. That death is no respecter of persons is to us most keenly emphasized as we falter in the gloom it has left throughout the beauty and the life of Longcliff by taking from us the architect, builder and benefactor of this splendid refuge and temporal blessing for unfortunate humanity. We realize that death is always sad and depressing, but it is especially distressing in this instance wherein not only the family and associates have lost an esteemed and beloved one but the pitifully afflicted have lost a great and benevolent physician and the public a matchless servant. Quietly, gently and yet with marvelous diplomacy and fervor, he managed Longcliff affairs until

they became a standard of excellence that restored many a darkened soul into the sunshine of health and happiness, schooled a host of men and women into traits and talents of superior usefulness, and furnished a model in commonwealth medical benevolence that has been copied with marked success in many states of our Union and approved beyond the seas by some of the greatest alienists of the age.

In lines of culture he was a great teacher, and in all things manly and useful, the soul of honor and a genius of activity. No one of whatsoever estate ever went to him in need or trouble that he did not bestow assistance, and none ever came within the atmosphere of his presence that did not go away beneficially impressed by the earnestness and conscientiousness of his personality. He not only gave freely to personal needs, but he shared his bountiful reservoir of knowledge without reserve, and it was his fixed policy to learn from every possible source, however exalted or humble. And more than this, he was a man of whom it is pertinently said: "He loved humanity so well, he literally worked himself to death for its benefit." But greatest of all in his glorious life was his sacred solicitude for Longcliff and the unfortunates within its care and keeping. To him must be given the credit, largely, for the beauty of the grounds, the stability of the improvements, and especially for the system and good name with which Longcliff is blessed. The welfare of this benefaction for the mentally afflicted was his whole ambition, and by his sturdy devotion to duty countless numbers have been relieved from the most terrible of all afflictions and countless others have had the dreadful pathway through the valley to death made less dismal by his sympathy and his skill. Indeed, so alert was he to every trust that no hint of mismanagement ever cast a consistent shadow upon him and no stain of dereliction of duty mars the voluminous pages of his record in a position that is one of the most exacting in the range of public duty.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane, That in the death of Dr. Joseph G. Rogers the State has lost a faithful and illustrious public servant, the medical profession has lost one of its most honored and eminent members, his associates have lost a companionable and ever-helpful friend, and that our sympathy is hereby tendered to his family, the members of which are bereft of one of the most devoted and inspiring parental peers that ever blessed a family circle.

And be it further resolved, That this Board hereby acknowledges its profound appreciation of his manifold and gracious services in behalf of the State and of mankind generally, that it sadly bows to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," and that a copy of this inadequate testimonial be tendered to the family of our lamented friend and co-worker, and also spread upon the records of this institution.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of May, 1908.

CHARLES W. SLICK,
HENRY A. BARNHART,
WARREN T. McCRAY,
WILLIAM A. MORRIS,

Trustees.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana*:

SIR—In accordance with the law of the State of Indiana, the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for Insane respectfully submits for your consideration the following report, together with that of the Medical Superintendent, with accompanying financial and statistical tables, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged throughout the year as has also its organization, and all members have, almost without exception, been present at each regular meeting of the Board.

On April 11th the hearts of all friends of the institution were saddened by the death of Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, who was Medical Engineer during construction and Medical Superintendent during the twenty years of the hospital's operation. Although he had been an invalid for more than two years, his death came unexpectedly, and was a great shock to the community and a deplorable loss to the institutional life of the State; a man of broad intellect and resolute determination, but with a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness and an ever-ready willingness to aid those in distress. His work must of necessity be done by others, but his place can never be filled. The Northern Hospital will remain throughout coming generations a glorious monument to his genius, persistence and indefatigable industry.

On July 17th Dr. Fred W. Terflinger, who has been a member of the hospital staff for six years, two of which he served as senior assistant physician, was chosen to succeed Dr. Rogers as Medical Superintendent. Under his administration the affairs of the hospital have been ably managed, and we have every reason to believe that he will in every way maintain the high standard set by his illustrious predecessor.

During the year special improvements, for which there were specific appropriations, have been completed, notably a root house in which to care for winter vegetables, a water-softening plant and an ice-making plant, all of which are in satisfactory operation. The specific appropriation for the alterations in E and Fifth wards was insufficient to complete the work. New plumbing replaced the old on the lower floors of both wards and necessary plumbing for

the accommodation of patients on the upper floors was also installed, but there was not sufficient funds with which to construct the proposed partitions.

Many minor improvements have been made and the equipment of the various departments is in a good state of repair. Many additional improvements are urgently required, both for the benefit and comfort of the patients, and for economic reasons; and, owing to a sharp advance in the price of all commodities and because the pay of many subordinate employes, especially the pay of attendants, is too small, the per capita rate of maintenance should be increased, and it is the request of this Board that the Governor use his influence with the Legislative Committee to secure for the purpose of maintenance a per capita rate of not less than 50 cents per diem or \$182.50 per annum, which would allow an increase in wages for all whose pay is insufficient, and thus benefit the service inestimably. The tent, which accommodated thirty patients for a period of four years, had to be abandoned last fall, and this spring it was replaced by an inexpensive building constructed of 4x4 upright posts with shiplap siding covered with patent roofing, with a hard pine floor, which building will accommodate and comfortably house thirty patients the year round. The doors at the end of this building are large and arranged on rollers, so that they can be opened wide in summer to allow free ventilation and light, and the building is also provided with eleven windows on each side for the same purpose. During the winter season it will be heated by two ordinary coal stoves. Patients residing here are allowed an unusual amount of freedom, and for this reason it is popular as a place of residence.

In order to maintain the property of the hospital in a desirable state of repair, a larger fund for this purpose will be required. The number of buildings is greater than at any time in the history of the institution and its equipment is proportionately increased, the original buildings require more attention as they grow older, plumbing and painting must be done, and for the purpose of repairs, \$10,000.00, which is approximately two per cent. of the valuation of the property, is asked.

The clothing appropriation for the past year has been sufficient and the same amount per annum will no doubt provide necessary raiment for the next two years.

Subsistence has been plentiful and of good quality.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. SLICK,

President.

December 1, 1908.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—As prescribed by law, I have the honor to report the operations of the Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, and its present and future needs as follows:

MEDICAL HISTORY.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

<i>Movement.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Enrolled October 1, 1907.....	494	475	969
Admitted from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908	166	107	273
Discharged from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908	57	40	97
Recovered	22	18	40
Improved	28	11	39
Unimproved	10	4	14
Not insane	3	1	4
Died	51	41	92
Furloughed	91	61	152
Total enrollment	552	501	1,053
Average number resident.....	482	423	905

Further details of movement and general medical statistics are set forth in an appendix. An analysis of these tables is as follows:

Psychoses of Admitted.—During the fiscal year there were 166 men and 107 women, a total of 273 patients, admitted. Of these 56, 20 per cent, were cases of melancholia, of which 29 were men, 17 per cent of the men admitted; 14 were women, 13 per cent of the women admitted. Thirty-one were cases of paranoia, 11 per cent of all admitted; 17 men, 10 per cent, and 14 women, 13 per cent. Twenty-nine senile dementia, 10 per cent; 19 men, 11 per cent; 10 women, 10 per cent (numerically about twice as many men as women, the excess being dotards, a burden to their friends). Twenty-three general paresis, 8 per cent; all men, 15 per cent. Twenty-three dementia præcox, 8 per cent; 17 men, 10 per cent; 6 women, 6 per cent. Nineteen chronic mania, 7 per cent; 7 men, 4

per cent; 12 women, 12 per cent. Thirteen acute mania, 5 per cent; 8 men, 5 per cent; 5 women, 5 per cent. Nine acute delirium, 3 per cent; 1 man, 1 per cent; 4 women, 4 per cent (2 of the latter being cases of typhoid fever delirium). Four alcoholic insanity, 2 per cent; all men, 2 per cent. Thirteen imbeciles, 5 per cent; 9 men, 6 per cent; 4 women, 4 per cent; twice as many male as female imbeciles received. Twelve epileptic dementia, 6 epileptics, total 18, 7 per cent; 10 men, 6 per cent; 8 women, 8 per cent. Six recurrent mania, 2 per cent. Four manic-depressive, 2 per cent. Five syphilitic insanity, 2 per cent. Three multiple sclerosis, 1 per cent. Three katatonia, 1 per cent. Three paralytic dementia, 1 per cent. Two secondary dementia, 1 per cent. One each of arteriosclerotic insanity, multiple neuritis, moral insanity and organic brain disease, in men; and 1 each of exhaustion delirium and post-infective psychosis, in women.

Duration of Recovered Cases.—Of the cases discharged recovered during the year, 6 were of acute mania, 4 men, 2 women; the duration for men 18 months; for women, 4 years. One of alcoholic delirium, man, duration under 6 months. Twenty-five melancholia, 10 men, 15 women; duration 2 months to 13 years, half recovering under 18 months. Six dementia præcox, 5 men, 1 woman; duration 12 months to 2 years. One post-paralytic dementia, man, four years' duration. Four paranoia, 2 men, 2 women; 18 months to 10 years' duration. One moral insanity, man, 12 months' duration.

Psychoses of Recovered.—During the year 273 patients were received and 44 discharged as recovered, 15 per cent; about 5 per cent of daily average population (905). There were 166 men admitted, 24 discharged, recovered, 14 per cent; 5 per cent of average population of men (482). One hundred and seven women were admitted; 20 discharged, recovered, 19 per cent; 4 per cent of average population of women (423). There were 56 cases of melancholia admitted; 25 discharged, recovered, 43 per cent; 9 per cent of all admitted, 3 per cent of population. Of these, 29 men were discharged; recovered, 10, 34 per cent; 7 per cent of all men admitted, 2 per cent of male population. Women, 27; discharged, recovered, 15, 55 per cent; 14 per cent of women admitted, 3 per cent of female population. Acute mania and allied psychoses, 21 admitted; 6 recovered, 30 per cent; 2 per cent of all admitted, 1 per cent of population. Men, 12 admitted; recovered, 4, 33 per cent; 3 per cent of all men admitted, 2 per cent of male population. Women, 9 admitted; 2 recovered, 45 per cent; 2 per cent

of all women admitted, 2 per cent of female population. Dementia præcox, 23 admitted; 6 recovered, 25 per cent; 2 per cent of all admitted, 1 per cent of population. Men admitted, 17; recovered, 5, 30 per cent; 3 per cent of all men admitted. Women admitted, 6; recovered, 1, 16 per cent; 1 per cent of all women admitted, 0.25 per cent of female population. Paranoia, 31 admitted; 4 recovered, 13 per cent; 2 per cent of all admitted, 0.5 per cent of population. Men, 17 admitted; 2 recovered, 12 per cent; 1 per cent of men admitted, 0.5 per cent of male population. Women, 14 admitted; 2 recovered, 14 per cent; 2 per cent of all women admitted, 0.5 per cent of female population. Acute alcoholic insanity, 4 men admitted; 1 recovered, 25 per cent; 0.4 per cent of all admitted, 0.1 per cent of population. Post-paralytic dementia, 3 men admitted; 1 recovered, 33 per cent. Moral insanity, 1 man admitted, 1 recovered.

Mortality.—Ninety-two died during the year—51 men, 41 women, a mortality rate of 75 per 1,000. Seventeen were cases of general paresis, 19 per cent of all who died; 15 of these were men, 30 per cent of all the men who died, and 2 were women, 5 per cent of the women who died. Sixteen of chronic mania, 17 per cent; 8 men, 16 per cent; 8 women, 19 per cent. Thirteen melancholia, 14 per cent; 5 men, 10 per cent; 8 women, 19 per cent. Twelve senile dementia, 13 per cent; 6 men, 12 per cent; 6 women, 14 per cent. Ten epileptics, 11 per cent; 6 men, 12 per cent; 4 women, 10 per cent. Six acute mania, 7 per cent; 3 men, 6 per cent; 3 women, 7 per cent. Six dementia præcox, 7 per cent; 4 men, 8 per cent; 2 women, 5 per cent. Three paralytic dementia, 3 per cent; 1 man, 2 per cent; 2 women, 5 per cent. Two katatonia, 2 per cent; 1 woman, 2 per cent; 1 woman, 3 per cent. One paranoia, 1 per cent; 1 woman, 3 per cent. One secondary dementia, 1 per cent; 1 woman, 3 per cent. One multiple sclerosis, 1 per cent; 1 man, 2 per cent.

Causes of Death.—Broncho-pneumonia was the cause of death in 11 cases, 12 per cent of all who died; 4 men, 8 per cent; 7 women, 14 per cent. Lobar pneumonia, 4, 4 per cent; men, 3, 6 per cent; women, 1, 2 per cent. General paresis, 11, 11 per cent; men, 9, 18 per cent; women, 2, 5 per cent. Inanition, 6, 6 per cent; men, 5, 10 per cent; women, 1, 2 per cent. Maniacal exhaustion, 5, 5 per cent; men, 3, 6 per cent; women, 2, 5 per cent. Uremia, 5, 5 per cent; men, 3, 6 per cent; women, 2, 5 per cent. Status epilepticus, 4, 4 per cent; men, 2, 4 per cent; women, 2, 5 per cent. Cerebral apoplexy, 6, 6 per cent; men, 2, 4 per cent;

women, 4, 10 per cent. Bulbar apoplexy, 1, 1 per cent; woman, 1 2 per cent. Bulbar paralysis, 3, 3 per cent; men, 3, 6 per cent. Pulmonary tuberculosis, 3, 3 per cent; men, 1, 2 per cent; women, 2, 5 per cent. Fibroid phthisis and miliary tuberculosis, 1 man each. Suicide, 2; 1 man, 1 woman. Fracture of skull, 1—a furloughed man returned in this condition. Septicemia, 3, 3 per cent; men, 2, 4 per cent; women, 1, 2 per cent. Peritonitis, 1 man. Enteritis, 1 man, 1 woman. Typhoid, 2 women, 5 per cent; committed because of the delirium. Chronic nephritis, 2 men, 4 per cent. Senility, 1 woman, 2 per cent. Organic heart disease, 9, 9 per cent; men, 3, 6 per cent; women, 6, 14 per cent. Cardiac paralysis, 1 woman—after ether anesthesia. Cardiac thrombus, 1 woman.

The following clinical notes may be of interest: The most common fracture in the aged is fracture of the femur at its surgical neck. Owing to nutritional changes often it is spontaneous; the patient in attempting to rise or in shuffling across the floor stumbles and falls and is unable to use the limb. Such cases linger for weeks and die with increasing weakness, pallor and dyspnoea. On autopsy the tissues about the injury are found engorged and the veins inflamed. In the right side of the heart and in the pulmonary arteries a firm and sometimes organized white clot is found, which, in certain cases, has been followed down continuously to its origin at the site of the fracture. Many cases of death after fracture of the thigh are due to cardiac thrombus or embolus originating at site of injury.

During the year twenty operations were performed by Dr. Fred W. Terflinger with the assistance of the staff. Fifteen were abdominal sections. In each case the course was without incident and the result satisfactory.

The most approved methods of treatment have been adopted in the care of insane. By the judicious use of the prolonged warm bath, mechanical and chemical restraint has been minimized.

SPECIAL NEEDS.

1. **Laboratory, Mortuary and Dispensary Building.** During its entire existence the hospital has never been equipped with suitable or sufficient laboratory facilities. Laboratory work has been done here, there and everywhere, and, there being no suitable place in which to do pathological and research work, very little has been done. The hospital staff has always been conscientious in making such chemical and microscopical analyses as were absolutely necessary, but they have done this at all times under difficulties and adverse conditions.

The present mortuary is a small brick building with cement floor, equipped with an ordinary wooden cooling box, and only cold water, and the building is heated by a small wood stove. This is the only place in which an autopsy can be held, and, when circumstances necessitate, the autopsy is done standing on a cold cement floor, with only cold water for washing purposes, insufficient heat and poor light. The Assembly Hall has heretofore been used as a lecture room for nurses and attendants. It is impracticable for this purpose. The dispensary, at present situated in the Administration building, is small and cramped, poorly lighted during the day—as the dynamos are not in operation—and, in many respects, the dispensary is poorly located.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable building and providing it with proper equipment for use as laboratories, mortuary, lecture hall and dispensary, and to be located on the present site of the greenhouses, convenient to all departments of the hospital, \$15,000 is asked. This building is a very necessary need, in order to assist the staff in making correct diagnoses and thereby enabling them to scientifically treat the sick and afflicted, and I respectfully urge the appropriation.

2. **Industrial Hall.** All recognized authorities agree that suitable manual employment is a very potent therapeutic measure in the alleviation and cure of mental diseases. At the present time among the population of this hospital there are a great many artisans who will not do common labor—such as shoveling coal or working in the fields—but who would gladly embrace an opportunity to follow their particular vocation. There are printers, shoemakers, carpenters, etc., whose services, aside from the beneficial effect on the mental condition that employment would give, would be of value to the State, but at present there is no place where such industries can be fostered, and I most respectfully urge an appropriation of \$9,000 for the erection of a substantial industrial hall for the accommodation of a sewing, weaving, basket-making and embroidery department, tailor shop, shoe shop, broom factory, etc. At present there are but five patients employed in the sewing room, and, with additional space, at least twenty could be added to this number, proportionately increasing the usefulness of this department.

3. **Telephone System.** The present telephone system, after twenty years of service, is in such a state of repair that the greater part of one man's time is required to keep it in working order, and, at best, it is unreliable and oftentimes gives trouble at critical mo-

ments. The original wiring, in comparison with present methods, was very poorly done. The wires are strung overhead in most instances, and, where they pass through garrets, are nailed to wooden posts with ordinary staples, the insulation is off, and throughout the entire system is rotten. The central switchboard is old style, irreparably worn out and a source of annoyance to the operator. The current is furnished by dry cells, which require frequent renewal and are a constant source of trouble and expense.

For the purpose of installing a new system with suitable storage batteries which can be charged from the dynamo, a complete metallic return copper wire system throughout, modern switchboard of sufficient capacity and all accessories, approximately \$2,500.00 will be necessary.

A reliable telephone system is one of the most necessary equipments about the hospital. Ofttimes a life depends upon the proper working of the telephone, and emergencies could arise which would make it the means of saving property as well.

4. **Cold Store.** The present cold store house was built in 1897, at a cost of \$1,000, for the purpose of storing ice. It was used as an ice house until six years ago, when it was transformed into a cold store and equipped with the necessary brine pipes and apparatus. The building is not well adapted for its present use, not being properly insulated or properly constructed, and at present, after eleven years, the essential timbers have rotted to such a degree that temporary braces and props have been necessary to prevent the ceilings from falling. This building threatens to collapse at any time, and it is now proposed to erect a cold-store house of stone, brick and slate, with modern pressed cork insulation, sufficient room to meet present requirements and future needs, and incorporating the ice-making plant now in operation. Provisional estimates for this purpose approximate \$8,100.

5. **New Plumbing for Old Buildings.** In six of the original buildings, three for men and three for women, the plumbing fixtures originally installed are worn out, unsanitary, unsightly and urgently require replacements and repairs. During the summer of 1908 plumbing on E and 5th wards was completely overhauled, new fixtures put in place and additional fixtures installed. The same process will be required on wards A, B, F, G, H, and I—department for men; and wards 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9—department for women. Some of the soil pipe now in place can be utilized, but it is impossible to say just how much will require replacement by

new. It is therefore impossible to make definite figures, but it is estimated that \$6,441 will do the necessary work and purchase the required pipe and fixtures.

6. **Closet Annexes to Buildings of 1900.** The closets in the buildings of 1900 are located in small, triangular rooms reached by a door from the loggia, and a door from the hall in the south wing, with no outside wall exposure, and consequently no possible means of ventilation. The air from these closets escapes either into the loggia or into the hall and from there to the living room. In the winter time the loggia is closed with glass sash and forms a living room for untidy, decrepit patients. No sunshine can possibly reach these rooms at any time during the day, and, as before stated, the only circulation of air possible is through the day-room or loggia, and as a consequence, fecal and uriniferous odors are unavoidably present in the loggia and dayroom. To overcome this extremely undesirable condition, it will be necessary to erect a detached water-closet tower for each building, two stories high, connected to the main building by a short hall. The detached towers provided the buildings of 1907 having proven satisfactory in all particulars, it is proposed to provide the buildings of 1900 with similar ones. For this purpose and for providing proper fixtures it is estimated that \$6,340 will be necessary.

7. **Hay Fork and Dormer for Horse Stable.** The installation of a hay fork in the horse stable, involving changes in roof construction, will require \$300. At the present time hay must be stored by sheer manual labor, which adds considerably to the purchase price. Lack of funds prevented this necessary equipment originally.

8. **Pickle, Kraut and Tool House.** Pickles and kraut at the present time are stored in a small room in a corner of the old ice houses, which are about to fall down and which have been abandoned for other purposes. These buildings will of necessity be razed during the summer of 1909, and it will then be necessary to provide a house for this purpose. A substantial brick, stone and slate house, 20x40, and embracing also a room for the storage of gardeners' tools during the winter, will cost \$1,550.

9. **Wagon and Implement Shed.** The old wagon shed, in a state of dilapidation, should be replaced by a larger one of stone and slate. For this purpose \$1,500 is asked.

10. **Fire Escapes for Buildings 5, 11, and E, and Fire Walls for the Rear Center Building.** The upper floors of buildings 5, 11 and E are reached by a single stairway, and in case of fire this

stairway is the only possible means of exit. These stairways are constructed of brick and slate and are fire-proof, but should fire originate in such manner as to prevent escape down these stairways, the only other method of escape would be by jumping from the second-story windows. On 5th and E wards the windows cannot be raised more than six inches without the removal of blocks above and below the sash, and on the 11th ward the windows are protected by wire guards. The removal of these blocks and guards would require considerable time, and after removal, escape by the windows would mean broken bones, serious injury and possible loss of life. In order to insure the safety of occupants of these three buildings, it will be necessary to erect a fire-escape for each, and the all-metal-spiral Kirker-Bender fire-escape, manufactured by the Dow Wire and Iron Works, is recommended. For this purpose \$1,847 is asked.

The rear center attic is unprotected by fire walls and should fire originate or find its way into this attic, it would be impossible to prevent it spreading throughout the entire building. The necessity for this improvement is apparent and its estimated cost is \$628.

11. **Roof for Reservoir.** The reservoir was originally covered with a tin roof supported by wooden beams and rafters which have, after five years, rotted to such a degree that the entire roof threatens to collapse at any time. The tin is in good condition and would last for many years, but it is thought necessary, because of the weakened and uncertain condition of the wood work below, to replace the entire roof with iron and cement, making an indestructible covering for the reservoir. For this purpose, it is estimated that \$2,000 will be required.

12. **Vacuum Heating System.** At the present time the original heating system does not render efficient and faultless service owing to the long distance necessary to carry steam to reach outlying buildings. Air and water accumulate in the steam and return pipes and often prevent a free circulation of steam, and as a consequence the system is unreliable and troublesome. Within recent years there has been perfected what is known as the vacuum heating system, the essentials of which consist of a pump attached to return pipes for the purpose of removing air from the entire system and allowing a perfectly free circulation of steam at all times, and certain specially constructed valves and fittings for the purpose of draining and clearing the mains and radiators of oil and debris. This system is in successful operation at the Southern

and Eastern Indiana Hospitals and is being installed in the new Southeastern Hospital at Madison. It has proven to be economical and highly satisfactory where tried, and would make our present system as nearly perfect as it is possible for an old system to be. For this purpose it is estimated that \$11,000 will be required.

13. **Administration Hall Floor.** The floor in the Administration Hall is in bad repair and requires renewal. The present floor is of hard wood, was poorly laid originally and, after twenty years, the boards have warped and shrunken, leaving unsightly cracks and an uneven surface which can not be kept in proper condition. This being the most public place in the institution the sum of \$1,782.30 is asked for the purpose of laying a floor of rubber tiling, which is noiseless, non-slippery, thoroughly sanitary and beautiful in appearance, easily repaired and durable. The dignity of the State demands this highly necessary improvement.

14. **Additional Farm Land.** The hospital land at present embraces two hundred and ninety-three acres and of these less than one hundred are tillable, fifty-four are devoted to vegetable garden and about forty acres to the cultivation of corn and potatoes. The acreage of farm land is so small that sufficient corn for ensilage can not be raised because of inability to rotate crops. This year it was necessary to purchase two and a half acres of corn in order to store sufficient ensilage for the winter. Adjoining the hospital grounds on the east is a forty-acre tract, somewhat stony and broken, but desirable for grazing purposes; and on the south, separated from the hospital by a public highway, is another large tract of excellent farm land. The forty-acre tract could probably be purchased for \$200 an acre. On this tract of land there is a small cottage, with outbuildings, which would be a desirable residence for some one in sympathy with the institution—the farmer or dairyman, for instance. There is also a cottage with good outbuildings on the tract south. What price would be necessary to secure the south tract is not known, and it might be necessary to institute condemnation proceedings, but an appropriation of \$38,000 is recommended for the purchase of one hundred and ninety acres of additional farm land—forty adjoining on the east and one hundred and fifty on the south. This additional land would enable us to raise all our stable provender and furnish valuable employment to a large number of patients. It seems unnecessary to enlarge upon the desirability and necessity of this improvement.

16. **Green Houses.** Two of the present greenhouse buildings are in such a state of decay that they will soon require replacement. One of the houses is comparatively new, having been built two years ago. But these houses are all situated on the site which we desire to use for laboratory, mortuary and dispensary building. This is not a suitable place for greenhouses, being too near the main group of buildings. The propagation of plants and flowers for lawn and ward decoration and the necessity for providing a suitable house for winter storage of palms and shrubs make it necessary to enlarge our present facilities. To provide for present and future needs, three houses 100 feet long will be necessary. The material used in the construction of the last house, the heating apparatus and all the glass in present use can be utilized, and \$5,200 will be required to transfer and build, on a proper site, the necessary houses.

15. **Engine, Generator and Motors.** The present lighting system consists of: 1 40-kilowatt dynamo, capacity 620 lamps, directly connected to 1 60-horsepower steam engine; 1 dynamo, 22-kilowatt capacity, 400 lamps, with belt connection to 1 50-horsepower steam engine. The capacity of the two machines is 1,020 lights, and there are at present connected with the system which these two dynamos must supply, 1,433. Since the installation of the system the hospital has increased in size, new buildings have been erected, new lamps added until the dynamos are unable to supply all the lamps at any one time. In buildings separated from the power plant, where power is required, steam engines are in use and this necessitates the carrying of high pressure steam through pipes to the engine. It is now proposed to substitute for the small 22 kilowatt dynamo and 50 horsepower engine, a 100 kilowatt modern generator, with 150 horsepower Corliss engine, retaining the 40 kilowatt generator and the 60 horsepower engine for emergencies and accessory power. This equipment will supply sufficient energy for all lighting and power purposes with a comfortable margin, and would do away with the expensive transmission of steam through underground pipes, as individual electric motors could be installed throughout the institution where needed. The institution has entirely outgrown the power plant, and for this very necessary improvement \$7,215 will be required.

GENERAL CURRENT NEEDS.

General Maintenance. Owing to a sharp advance in the price of supplies the maintenance fund for the past two years has been insufficient to provide more than the bare necessities. The pay of

attendants is insufficient and out of all proportion to the service required of them. In order to advance the wages to what they should be and to satisfactorily meet our responsibilities and provide the proper subsistence, an increase in the per capita maintenance is necessary and just. A per capita allowance of \$182.50 per annum or 50 cents per diem it is estimated will be sufficient for the next biennial period, and the following definite sums are required:

For maintenance, \$164,250, with \$182.50 per capita per annum for any excess over 900 inmates.

For clothing, \$6,500.

For repairs, \$10,000.

RECAPITULATION OF NEEDS.

Regular.

Maintenance	\$164,250 00
Clothing	6,500 00
Repairs	10,000 00

Specific.

Laboratory, mortuary and dispensary building.....	15,000 00
Industrial hall	9,000 00
Telephone system	2,500 00
Cold store	8,100 00
New plumbing for old buildings.....	6,441 00
Closet annexes to buildings of 1900.....	6,340 00
Hay fork and dormer for horse stable.....	300 00
Pickle, kraut and tool house.....	1,550 00
Wagon and implement shed.....	1,500 00
Fire escapes for buildings 5, 11, E.....	1,847 00
Fire walls for rear center attic.....	628 00
Roof for reservoir.....	2,000 00
Vacuum heating system.....	11,000 00
Administration hall floor.....	1,782 30
Additional farm land.....	38,000 00
Greenhouses	5,200 00
Engine, generator and motors.....	7,215 00

Hospital Staff. Following the death of Superintendent, Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, on April 11, 1908, and the appointment of Dr. Fred W. Terflinger as Acting Superintendent, Dr. Mary L. Widdop, class of 1902, Indiana Medical College, was appointed junior assistant physician and after three months' service was promoted to the position of assistant physician and assigned a division in the department for women. Dr. Widdop is especially fitted for institution work, having served three years as physician in the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette.

The entire medical staff has, without exception, been careful, conscientious and untiring in their efforts to minister to those in their care, and had I not been fully cognizant of the sterling qualities of each individual member, I could not have assumed the duties and responsibilities which my appointment involved.

The Superintendent and staff are indebted to Dr. A. C. Bartholomew, laryngologist, otologist and ophthalmologist, for many valuable consultations and operations in his specialty.

Special Improvements. During the year special improvements from specific appropriations authorized by the last legislature, were completed as follows:

Alterations to 5th and E wards: On the lower floors of E and 5th wards new plumbing has replaced the old throughout and on the upper floors additional plumbing and fixtures have been installed. The new fixtures are all of the latest improved sanitary type and provide accommodation for about eighty patients—forty on the lower and 40 on the upper floor of each building. It was the intention originally to convert these buildings into two wards each, one on the lower and one on the upper floor, but to do this a north and south partition through the dayroom below and the dormitory above is necessary, and the appropriation for this purpose was exhausted by the installation of the necessary plumbing fixtures. However, the additional cost will be small and can without doubt be done during the coming summer without an additional appropriation. When completed, each building will consist of two wards, each ward with a capacity of forty patients, which will be a better arrangement and insure more individual attention than at present is possible with so many patients congregated on a single ward. It is highly essential that each of these buildings be provided with a fire-escape, as there is but a single stairway leading from the upper to the lower floor, and for this purpose an appropriation is asked.

Root House. A root house, 26x60x13, constructed of brick, stone, slate and cement and according to latest improved methods, properly insulated by a four-inch dead air space in the outside walls and insulating paper on the inside, with proper size wooden bins and stalls, to insure against freezing and dry rot, is complete and in use. The wooden building formerly used for this purpose is in a state of dilapidation and will of necessity be torn down next summer.

Water Softener. The water-softening plant, authorized by the general assembly of 1907, is complete and has been in satisfac-

tory operation since January, 1908. It consists of a type B Ken-nicott machine, complete, with a storage tank and apparatus for mixing and elevating the chemicals. It has a capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour and provides soft water for boilers, laundry and all domestic uses.

Extension of Refrigerating System. The ice-making plant is complete and has been in satisfactory operation during the summer of 1908, providing a bountiful supply of clean, pure ice for the entire hospital. The project of extending brine pipes for refrigerating purposes to the Administration kitchen was abandoned as impracticable. Ice will be used for this purpose as heretofore.

The general assembly of 1909 is asked to authorize an appropriation for the purpose of constructing and equipping a new cold store house to replace the wooden one now in a state of decay and about to collapse, and it is intended that this building shall incorporate the present ice-making plant and apparatus, combining all refrigerating and ice-making operations to one building, which will be located in close proximity to the boiler house and circulating pumps.

Occupation and Amusements. Special effort has been made during the summer to provide an abundance of occupation and amusement for all patients. To this end, Mrs. Josie Vawter was sent to Chicago for a four weeks' course for institution attendants given by the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. In this school she was taught practical basket-making and weaving, games, dances and amusements of all sorts, which can be practically used among the insane. During the summer a daily school under the direction of Mrs. Vawter has been maintained in the Assembly Hall, to which each assistant physician assigned such patients as he considered could be benefited by light occupation such as the school provides. Remarkable results have been obtained in a number of cases, which indicates the wisdom of the Board in authorizing this measure.

An industrial hall, in which not only this branch of industry, but many others can be fostered, is a highly desirable improvement, for which an appropriation is asked of the coming legislature.

In addition to these industrial departments outdoor games and sports have been encouraged. Baseball, basket ball, field meets, athletic events, picnics, etc., have assisted in breaking the monotony of hospital routine, and rides about the country in the wagonet purchased by the Board for this purpose has provided diversion

for all patients. July 4 was properly celebrated by a band concert and a field meet in the morning, in the afternoon a baseball game, and fireworks at night. On August 4, three hundred and ninety-one patients attended Ringling Bros. circus in Logansport, transportation being furnished by a special train over the Vandalia.

In this connection I desire to publicly express my thanks to Mr. Tom Hardy, manager of the Crystal Theater, for a standing invitation to patients in this institution to visit that theater at any time gratis; and to the Elks Band for two delightful outdoor concerts; and to any and all others who have assisted the management in any way or contributed in any manner to the entertainment of patients. Thanks are particularly due various friends of the institution for large contributions of magazine and other literature. Numerous copies of current magazines are regularly received and distributed throughout the wards and daily newspapers are received from various sources gratis.

In conclusion, I would extend to your honorable board my heartfelt thanks for the confidence reposed in me as indicated by your choice of Superintendent to succeed the lamented Dr. Rogers, and I would also extend thanks to all officers and employes who have faithfully and loyally discharged their duties during the year.

Very respectfully,

FRED W. TERFLINGER,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL TABLES

WITH

Report of Medical Superintendent

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

1908.

TABLE II.

Duration and Psychoses of Recovered, Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

DURATION.	ACUTE MANIA.			ACUTE ALCOHOLIC DELIRIUM.			MELANCHOLIA.			DEMENTIA PRAECOX.			POST-PARALYTIC DEMENTIA.			PARANOID.			MORAL INSANITY.			Totals.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under four months.....							2	0	2													2	0	2
Under six months.....				1	0	1	0	1	1													1	1	2
Under twelve months.....							2	2	4			2										5	2	7
Under eighteen months.....	4	0	4				1	4	5			1						1				7	6	13
Under two years.....							0	3	3			2						1				2	3	5
Under three years.....							1	2	3			1						1				1	3	4
Under four years.....	0	2	2				0	1	1				1	0	1							1	1	2
Under five years.....							1	0	1									1				1	1	2
Under ten years.....							1	1	2									1				2	1	3
Under thirteen years.....							2	1	3													2	1	3
Totals.....	4	2	6	1	0	1	10	15	25	5	1	6	1	0	1	2	2	4	1	0	1	24	20	44

TABLE III.

Approximate Ages of Recovery, Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

AGES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between ten and twenty years.....	2	0	2
Between twenty and thirty years.....	6	4	10
Between thirty and forty years.....	3	5	8
Between forty and fifty years.....	5	7	12
Between fifty and sixty years.....	5	2	7
Between sixty and seventy years.....	1	1	2
Between seventy and eighty years.....	2	1	3
Totals.....	24	20	44

TABLE V.

Approximate Ages of Those Who Died, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Ages—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between twenty and thirty years.....	4	3	7
Between thirty and forty years.....	9	6	15
Between forty and fifty years.....	15	8	23
Between fifty and sixty years.....	9	9	18
Between sixty and seventy years.....	4	6	10
Between seventy and eighty years.....	9	7	16
Over eighty years.....	1	2	3
Totals	51	41	92

TABLE VI.

Psychoses of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Psychoses—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania	8	5	13
Acute delirium	1	4	5
Alcoholic insanity	4	0	4
Arterio-sclerotic insanity	1	0	1
Chronic mania	7	12	19
Dementia praecox	17	6	23
Epileptic dementia	4	8	12
Epilepsy	6	0	6
Exhaustion delirium	0	1	1
Hypochondriasis	0	2	2
Imbecility	9	4	13
Katatonia	1	2	3
Melancholia	29	27	56
Manic depressive	4	0	4
Multiple sclerosis	2	1	3
Multiple neuritis	1	0	1
Moral insanity	1	0	1
Neurasthenia	1	1	2
Not insane	2	1	3
Organic brain disease.....	1	0	1
Paranoia	17	14	31
Paretic dementia	23	0	23
Post infective psychosis.....	0	1	1
Paralytic dementia	3	0	3
Recurrent mania	1	5	6
Senile dementia	19	10	29
Secondary dementia	2	0	2
Syphilitic insanity	2	3	5
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE VII.

Duration of Psychoses of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Duration—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Two months or less.....	39	23	62
Three months or less.....	13	6	19
Six months or less.....	11	10	21
One year	36	9	45
Two years	17	14	31
Three years	8	11	19
Four years	7	6	13
Five years	2	8	10
Six years	4	3	7
Seven years	2	3	5
Eight years	2	2	4
Ten years	4	3	7
Ten to fifteen years.....	7	4	11
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	4	8
Over twenty years.....	6	1	7
Unknown	4	0	4
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE VIII.

Number of Admissions to Any Hospital of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Number of Admissions—	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission	151	97	248
Second admission	9	7	16
Third admission	2	2	4
Fourth admission	2	1	3
Sixth admission	2	0	2
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE IX.

Civil Condition of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Civil Condition—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	68	31	99
Married	77	54	131
Divorced	5	3	8
Widowed	16	19	35
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE X.

Clothing Supply of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Source of Supply—	Men.	Women.	Total.
County	69	29	98
Friends	97	78	175
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE XI.

Occupation of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Occupation—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Advertisement writer	1	..	1
Baker	2	..	2
Boiler maker	1	..	1
Butcher	1	..	1
Book agent	1	..	1
Carpenter	6	..	6
Clerk	3	2	5
Clergyman	2	..	2
Cement worker	1	..	1
Distributing agent	1	..	1
Dentist	1	..	1
Druggist	1	..	1
Domestic .....	..	14	14
Farmer	51	..	51
Factory hand	1	..	1
Fruiterer	1	..	1
Farmer's wife .....	..	14	14
Hostler	1	..	1
Housewife .....	..	54	54
Iron moulder	2	..	2
Jeweler	1	..	1
Jockey	1	..	1
Laborer	34	..	34
Lawyer	1	..	1
Liveryman	1	..	1
Lumber inspector	1	..	1
Merchant	4	..	4
Machinist	3	..	3
Musician .....	..	1	1
Manager	1	..	1
None	11	16	27
Painter	4	..	4
Presser	1	..	1
Paper mill worker	1	..	1

TABLE XI—Continued.

Peddler	1	..	1
Railway conductor	3	..	3
Rubber shoe maker	1	..	1
Real estate agent.....	1	..	1
Railway contractor	1	..	1
Railway engineer	1	..	1
Seamstress .....	..	1	1
Silver plater	1	..	1
Salesman	3	..	3
Student	3	..	3
Saloonist	2	..	2
Teacher .....	..	4	4
Tinner	1	..	1
Tailor	1	..	1
Unknown	4	1	5
Woodworkers	2	..	2
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE XII.

Nativity of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

State or Country—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Indiana	97	47	144
Illinois	2	7	9
Iowa	1	1	2
Kentucky	1	..	1
Kansas	1	1	2
Michigan	3	3	6
Missouri	1	2	3
Massachusetts	2	..	2
New York	2	2	4
New Jersey .....	..	1	1
Ohio	19	10	29
Pennsylvania	3	2	5
Vermont .....	..	1	1
Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1	..	1
West Virginia	1	1	2
Austria	1	..	1
Belgium	1	..	1
Canada	2	2	4
England .....	..	1	1
Germany	15	8	23
Hungary	1	4	5
Italy	2	..	2
Ireland	2	4	6
Norway	2	..	2
Poland	2	1	3
Russia	1	1	2
Sweden .....	..	2	2
Syria	1	..	1
Unknown	1	5	6
Total	166	107	273

TABLE XIII.

Approximate Ages of Admitted, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Ages—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between ten and twenty years.....	8	2	10
Between twenty and thirty years.....	28	22	50
Between thirty and forty years.....	43	27	70
Between forty and fifty years.....	25	20	45
Between fifty and sixty years.....	27	19	45
Between sixty and seventy years.....	18	10	28
Between seventy and eighty years.....	11	7	18
Over eighty years.....	6	0	6
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE XIV.

Admission by Counties, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Counties—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Allen	1	0	1
Cass	12	8	20
DeKalb	7	5	12
Elkhart	13	12	25
Fulton	5	2	7
Huntington	11	5	16
Jasper	5	3	8
Kosciusko	7	4	11
LaGrange	2	3	5
Lake	11	12	23
Laporte	16	5	21
Marshall	9	5	14
Miami	6	1	7
Newton	2	0	2
Noble	6	3	9
Porter	4	5	9
Pulaski	3	1	4
St. Joseph	19	19	38
Starke	1	2	3
Steuben	6	3	9
Wabash	9	4	13
White	5	1	6
Whitley	6	4	10
Totals	166	107	273

TABLE XV.

Admission by Counties from July, 1888, the Beginning.

Cass	415
DeKalb	167
Elkhart	355
Fulton	131
Huntington	200
Jasper	194
Kosciusko	215
LaGrange	79
Lake	188
Laporte	355
Marshall	198
Miami	233
Newton	69
Noble	155
Porter	152
Pulaski	73
St. Joseph	369
Starke	75
Steuben	139
Wabash	189
White	125
Whitley	109
Other counties	308

Total	4,493
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FISCAL TABLES

WITH

Report of Medical Superintendent

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,

1908.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Summary of Inventories, Fiscal Year 1907-8.

Equipment.

General office	\$2,320 47
Superintendent's office	2,674 51
Medical office	854 20
Medical library	2,123 10
Miscellaneous library	1,010 00
Reception room and hall.....	1,021 55
Dispensary	1,130 43
Officers' quarters	4,530 01
Administration kitchen	701 10
General kitchen	3,261 74
Central dining hall	1,634 59
Employes' dining room	923 88
Employes' quarters	2,800 25
Bakery	602 28
Supplies in store.....	8,375 98
Store furniture	648 04
Farm and garden products.....	2,318 87
Provender in barn.....	775 00
Sewing room	541 78
Assembly hall	2,390 19
Orchestra equipment	397 50
Laundry	3,321 13
Mortuary	101 14
Wards	44,102 29
Engineer's stock and tools.....	2,851 22
Florist's stock and tools.....	3,702 38

EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued.

Equipment—Continued.

Carpenter's stock and tools.....	\$753 36
Painter's stock and tools.....	743 17
Dairy stock and tools.....	4,654 02
Stable stock, vehicles and tools.....	2,976 83
Farm and garden stock and tools.....	3,618 57
Fire apparatus	442 25
Meat room	178 55
Milk room	284 80
Shoe shop	50 00
Total	<u>\$108,815 18</u>

Real Estate.

Land and improvements on land other than buildings.....	\$53,072 93
Buildings	690,285 99
Total	<u>\$743,358 92</u>

Summary.

Land and buildings.....	\$743,358 92
Equipment	108,815 18
Total	<u>\$852,174 10</u>

EXHIBIT No. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

Receipts.

Maintenance, fixed	\$135,000 00
For excess over 850 inmates.....	8,677 96
Clothing	6,500 00
Repairs	8,000 00

Total	<u>\$158,177 96</u>
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Specific—For fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

Extension of refrigerating system.....	\$4,000 00
Water purification	4,500 00
Root house	2,500 00
Alterations to 5th and E wards.....	2,000 00

Total	<u>13,000 00</u>
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Total receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908	<u>\$171,177 96</u>
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EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

Expenditures.

Maintenance—

Salaries and wages.....	\$60,139 54
Fresh meats	14,645 26
Cured meats	4,970 65
Breadstuffs	5,895 93
Cereals and legumes.....	1,859 21
Tea and coffee.....	2,034 62
Sugar and sirup.....	3,588 38
Vinegar and condiments.....	428 87
Butter and cheese.....	5,729 16
Eggs	2,440 00
Vegetables	1,845 70
Fruits	3,267 20
Tobacco	1,094 66
Bedding	1,630 36
Furniture	582 16
House furnishings	345 21
Tinware and kitchen equipment.....	993 91
Tableware	392 30
Housekeeping supplies	1,497 36
Oil and gasoline.....	269 82
Coal	14,606 38
Lubricants	459 90
Medicine and drugs.....	1,213 74
Druggist sundries	298 32
Pathological and surgical supplies.....	162 61
Cleaning material	1,125 72
Expressage and telegrams.....	305 13
Postage	260 10
Chaplain	147 00
Amusements	591 37
Advertising	148 45
Newspapers and periodicals.....	88 90
Books	53 62
Blank books, stationery and printing.....	784 16
Traveling expenses	420 44
Tools and implements.....	713 69
Undertaking	80 00
Laundry supplies	1,888 36
Ice	34 58
Stable provender	930 61
Dairy provender	1,893 01
Vehicles and harness.....	995 50
Live stock	593 00
Horseshoeing	181 25
Trees, plants and shrubbery.....	382 20

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

Expenditures—Continued.

Glass	\$1 75
Sewers and drains.....	41 74
Brick, lime and cement.....	99 96
Special labor	414 13
Steam and water fittings.....	78 56
Hardware	197 54
Painters' supplies	131 99
Electrical supplies	231 03
Lumber	455 84
Balance to general fund.....	17 08

Total\$143,677 96

Clothing—

Wages	\$2,250 40
Coats	87 50
Trousers	150 00
Suit	6 00
Women's hats	78 50
Men's hats	20 50
Sun bonnets	13 65
Undershirts	137 57
Undervests	73 25
Men's drawers	182 73
Women's drawers	57 05
Men's hose	80 88
Women's hose	109 96
Men's shoes	280 14
Women's shoes	182 21
Overshoes	1 00
Overalls	55 20
Gloves	30 00
Shawls	5 00
Heavy shirts	179 51
Handkerchiefs	4 25
Collars	30
Percale	324 58
Prints	124 01
Shirting	144 06
Duck	318 39
Light muslin	68 99
Heavy muslin	183 49
Cotton flannel	150 00
Union flannel	39 31
Corsets	2 75
Umbrellas	7 20
Thread	154 60
Needles	7 84

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

Expenditures—Continued.

Hair pins	\$5 70
Shoe laces	16 20
Webbing	14 66
Leather mittens	16 50
Pins	45 85
Tape	5 59
Men's slippers	209 40
Women's slippers	1 50
Thimbles	6 00
Buttons	31 95
Cottonade	40 30
Combs	11 10
Spectacles	12 00
Boots	130 84
Dress goods	49 90
Sewing room supplies.....	346 05
Balance to general fund.....	45 64
<hr/>	
Total	\$6,500 00
Repairs—	
Wages	\$3,712 24
Lumber	425 58
Hardware	325 46
Laundry machinery	23 40
Glass	75 01
Steam and water fittings.....	955 48
Fence	138 58
Painters' supplies	282 61
Electrical supplies	126 12
Brick, lime, cement.....	416 90
Sewers and drains.....	455 65
Masonry	8 80
Roofs	649 59
Paper hanging	13 30
Tile floors	62 71
Tools	43 20
Roads and walks.....	285 34
Balance to general fund.....	03
<hr/>	
Total	\$8,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Being a list of Disbursements on Account of Maintenance for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund	\$1,000 00
2.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	958 34
3.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll	3,787 27
4.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	232 86
5.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	660 85
6.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	424 52
7.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	447 93
8.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	100 22
9.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	490 59
10.	Loughrey Bros.....	Flour	1,387 68
11.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	658 50
12.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	485 35
13.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	149 32
14.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	451 51
15.	Peru Grocery Co.....	Groceries	180 85
16.	W. M. Shafor & Co.....	Groceries	172 53
17.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Groceries	387 10
18.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	54 36
19.	Frank Hall	Groceries	45 48
20.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	315 30
21.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	38 67
22.	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	15 29
23.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	23 23
24.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	49 33
25.	VanHorn & Sawtel Co.....	Druggist sundries	30 00
26.	Defiance Chemical Co.....	Formaldehyde	12 00
27.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	21 38
28.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	16 30
29.	Andrew Hedde	Straw	103 67
30.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co.....	Chipped soap	290 51
31.	Jas. S. Kirk & Co.....	Soap	138 42
32.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	27 10
33.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	2,124 46
34.	The Armour Soap Works.....	Laundry soap	280 00
35.	The Armour Curled Hair Works....	Hair	186 20
36.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	18 90
37.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	147 99
38.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	9 25
39.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Laundry supplies	23 90
40.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Plants and seeds.....	9 25
41.	W. H. Thomas & Co.....	Rubber blankets	72 68
42.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Bran and breadstuffs.....	395 91
43.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Solder and mending tinware.	38 55
44.	The Sanitas Co.....	Disinfectant	25 00
45.	The Sanitary Soap Co.....	Paint soap	34 86
46.	Samuel Lewis	Towel rollers	24 00
47.	Killian & McCloskey.....	Undertaking	10 00
48.	J. L. Holcomb Mfg. Co.....	Brushes	31 00
49.	The Globe-Wernecke Co.....	Filing cases and envelopes..	14 70
50.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Upholstering material	14 25
51.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Rubber tires	8 25
52.	Central Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies	7 17
53.	Typewriter Exchange	Typewriter	65 00
54.	American Laundry Machinery Co....	Washer door	37 50
55.	Chas. D. Chase	Carriage and blacksmithing.	25 25

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
56.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	\$14 68
57.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	973 34
58.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employees' pay-roll	3,917 02
59.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	168 80
60.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	566 05
61.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	429 25
62.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	355 04
63.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	115 12
64.	F. W. Kinney.....	Fish and oysters.....	14 15
65.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	533 25
66.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	985 30
67.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	628 15
68.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	150 23
69.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	48 00
70.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	4 33
71.	Frank Hall	Groceries	31 28
72.	D. A. Elder & Co.....	Apples and potatoes.....	121 00
73.	Dunkley Co.....	Apples and cider.....	34 00
74.	James L. Keach.....	Potatoes	1,286 82
75.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	10 50
76.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	41 21
77.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Drugs	45 00
78.	J. F. Hartz Co.....	Druggist sundries	43 97
79.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	64 85
80.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	17 76
81.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	25 02
82.	W. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	243 88
83.	Northern Ohio Blanket Mills.....	Blankets	200 00
84.	H. Wiler & Co.....	House furnishings	128 86
85.	J. W. Henderson & Sons.....	Furniture	369 54
86.	Wagemaker Furniture Co.....	Office supplies	23 45
87.	The Thompson & Chute Co.....	Chip soap	681 49
88.	Bramhall Range Co.....	Cooking utensils	142 67
89.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	16 70
90.	Geo. A. Schaefer	Horseshoeing	10 40
91.	Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing	10 23
92.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Medicine cabinets	14 25
93.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	21 45
94.	Snider & Alber	Housekeeping supplies	21 96
95.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil	9 90
96.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works....	Rubber valves and springs..	3 20
97.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Scales	30 55
98.	Quaker City Rubber Co.....	Hose reels	7 20
99.	Kroeger & Strain.....	Undertaking	10 00
100.	The John Van Range Co.....	Ice chest	35 00
101.	Eco Magneto Clock Co.....	Electric recorder	100 00
102.	Geo. W. Cann & Co.....	Electrical supplies	8 12
103.	Peek & Candler.....	Blacksmithing	13 00
104.	Alden Spears Sons Co.....	Starch	30 00
105.	Gerts Lumbard & Co.....	Brushes	11 63
106.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	1,998 12
107.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	356 63
108.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	973 33
109.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employees' pay-roll	3,996 69
110.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	153 30
111.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	643 25
112.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	835 26
113.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	290 96

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
114.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	\$125 55
115.	F. W. Kinney.....	Meats	78 80
116.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	426 60
117.	Loughrey Bros.....	Flour and meal.....	1,534 84
118.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	26 06
119.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	82 70
120.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	566 25
121.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	661 26
122.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	376 78
123.	W. M. Shafor & Co.....	Groceries	16 00
124.	Frank Hall	Groceries	40 90
125.	Peru Grocery Co.....	Groceries	42 00
126.	Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Coffee	330 86
127.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	8 05
128.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	195 68
129.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	191 75
130.	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	22 74
131.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	96 05
132.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	29 35
133.	Chas. W. Slick.....	Trustee	89 08
134.	Henry A. Barnhart.....	Trustee	102 58
135.	Warren T. McCray.....	Trustee	84 09
136.	Wm. A. Morris.....	Trustee	81 69
137.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	26 00
138.	Joseph Bancroft & Son.....	Evergreens	12 00
139.	Danvers Lamp Co.....	Electric lamps	30 00
140.	Crandall Packing Co.....	Packing	16 31
141.	John Chattillon & Son.....	Balances	9 38
142.	Bramhall Range Co.....	Cooking utensils	19 61
143.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Twine	12 60
144.	F. W. Mann Co.....	Bone cutter	17 80
145.	J. W. Henderson & Sons.....	Furniture	32 00
146.	McMaster Car Supply Co.....	Oil filter	28 00
147.	A. J. Gallion.....	Lime	10 36
148.	Peter VanSchaack & Son.....	Calcium chloride	14 00
149.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	1,440 60
150.	Vaughan's Seed Co.....	Seeds	41 70
151.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	86 05
152.	Louthain & Barnes.....	Pharos	13 50
153.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	13 74
154.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	21 00
155.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	29 05
156.	Culver City Grain Co.....	Ice	23 05
157.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Lime	8 74
158.	Cline Bros.....	Stove parts	9 75
159.	National Chemical Co.....	Washing soda	158 00
160.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	182 26
161.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	17 50
162.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	29 34
163.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	973 34
164.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll	3,899 64
165.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	196 72
166.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	225 69
167.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	866 52
168.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	Meats	190 77
169.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	556 07
170.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	202 75
171.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	136 00

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
172.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	\$344 85
173.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	32 22
174.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	27 23
175.	Frank Hall	Groceries	35 57
176.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	100 65
177.	Pittman-Myers Co.....	Drugs	14 33
178.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	27 75
179.	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	Gauze	27 50
180.	Wiler & Wise.....	Dry goods	14 50
181.	H. Wiler & Co.....	Dry goods	8 00
182.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	37 72
183.	John Farwell Co.....	Dry goods	50 00
184.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	13 65
185.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	13 00
186.	C. A. Eberlein	Steam sterilizer	11 56
187.	Loughrey Bros.....	Bran	368 00
188.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Wheat screenings and feed..	17 50
189.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	14 50
190.	Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co.....	Ammonia	38 74
191.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	8 65
192.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	50 45
193.	Richard T. Jordan.....	10 turkey toms.....	40 00
194.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	26 05
195.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	58 18
196.	Cline Bros.....	Parts of stove.....	8 50
197.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Laundry supplies	21 22
198.	Malleable Steel Range Mfg Co.....	Parts for range.....	13 50
199.	Mahony Mfg. Co.....	Parts for laundry stove.....	13 75
200.	Daily Reporter	Newspaper	16 40
201.	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	Barber supplies	8 59
202.	Woll & Tucker.....	Undertaking	10 00
203.	Ohio & Western Lime Co.....	Lime	13 00
204.	W. B. Saunders Co.....	Medical books	25 00
205.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	1,366 62
206.	Hunter W. Finch Co.....	Coal	71 30
207.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	58 18
208.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	973 34
209.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll	3,942 06
210.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	146 77
211.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	394 48
212.	Swift & Co.....	Meats and butterine.....	1,008 89
213.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	Meats	200 48
214.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	640 16
215.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	19 31
216.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	275 07
217.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	29 07
218.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	87 63
219.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	193 56
220.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	37 35
221.	Frank Hall	Groceries	29 96
222.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	27 95
223.	D. A. Elder & Co.....	Groceries	7 81
224.	John V. Farwell Co.....	Dry goods	16 44
225.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	32 50
226.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	25 55
227.	Pittman-Myers Co.....	Drugs	31 26
228.	Peter VanSchaack & Co.....	Druggist sundries	14 55
229.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Drugs	43 50

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
230.	Santa Clara Wine Co.....	Drugs	\$57 40
231.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Druggist sundries	16 20
232.	Terre Haute Distilling Co.....	Alcohol	25 65
233.	Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co.....	Ammonia	40 81
234.	J. W. Henderson & Sons.....	Furniture	52 56
235.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	56 43
236.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	25 54
237.	C. A. Eberlein	Tinware	72 65
238.	National Chemical Co.....	Washing soda	72 80
239.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Flower and garden seeds....	98 51
240.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	39 25
241.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Oxalic acid	8 50
242.	Ohio & Western Lime Co.....	Lime	19 50
243.	Peek Kandler	Laundry wagon	115 00
244.	Stevens-Bligh Lumber Co.....	Lumber	26 60
245.	Logansport Tribune Co.....	Advertising and paper.....	12 50
246.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Corn and oats.....	15 00
247.	J. E. Shuey.....	Corn	38 37
248.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	80 42
249.	Killian & McCloskey.....	Undertaking	10 00
250.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	50 65
251.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	2,169 69
252.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	18 50
253.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	16 17
254.	Shelton Vibrator Co.....	Electric vibrator	37 50
255.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll.....	973 33
256.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll.....	3,959 67
257.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	454 02
258.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	254 64
259.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	813 40
260.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co...	Meats	80 93
261.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	546 44
262.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	24 92
263.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	123 30
264.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	397 59
265.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	570 97
266.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	13 95
267.	American Hominy Co.....	Groceries	25 50
268.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Groceries	352 35
269.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	27 44
270.	Joseph Strong & Co.....	Coffee	50 00
271.	Frank Hall	Groceries	43 14
272.	Loughrey Bros.....	Flour	1,519 84
273.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	9 90
274.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods.....	27 45
275.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	14 34
276.	Pittman-Myers Co.....	Drugs	13 85
277.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	36 72
278.	Whitall Tatum Co.....	Druggist sundries	6 93
279.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	52 78
280.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	195 29
281.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Hardware and tinware....	121 21
282.	J. W. Henderson & Sons.....	Furniture	26 55
283.	Jas. S. Kirk & Co.....	Soap	135 00
284.	Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing	21 40
285.	V. P. Chambers.....	Corn	45 81
286.	H. Wiler & Co.....	Housekeeping supplies.....	6 93
287.	Brunswick Balke Collender Co.....	Pool table and supplies.....	98 85

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
288.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	\$213 30
289.	Daniel W. Erb.....	Tuning pianos	17 75
290.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Flower tubs	18 00
291.	Phila. & Boston Face Brick Co....	Andirons	21 00
292.	Theodore B. Robertson Soap Co....	Soft soap	14 20
293.	Indianapolis Tent & Awning Co....	Laundry baskets	26 40
294.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	61 77
295.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Seeds	90 25
296.	Woll & Tucker.....	Undertaking	10 00
297.	Chapman & Smith Co.....	Vanilla	9 00
298.	G. F. Harvey Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	17 56
299.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	27 85
300.	C. P. Lesh Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	113 25
301.	Jas. H. Rhoades & Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	19 00
302.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	13 25
303.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	12 15
304.	I. N. Crawford.....	Parts of plows.....	10 80
305.	Warren T. McCray.....	Trustee	93 97
306.	Henry A. Barnhart.....	Trustee	87 03
307.	Wm. A. Morris.....	Trustee	85 97
308.	Chas. W. Slick.....	Trustee	92 89
309.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	1,858 98
310.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	5 63
311.	John W. Burwell.....	Poultryman	100 00
312.	Otto Burkhardt	One bay horse.....	175 00
313.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll.....	834 44
314.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Employees' pay-roll.....	3,992 29
315.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	175 07
316.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	229 34
317.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	934 75
318.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	52 25
319.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	312 87
320.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	19 35
321.	Byer Bros. Co.....	Eggs	1,574 50
322.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	362 61
323.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	172 31
324.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	6 25
325.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Groceries	12 57
326.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	29 56
327.	Peru Grocery Co.....	Groceries	209 76
328.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	36 75
329.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	173 00
330.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	26 88
331.	Frank Hall	Groceries	27 31
332.	D. A. Elder & Co.....	Groceries	15 20
333.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	15 00
334.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	138 67
335.	John V. Farwell Co.....	Dry goods	106 61
336.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	3 80
337.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs and sundries.....	16 18
338.	G. F. Harvey Co.....	Drugs	22 21
339.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Drugs	45 00
340.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	26 00
341.	The Ohio & Western Lime Co.....	Lime	19 50
342.	Peter VanSchaack & Son.....	Druggist sundries	29 20
343.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	69 19
344.	Planegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	16 25
345.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	114 35

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
346.	V. P. Chambers.....	Corn	\$23 49
347.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	16 65
348.	I. N. Crawford.....	Hardware	8 20
349.	The Sanitas Soap Co.....	Disinfectant	27 50
350.	South Bend Supply Co.....	Garden hose	34 13
351.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	75 48
352.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Feed and flour.....	41 13
353.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Seeds	34 91
354.	H. Wiler & Co.....	Housekeeping supplies	33 00
355.	Thomas Meyer	Harness	12 10
356.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	87 90
357.	Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co.....	Two push carts.....	29 70
358.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	37 40
359.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	250 43
360.	The Wabash Valley Pocket Co....	Coal	80 90
361.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	62 60
362.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt....	Officers' pay-roll	752 09
363.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt....	Employees' pay-roll	4,055 19
364.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt....	Contingent fund payments..	141 88
365.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	226 26
366.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	1,125 49
367.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	46 75
368.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	348 56
369.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	21 80
370.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	383 94
371.	Byer Bros. Co.....	Eggs	232 50
372.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	27 00
373.	Peru Grocery Co.....	Groceries	334 73
374.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	163 34
375.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	89 60
376.	W. M. Shafor & Co.....	Groceries	282 65
377.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Groceries	40 48
378.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	197 50
379.	Frank Hall	Groceries	19 70
380.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Breadstuffs	26 42
381.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	33 88
382.	Loughrey Bros.....	Corn meal	24 75
383.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	19 38
384.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	38 87
385.	Meinecke & Co.....	Druggists' sundries	24 35
386.	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	Druggists' sundries	21 00
387.	W. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	50 13
388.	H. Wiler & Co.....	Dry goods	6 15
389.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	14 10
390.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	35 73
391.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	20 85
392.	Lyon & Healy.....	Music stands	10 50
393.	Western Electric Co.....	Orchestra lamps	11 20
394.	Herman Homburg	Corn	98 00
395.	V. P. Chambers.....	Corn	112 13
396.	Bramhall Range Co.....	Tinning copper kettle.....	9 75
397.	C. A. Eberlein	Garbage cans	42 00
398.	United Breeders Co.....	Horse tonic	9 00
399.	F. W. Terfingler, Med. Supt....	Expenses American Medico- Psychological Association.	21 25
400.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	7 45
401.	Geo. E. Watson Co.....	Brushes	13 38
402.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Chop feed	15 00

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
403.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	\$38 78
404.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Florists' supplies	12 00
405.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	10 15
406.	Green Vacuum Cleaning Co.....	House cleaning	16 68
407.	Perry Kesling	Shade trees	12 00
408.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Laundry supplies	31 55
409.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Postal cards	5 00
410.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Cement and sewer pipe.....	54 50
411.	Parker & Johnston.....	Lumber	48 50
412.	W. H. Porter & Co.....	Linseed oil	23 18
413.	Crandall Packing Co.....	Packing	4 00
414.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	501 15
415.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	1 38
416.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	767 00
417.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Employes' pay-roll	4,112 33
418.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	243 91
419.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	184 16
420.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	281 44
421.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	835 84
422.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	Meats	38 28
423.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	303 11
424.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	19 50
425.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	355 50
426.	Byer Bros. Co.....	Eggs	224 40
427.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	10 35
428.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	568 53
429.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	15 71
430.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	26 88
431.	Frank Hall	Groceries	22 07
432.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	5 68
433.	F. A. Davis & Sons.....	Tobacco	221 76
434.	G. Caruso	Fruit	19 17
435.	Wiler & Wise	Dry goods	162 68
436.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	101 52
437.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	32 87
438.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	12 20
439.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.....	Sundries	14 40
440.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Sundries	4 55
441.	H. Wiler & Co.....	House furnishings	18 40
442.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Stable provender	22 50
443.	Loughrey Bros.....	Dairy provender	423 00
444.	Otto Burkhardt	Hay	101 21
445.	V. P. Chambers.....	Hay	175 92
446.	Sarah L. Cohen.....	Hay	63 12
447.	F. A. Dykeman.....	Hay	31 95
448.	Herman Homburg	Hay	72 07
449.	Emanuel Hoffman	Hay	16 81
450.	Samuel Michaels	Hay	61 39
451.	Daniel Mahony	Hay	122 32
452.	Easley Miller	Hay	45 90
453.	Alpheus Porter	Hay	5 45
454.	George Robinson	Hay	8 82
455.	S. W. Smith.....	Hay	32 94
456.	C. W. Weeks.....	Hay	51 53
457.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	3 10
458.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware	21 10
459.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	49 38
460.	H. W. Baker Linen Co.....	Linen	23 40

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
461.	Barbee Wire & Iron Works.....	Dipping baskets	\$18 50
462.	Ohio & Western Lime Co.....	Lime	16 25
463.	Harry Lux	Rent for typewriter.....	6 00
464.	C. M. Burge.....	Veterinary services	18 00
465.	Geo. W. Cann & Co.....	Electrical supplies	5 75
466.	American Electric Telephone Co....	Electrical supplies	3 31
467.	The Johns Hopkins Press Co.....	Journal of Insanity.....	5 00
468.	American Laundry Machinery Co...	Laundry supplies	41 30
469.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Flower tubs	25 00
470.	The Globe-Wernecke Co.....	Record cabinet	16 00
471.	The Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing	16 13
472.	The Varney Electrical Supply Co...	Electrical supplies	28 80
473.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	5 85
474.	Parker & Johnston	Lumber	327 86
475.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	15 70
476.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	45 15
477.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	30 20
478.	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Lawn sprinkler	7 00
479.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Starch	13 80
480.	A. Meinecke & Son.....	Baskets	7 05
481.	McDowell Bros.....	Farming implements	26 50
482.	Oakland Chemical Co.....	Dioxogen	7 20
483.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	93 30
484.	W. I. Shearer & Son.....	Ice cream	8 60
485.	Sinclair Laundry Mch. Co.....	Shirt hangers	4 32
486.	Chapman & Smith Co.....	Condiments	22 70
487.	Western Motor Co.....	Castings	26 65
488.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	87 25
489.	Metropolitan Air Goods Co.....	Mending air mattress.....	6 00
490.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	627 61
491.	Chas. W. Slick.....	Trustee	97 27
492.	Henry A. Barnhart.....	Trustee	95 64
493.	Wm. A. Morris.....	Trustee	89 91
494.	Warren T. McCray.....	Trustee	109 97
495.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	12 44
496.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt....	Officers' pay-roll	815 32
497.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt....	Employes' pay-roll	4,508 12
498.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt....	Contingent fund payments..	284 57
499.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	934 00
500.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	239 96
501.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Meats	20 93
502.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	395 94
503.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	18 15
504.	Byer Bros. Co.....	Eggs	288 60
505.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	424 80
506.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Flour	892 21
507.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	502 52
508.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	186 35
509.	Franklin McVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	100 21
510.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	96 61
511.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	143 92
512.	Frank Hall	Groceries	16 43
513.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Groceries	22 34
514.	Joseph Strong & Co.....	Groceries	35 00
515.	Pern Grocery Co.....	Groceries	7 50
516.	Seybold Dry goods Co.....	Dry goods	5 65
517.	Wiler & Wise.....	Dry goods	37 52
518.	Pittman-Myers Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	23 59

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
519.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs and sundries.....	\$10 21
520.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	45 00
521.	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	Drugs and sundries.....	24 00
522.	The J. F. Hartz.....	Drugs and sundries.....	21 30
523.	The National Ammonia Co.....	Ammonia	26 78
524.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Kettle lids	10 84
525.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Seeds and plants.....	14 88
526.	Snider & Alber.....	Glassware	29 54
527.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	18 55
528.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	75 67
529.	West End Pottery Co.....	Queensware	27 08
530.	The Sanitary Soap Co.....	Paint soap	54 18
531.	Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.....	Wagonette	439 50
532.	Meinecke & Co.....	Rubber blankets	175 50
533.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	9 90
534.	Killian & McCloskey.....	Undertaking	10 00
535.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Scales	28 66
536.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	49 32
537.	C. W. Graves.....	Amusements	13 85
538.	James P. Martin.....	Crockery	10 80
539.	Thomas Meyer.....	Harness supplies	16 70
540.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	15 45
541.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	15 45
542.	Daniel Mahoney	Corn and hay.....	104 65
543.	Emanuel Hoffman	Hay	33 51
544.	Isaiah Hoffman	Corn	23 42
545.	W. M. Smith & Co.....	Coke	9 54
546.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	811 31
547.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	10 01
548.	Fred W. Terfingier, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	913 33
549.	Fred W. Terfingier, Med. Supt.....	Employees' pay-roll	3,692 18
550.	Fred W. Terfingier, Med. Supt.....	Contingent fund payments..	93 89
551.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	1,194 35
552.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	296 91
553.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	Meats	45 44
554.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	362 23
555.	F. W. Kinney & Co.....	Meats	36 03
556.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	368 16
557.	Byers Bros. Co.....	Eggs	120 00
558.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	92 00
559.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	34 95
560.	Elliott Grocery Co.....	Groceries	289 32
561.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Groceries	315 63
562.	Frank Hall	Groceries	13 32
563.	Loughrey Bros.....	Corn meal	11 10
564.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	24 32
565.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	25 59
566.	Snider & Alber.....	Queensware	16 38
567.	Frank C. King.....	Electrical supplies	17 00
568.	George A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	16 25
569.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Bedding	116 00
570.	Logansport Basket Works.....	Baskets	31 60
571.	Indiana Reformatory	Pails	16 65
572.	Peter VanSchaack & Son.....	Druggists' sundries	22 50
573.	H. Wiler & Co.....	House furnishings	22 15
574.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	House furnishings	11 79
575.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	94 68
576.	Bramhall Range Co.....	Potato fryers	15 30

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
577.	G. Caruso	Lemons	\$4 50
578.	Logansport Home Telephone Co.....	Poles	15 00
579.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	380 35
580.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	42 58
581.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Plates for coffee mill.....	5 00
582.	Kroeger & Strain.....	Undertaking	10 00
583.	H. Homburg	Oats	46 00
584.	The Longwell-Cummings Co.....	Wrapping paper	1 23
585.	Josie Vawter	Traveling expenses	61 72
586.	C. A. Eberlein	Tinware	43 25
587.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	9 30
588.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Laundry supplies	25 40
589.	Ohio & Western Lime Co.....	Lime	21 04
590.	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	Bulbs	14 25
591.	The Sanitas Co.....	Sanitas	30 00
592.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	5 35
593.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Painters' supplies	4 00
594.	Montgomery-Ward & Co.....	Sugar buckets	6 00
595.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	12 44
596.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	947 20
597.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Employees' pay-roll	3,962 77
598.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	875 59
599.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	230 88
600.	W. C. Routh & Co.....	Meats	342 00
601.	A. Hawkins & Son.....	Meats	1 75
602.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	318 60
603.	Capital City Dairy Co.....	Butterine	1 48
604.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	21 88
605.	Frank Hall	Groceries	1 35
606.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	20 25
607.	Dennis Uhl & Co.....	Flour	1 06
608.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Upholstering material	18 13
609.	C. A. Eberlein	Labor and tinware.....	11 39
610.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	14 42
611.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Drugs	18 51
612.	Pratt & Lambert.....	Varnish	30 00
613.	Malleable Steel Range Mfg. Co.....	Range supplies	1 45
614.	The Thomas Charles Co.....	Raffia and reed.....	41 90
615.	Kroeger & Strain.....	Undertaking	10 00
616.	C. M. Burge.....	Veterinary services	4 00
617.	Peek & Kandler.....	Blacksmithing	25 50
618.	Sam B. Woods.....	One Holstein bull.....	125 00
619.	John Shuey	Corn and straw.....	70 27
620.	Bishop Elevator Co.....	Rye	40 00
621.	Geo. A. Schaefer.....	Horseshoeing	13 25
622.	C. W. Graves.....	Amusement supplies	9 54
623.	Logansport Drug Co.....	Water paint	1 25
624.	Logansport Carriage Works.....	Blacksmithing	4 25
625.	Thomas Meyer	Harness supplies	12 75
626.	Vandalia Railroad Co.....	Special train	45 00
627.	Farmers Handy Wagon Co.....	Handy wagon	36 00
628.	H. Wiler & Co.....	Creton	7 35
629.	Metropolitan Air Goods Co.....	Mending air mattress.....	3 00
630.	Wiler & Wise.....	Curtains	12 60
631.	The Tilden Saw Co.....	Meat cutters' supplies.....	1 00
632.	J. H. Craig.....	Chaplain	5 00
633.	A. A. Mainwaring.....	Chaplain	5 00
634.	Dan W. Erb.....	Organist	4 00

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
635.	Frank S. Betz & Co.....	Instrument cabinet	\$47 50
636.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	19 96
637.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	43 35
638.	C. L. Dille & Co.....	Cement	30 00
639.	United Fourth Vein Coal Co.....	Coal	816 82
640.	Chas. W. Slick.....	Trustee	109 11
641.	Henry A. Barnhart.....	Trustee	83 59
642.	Warren T. McCray.....	Trustee	93 37
643.	Wm. A. Morris.....	Trustee	81 88
644.	M. F. Bligh Lumber Co.....	Lumber	22 28
645.	Snider & Alber.....	Fruit jars	6 75
646.	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage	8 52
647.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	10 75
648.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	35 70
649.	The Santa Clara Wine Co.....	Whisky	70 30
650.	Ella McCarthy	Stenographer	13 00
651.	The Logansport Chronicle.....	Advertising and subscriptions	6 45
652.	King Drill Co.....	Grinding cutter knives.....	1 00
653.	Pacific Express Co.....	Expressage	1 75
654.	The Journal Corporation.....	Advertising	2 80
655.	Louthain & Barnes.....	Advertising	2 70
656.	The Logansport Reporter.....	Advertising	2 70
657.	The Logansport Times.....	Advertising	3 00
658.	The Tribune Co.....	Advertising	2 60
659.	A. W. Gamble.....	Traveling expenses	2 65
660.	Longwell-Cummings Co.....	Stationery	4 05
661.	John M. Johnston.....	Stamps	10 10
662.	J. M. Elliott.....	Fertilizer	25 00
Total			\$144,660 88
Less contingent fund heretofore drawn			1,000 00
Total			\$143,660 88
Appropriation fixed			\$135,000 00
Appropriation on account of increase of population over 850			8,677 96
			\$143,677 96
Disbursements			143,660 88
Balance covered into State treasury			\$17 08

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Clothing for the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Sewing room pay-roll	\$85 48
2.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	193 48
3.	John V. Farwell Co.	Dry goods	149 62
4.	Wiler & Wise	Clothing	47 15
5.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	21 40
6.	Jos. Taylor & Sons	Shoemakers' supplies	10 07
7.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Sewing room pay-roll	88 73
8.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Clothing	196 59
9.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	53 18
10.	John V. Farwell Co.	Clothing	85 35
11.	W. M. Graffis	Rubber boots	7 00
12.	Helvie & Sellers	Underwear	2 50
13.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Sewing room pay-roll	91 00
14.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	154 75
15.	Stewart Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	16 55
16.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Slippers	57 00
17.	Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co.	Felt boots	87 84
18.	W. M. Graffis	Ladies' rubbers	1 00
19.	Jos. Taylor & Sons	Shoemakers' supplies	7 67
20.	Helvie & Sellers	Mittens and gloves	21 00
21.	Benjamin & Williams	Ladies' hats	27 00
22.	Wiler & Wise	Coat	3 50
23.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Sewing room supplies	1 20
24.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	142 13
25.	Indiana Reformatory	Shoes	158 40
26.	W. M. Graffis	Slippers	1 00
27.	W. H. Thomas & Co.	Shoes and thread	105 62
28.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	13 95
29.	John V. Farwell Co.	Dry goods	101 66
30.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier	Freight	1 16
31.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	129 76
32.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	55 65
33.	John V. Farwell Co.	Dry goods	43 00
34.	W. M. Graffis	Boots and shoes	25 50
35.	Helvie & Sellers	Gloves and rain coat	5 50
36.	Jos. Taylor & Sons	Shoemakers' supplies	10 71
37.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	131 70
38.	W. M. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	103 17
39.	Walter Maiben	Shoes	174 00
40.	Schroeder & Porter	Shoes	81 00
41.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	41 15
42.	Elliott Grocery Co.	Shoe laces	16 20
43.	John V. Farwell Co.	Dry goods	1 61
44.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Machine	1 30
45.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	144 94
46.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Clothing	368 20
47.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Clothing	132 68
48.	J. V. Farwell Co.	Clothing	23 54
49.	Humane Restraint Co.	Leather mits	16 50
50.	Jos. Taylor & Sons	Shoemakers' supplies	8 82
51.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	150 57
52.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.	Dry goods	106 08
53.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	98 45
54.	Dewenter & Co.	Straw hats	12 50
55.	Helvie & Sellers	Clothing	12 00

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
56.	W. M. Graffis.....	Boots and shoes.....	\$10 50
57.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	160 47
58.	John V. Farwell Co.....	Clothing	51 31
59.	Jos. Taylor & Sons.....	Shoemakers' supplies	10 95
60.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	161 48
61.	Sol Allman	Underwear	228 20
62.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Clothing	172 89
63.	The Otto Shoe & Clothing Co.....	Clothing	67 20
64.	Wiler & Wise.....	Clothing	39 62
65.	Indiana Reformatory	Men's slippers	81 00
66.	Benjamin & Williams.....	Women's hats	29 50
67.	Joseph Taylor & Sons.....	Shoemakers' supplies	11 43
68.	John V. Farwell Co.....	Webbing	6 53
69.	W. M. Graffis.....	Boots and slippers.....	5 25
70.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	Needles	1 40
71.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight on underwear.....	4 20
72.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	478 74
73.	Schmitt-Kloepfer Co.....	Dry goods	134 70
74.	Wiler & Wise.....	Dry goods	17 46
75.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	8 85
76.	W. M. Graffis.....	Rubber boots	3 75
77.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	485 40
78.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	Sewing machines	200 80
79.	Helvie & Sellers.....	Duck gloves	3 00
80.	Seybold Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	112 86
81.	R. B. Whitsett.....	Overhauling machines	48 61
82.	Harry Lux	Oliver typewriter	90 75
Total			\$6,454 36
Appropriation			\$6,500 00
Disbursements			6,454 36
Balance covered into State treasury			\$45 64

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Repairs for the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	\$273 50
2.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	145 67
3.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Shingles and nails.....	111 50
4.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Sewer supplies	85 53
5.	Harrisburg Foundry & Mach. Wks.....	Engine repairs	85 00
6.	The Martin Senour Co.....	Paints	40 58
7.	B. F. Staley.....	Carpenter	39 29
8.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	24 02
9.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Voltmeter	21 60

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
10.	Vandalia R. R. Co.....	Railroad iron	\$9 69
11.	G. A. Schaefer.....	Sand	9 00
12.	Edward Sauer	Building stone	8 80
13.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works....	Pump repairs	7 60
14.	The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....	Key blanks	5 40
15.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	75 95
16.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	280 00
17.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	161 59
18.	Detroit Stoker & Foundry Co.....	Stoker repairs	27 95
19.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Water fittings	15 30
20.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Sewer pipe and cement.....	86 55
21.	Stevens Bros.....	Lumber	72 25
22.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Cedar posts	35 40
23.	W. L. Fernald.....	Oak lumber	34 28
24.	B. Neff	Labor on fence.....	17 60
25.	B. F. Staley.....	Carpenter	58 00
26.	Henry Sehrt	Repairing engine	14 00
27.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	9 33
28.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	280 00
29.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	45 69
30.	B. F. Staley.....	Carpenter	58 00
31.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	36 05
32.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Hardware	53 70
33.	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.....	Hardware	34 50
34.	The Varney Electrical Supply Co..	Electrical supplies	63 32
35.	Geo. W. Cann & Co.....	Electrical supplies	6 17
36.	Harry C. Tritt.....	Painters' supplies	7 83
37.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Water fittings	8 30
38.	James I. Barnes.....	Bakery chimney	335 80
39.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	338 00
40.	W. L. Fernald.....	Lumber	40 59
41.	Stevens Bros.....	Lumber	36 24
42.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Steam fittings	4 62
43.	Bashlin Co.....	Steam fittings	34 00
44.	Detroit Stoker & Foundry Co.....	Steam fittings	95 13
45.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Steam fittings	17 69
46.	American Laundry Mch'y. Co.....	Laundry supplies	23 40
47.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Roofing	47 55
48.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	29 50
49.	S. W. Ullery & Son.....	Hardware	2 65
50.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine	30 25
51.	W. H. Porter.....	Paints	4 00
52.	Vandalia Railroad Co.....	Freight	3 22
53.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	338 00
54.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	61 33
55.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Lumber	111 83
56.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	57 76
57.	The Ironton Engine Co.....	Repairs for engine.....	10 50
58.	The Bashlin Co.....	Basin cocks	34 00
59.	Liberty Mfg. Co.....	Repairing tube cleaner.....	12 90
60.	Henry Sehrt	Labor on laundry engine....	4 50
61.	Casparis Stone Co.....	Lime stone screenings.....	10 02
62.	Martin Senour Co.....	Paints	32 25
63.	Geo. W. Cann & Co.....	Electrical supplies	23 43
64.	Barbee Wire & Iron Works.....	Repairing window guard....	1 50
65.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Refrigerating machine	97 24
66.	King Drill Machine Co.....	Making steel pin.....	3 00
67.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	338 00

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
68.	J. G. Rogers, Med. Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	\$99 75
69.	Stevens-Bligh Lumber Co.	Lumber	53 18
70.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.	Plumbing material	17 28
71.	Rice Hardware Co.	Hardware	23 45
72.	J. L. Mott Iron Works.	Repairs on heater.	26 05
73.	Casparis Stone Co.	Stone screenings	20 65
74.	Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Locks	16 70
75.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.	Freight	48 14
76.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	338 00
77.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	47 05
78.	Logan Brick Supply Co.	Brick	130 33
79.	The U. S. Encaustic Tile Wks.	Floor tile	59 19
80.	The Thompson Lumber Co.	Lumber	32 26
81.	The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Locks	7 29
82.	W. H. Porter & Co.	Linseed oil	23 18
83.	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Cement	4 00
84.	Casparis Stone Co.	Stone screenings	21 06
85.	Harry C. Tritt.	Painters' supplies	15 62
86.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.	Plumbing material	152 67
87.	The John J. Hildebrandt Co.	Plumbing material	8 69
88.	James P. Martin.	Sewer pipe	7 25
89.	Planegin Hardware Co.	Hardware	9 40
90.	Rice Hardware Co.	Hardware	9 40
91.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.	Freight	35 11
92.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	298 00
93.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	163 63
94.	C. A. Eberlein.	Roof repairs	490 54
95.	Wm. E. Dee Co.	Sewer pipe	281 68
96.	Babcock & Wilcox Co.	Boiler tubes	57 60
97.	Detroit Stoker & Foundry Co.	Stoker repairs	34 68
98.	Rice Hardware Co.	Hardware	30 45
99.	Harry C. Tritt.	Paints	11 72
100.	Casparis Stone Co.	Screenings	10 27
101.	Bashlin Co.	Valves	5 76
102.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.	Freight	18 41
103.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	304 40
104.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Mechanics' pay-roll	49 22
105.	The Bashlin Co.	Basin cocks	30 60
106.	The A. Burdsal Co.	Paints	36 00
107.	Indestructible Paint Co.	Paints	5 50
108.	W. H. Porter & Co.	Paints	21 00
109.	Logansport Drug Co.	Paints	3 91
110.	Rice Hardware Co.	Hardware	19 58
111.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works.	Pump repairs	14 15
112.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.	Water fittings	4 16
113.	H. Wiler & Co.	Wall papering	13 30
114.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	135 11
115.	Rice Hardware Co.	Hardware and tools.	67 53
116.	W. H. Porter	Paints	23 15
117.	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Sewer pipe	18 64
118.	Philip Vorhees	Lumber	9 55
119.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.	Repairs for ammonia pump.	8 75
120.	J. J. Hildebrandt Co.	Water fittings	7 26
	To adjust error in total of re- pair pay-roll voucher No. 103		60
121.	C. L. Dilley & Co.	Sewer pipe and fire brick.	43 60
122.	W. H. Porter & Co.	Paints	27 25

EXHIBIT No. 5—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
123.	Geo. W. Cann & Co.....	Electrical supplies	\$11 60
124.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Glass	5 20
125.	S. W. Ullery & Son.....	Hardware	1 15
126.	Henry Sehrt	Repairs on laundry engine..	2 50
Total			\$7,999 97
Appropriation			\$8,000 00
Disbursements			7,999 97
Balance covered into State treasury			\$0 03

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Alterations to Fifth and E
Wards for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	\$100 53
2.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	100 88
3.	Western Motor Works.....	Thimbles and rings.....	12 45
4.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	15 73
5.	Fred. W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	168 00
6.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Plumbing fixtures	665 54
7.	Jas. B. Clow & Sons.....	Plumbing fixtures	359 64
8.	The J. J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing fixtures	43 54
9.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	9 02
10.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	83 50
11.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Slop sinks	79 44
12.	J. J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	9 98
13.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	93 50
14.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Lumber	51 06
15.	John J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	22 72
16.	B. F. Staley.....	Carpenter	58 00
17.	J. L. Shewman.....	Painter	50 04
18.	W. H. Thompson.....	Plumber	28 67
19.	M. F. Bligh Lumber Co.....	Lumber	25 00
20.	Ira Fidler	Helper to plumber.....	16 72
21.	J. J. Hildebrandt Co.....	Plumbing material	6 00
Total			\$1,999 96
Appropriation			\$2,000 00
Disbursements			1,999 96
Covered into State treasury.....			\$0 04

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

*Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Water Purification for the
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Linton & Graf.....	Water fittings	\$34 51
2.	Geo. H. Baker.....	Concrete for tank pier.....	8 70
3.	Kennicott Water Softener Co.....	Water softener, complete...	4,240 75
4.	Fred W. Terfingier, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	109 00
5.	W. D. Johnson.....	Carpenter	60 00
6.	W. H. Porter & Co.....	Paints	39 15
Total			\$4,492 11
Appropriation			\$4,500 00
Disbursements			4,492 11
Covered into State treasury.....			\$7 89

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Extension of Refrigerating System for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	James I. Barnes.....	Building for ice-making apparatus	\$711 00
2.	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Insulating material	98 75
3.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Pitch and inspection of plant	55 62
4.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight	5 34
5.	The Journal Corporation.....	Advertising for bidders.....	2 00
6.	The Logansport Pharos.....	Advertising for bidders.....	2 00
7.	The Logansport Reporter.....	Advertising for bidders.....	2 00
8.	The Logansport Times.....	Advertising for bidders.....	2 00
9.	The Logansport Chronicle.....	Advertising for bidders.....	2 00
10.	E. M. Hoyt, Cashier.....	Freight on refrigerating doors	3 84
11.	Stevenson Co.....	Refrigerating doors	73 25
12.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Ice-making machine	1,004 11
13.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Lumber	15 88
14.	Stevens Bros.....	Lumber	15 80
15.	W. L. Powell.....	Stone cutting	1 00
16.	James I. Barnes.....	Brick, stone and lumber.....	168 51
17.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Refrigerating machinery	809 57
18.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	21 00
19.	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Pipe covering	84 15
20.	Toledo Pipe Threading Mach. Co.....	Dies	3 75
21.	Fred W. Terfingler, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	40 05
22.	H. H. York.....	Engineer	80 00
23.	Wm. Gust	Assistant engineer	52 00
24.	O. D. Taylor.....	Painter	52 00
25.	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Insulating supplies	97 60
26.	Parker & Johnston.....	Lumber	27 87
27.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Roofing and skylight.....	27 12
28.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Cement and putty.....	7 43
29.	Edward Sauer	Stone	3 60
30.	Gottlieb Schaefer	Sand	3 00
31.	H. H. York.....	Engineer	80 00
32.	W. D. Johnson.....	Carpenter	60 00
33.	James Bingham	Carpenter	63 00
34.	W. R. Shewman.....	Painter	56 10
35.	Dodge Mfg. Co.....	Pulleys	17 85
36.	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.....	Insulating material	2 23
37.	The T. H. Wilson Co.....	Blue print paper.....	1 00
38.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	One 5-H. P. engine.....	81 60
Total			\$3,834 02
Appropriation			\$4,000 00
Disbursements			3,834 02
Covered into State treasury.....			\$165 98

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Being a List of Disbursements on Account of Root House for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Marion Brick Works.....	Brick	\$455 00
2.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	98 75
3.	Marion Brick Works.....	Brick	105 00
4.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Cement and lime.....	48 66
5.	Gottlieb Schaefer.....	Sand	48 00
6.	Flanegin Hardware Co.....	Netting	11 25
7.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	266 40
8.	John Hedde	Stone	37 12
9.	Thompson Lumber Co.....	Lumber	35 07
10.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Lime	28 73
11.	Gottlieb Schaefer	Sand	18 00
12.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	91 67
13.	C. A. Eberlein.....	Roofing	285 93
14.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Cement	20 80
15.	Gottlieb Schaefer	Sand	9 00
16.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Mechanics' pay-roll	59 40
17.	H. R. Byerly.....	Painter	75 00
18.	B. F. Staley.....	Carpenter	58 00
19.	James Bingham	Carpenter	63 00
20.	Parker & Johnston.....	Lumber	589 49
21.	Rice Hardware Co.....	Hardware	24 15
22.	C. L. Dilley & Co.....	Drain pipe	37 00
23.	I. N. Crawford.....	Lock	6 00
24.	Rice Hardware Co.....	One cannon stove.....	24 35
Total			\$2,485 77
Appropriation			\$2,500 00
Disbursements			2,485 77
Covered into State treasury.....			\$14 23

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

SPECIFIC EXPENDITURES.

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> <i>1907-8.</i>
Extension of refrigerating system.....	\$3,834 02
Water purification	4,492 11
Root house	2,485 77
Alterations to 5th and E wards.....	1,999 96
Total	\$12,811 86
Amount expended, fiscal year 1907-8.....	\$12,811 86
Balance to general fund	188 14
Total	\$13,000 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Showing Disposition of Superintendent's Contingent Fund at Close of Fiscal Year, September 30, 1908.

Contingent fund			\$1,000 00
No.	To Whom Paid.	On Account of.	Amount.
596.	Fred W. Terflinger, Med. Supt.....	Officers' pay-roll	\$947 20
650.	Ella McCarthy	Stenographer	13 00
651.	Logansport Chronicle	Advertising	6 45
652.	King Drill Co.....	Grinding knives	1 00
653.	Pacific Express Co.....	Expressage	1 75
654.	The Journal Corporation.....	Advertising	2 80
655.	Louthain & Barnes.....	Advertising	2 70
656.	Logansport Reporter	Advertising	2 70
657.	Logansport Times.....	Advertising	3 00
658.	Logansport Tribune	Advertising	2 60
659.	A. W. Gamble, Steward.....	Final settlement	2 65
660.	Longwell-Cummings Co.....	Sundries	4 05
661.	John M. Johnston.....	Stamps	10 10
Total			\$1,000 00

I certify that the above is a correct transcript.

A. W. GAMBLE,
Steward.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Revenue from Sales of Waste Material and other Sources for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

CONDENSED SUMMARY.

Ammonia cylinder	\$20 00
Beef hides	4 96
Bull, old	52 20
Barrels, old	19 00
Calves	102 00
Cockerels	2 00
Garbage	187 50
Nursery stock	1 00
Medicine for ex-patients.....	2 40
Milk	42 78
Rags	52 52
Scrap iron	30 40
Total	\$516 76

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Products of Farm and Garden (Used).

FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
Asparagus	384
Apples	11,960
Blackberries	870
Beans (green)	11,410
Beans (Lima)	407
Beets	3,239
Beef (dressed)	1,106
Cabbage	41,867
Carrots	7,208
Cauliflower	1,107
Crab-apples	453
Celery	2,503
Cherries	705
Chickens (live)	1,664
Corn (sweet)	28,402
Currants	315
Cucumbers	4,374
Dill	7
Eggs, dozen	689
Egg plant	59
Endive	156
Ensilage	347,200
Fodder, shocks	85
Grapes	15,036
Gooseberries	629
Horseradish	1,406
Kohlrabi	344
Lettuce	2,778
Luffas	73
Mangel-wurzel	32,750
Mangoes	36
Milk	244,281
Okra	14
Onions (green)	8,769
Onions (dry)	6,860
Onions (pickled)	92
Parsnips	15,697
Parsley	38
Peas	2,487
Peppers	95
Peaches	1,443
Pears	1,335
Preserves (tomato), quarts.....	148

EXHIBIT No. 12—Continued.

Farm Products—Continued.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
Pickles (cucumber), gallons.....	496
Piccalilli, gallons	50
Potatoes	40,310
Popcorn	172
Pumpkins	2,600
Quinces	10
Radishes	4,769
Raspberries (red)	455
Raspberries (black)	757
Rhubarb	6,142
Sugar cane	74,200
Sauerkraut (gallons)	1,021
Squashes	9,204
Sage	41
Strawberries	1,679
Spinach	1,421
Swiss chard	2,259
Tomatoes	20,615
Tomatoes (pear)	271
Tomatoes (canned), gallons.....	599
Turnips	66,903
Turkeys (live)	1,842
Water cress	101
Clover hay	21,200

EXHIBIT No. 13.

*Accounts Charged to Counties for Clothing for the Fiscal Year Ending
September 30, 1908.*

FISCAL YEAR 1907-8.

County—	
Allen	\$2 73
Cass	446 64
Dekalb	111 34
Decatur	9 81
Elkhart	343 93
Fulton	100 82
Gibson	9 82
Huntington	116 85
Jasper	68 79
Kosciusko	109 48
Lake	204 76
Laporte	461 99
Lagrange	15 29
Marshall	222 62
Miami	261 79
Newton	117 70
Noble	136 74
Orange	17 83
Owen	5 38
Perry	8 99
Porter	181 49
Pulaski	57 08
St. Joseph	381 03
Starke	94 61
Ripley	2 35
Steuben	108 22
Vanderburgh	6 29
White	157 31
Whitley	93 13
Wabash	151 95
Total	\$4,006 76

SPECIAL STATISTICS ASKED FOR BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, 1906.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Population.

FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	452	416	868
Number received during year.....	166	107	273
Number discharged or died during year.....	108	80	188
Number at end of fiscal year.....	499	439	938
Daily average attendance during year.....	482	423	905
Average number of officers and employes during year .....		...	187

Expenditures.

FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$65,934 68
2. Clothing	4,202 80
3. Subsistence ...✓.....	46,687 16
4. Ordinary repairs	4,821 70
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	36,468 87

Total\$158,115 21

Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	12,811 86
----------------------------------	-----------

Grand total\$170,927 07

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Evans- ville, Indiana

WITH FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 17, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.
INDIANAPOLIS, December 23, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

December 28, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

LUMAN K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 28, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 28, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Board.

SOUTHERN INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

1908

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN T. STOUT, President, Paoli, Indiana.
FRED F. BAYS, Vice-President, Sullivan, Indiana.
WILLIAM S. BOGY, Treasurer, Bloomfield, Indiana.
BIRD H. DAVIS, Secretary, Newport, Indiana.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES E. LAUGHLIN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

JOHN F. GLOVER, M. D.
S. KENOSHA SESSIONS, M. D.

BOOKKEEPER.

WILLIAM KOCH.

STOREKEEPER.

THOS. B. ROSS.

MATRON.

EMMA LAUGHLIN.

STENOGRAPHER AND RECORD CLERK.

LOUISE E. BRUCKER.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. PAUL PFEIFFER.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency, J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—As required by law, we, the Trustees of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, submit to you the tenth biennial report of the institution, respectfully referring you for details to the report of the Medical Superintendent.

By an act of the General Assembly of 1907, approved March 2, 1907, governing Boards of Trustees for State Institutions, it was enacted that "One additional trustee shall be appointed by the governor to each of said boards as the same are now constituted."

In accordance with this act William S. Bogey of Bloomfield, Indiana, was appointed a member of the board. The term of Samuel H. Wulfman having expired, Bird H. Davis of Newport, Indiana, was appointed his successor.

Both appointees presented their credentials on May the 14th, 1907, and the following organization was effected:

John T. Stout, President.
Fred. F. Bays, Vice-President.
William S. Bogey, Treasurer.
Bird H. Davis, Secretary.

The term of Fred. F. Bays expired January 1, 1908, and, being re-appointed, the organization continues the same.

The appropriations for the period, maintenance, repairs, clothing and for specific purposes, have been expended for the purpose for which they were made.

A carefully detailed account of the expenditures of these funds is set forth in the report of the Medical Superintendent herewith submitted.

The appropriation for maintenance for the fiscal year, 1906-1907, was \$95,287.50; maintenance per capita, \$4,155.66, making an available total of \$99,443.16. The amount expended (during the eleven months) was \$98,831.08, returning to State Treasury \$612.08.

The average number of patients daily was 655.335.

The gross per capita for the eleven months being \$164.77.

For the fiscal year 1907-1908: maintenance available, \$109,273.89; expended, \$106,827.39; returned to State Treasury, \$2,446.30.

The average number of patients daily was 662.690.

The gross per capita, \$177.04.

The total amount returned to State Treasury from all funds during the period was:

1906-1907 (11 months).

From—

Maintenance	\$612 08
Repairs	1 93
Clothing	9 68

Specific.

Rebuilding of laundry	204 13
Total	\$827 82

1907-1908.

From—

Maintenance	\$2,446 30
Repairs	43
Clothing	21

Specific.

Boilers and equipment	4 22
Sewage plant	1,960 09
Congregate dining rooms	78 00
Bakery equipment	39 00

Total\$4,528 25

Total returned to State Treasury from all funds.....\$5,356 07

Notwithstanding this strict economy, a continuous effort was put forth and untiring vigilance was exercised to obtain the best supplies, buildings and equipment in order to insure the welfare of our population.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the period many major and also many minor improvements have been made, all of which are mentioned in detail in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

LAUNDRY.

On February 1, 1907, the institution suffered the loss of laundry by fire, which originated in the dryroom.

The necessity of immediate rebuilding and equipping was urged, and was apparent to the legislature then in session, and the sum of \$12,000 was appropriated and made available at once, which enabled us to advertise for bids for construction of same the following month and award the contract. The building was completed, equipped and ready for operation on September 1, 1907.

We call special attention to the description of the dryroom given in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

CONGREGATE DINING ROOMS.

With the sum of \$40,000 appropriated for this purpose, two dining-rooms were constructed for use of patients.

This arrangement will not only facilitate better distribution of the food, but will also be a means of economy—and by converting the ward dining-rooms into dormitories will increase the capacity.

We estimate that this will be one hundred beds; making the total capacity of the institution 764.

BOILERS AND EQUIPMENT.

The old boiler plant was totally inadequate. With the sum appropriated, \$31,500, the following was installed:

- 3 Parker Boilers—300 h. p. each.
- 3 Chain Grate Stokers.
- 1 Radial Brick Chimney.
- 1 Feed Water Heater.
- 2 Hot Water Feed Pumps.
- 1 Cold Water Feed Pump.
- 1 Air Compressor.
- 1 Coal Crushing and Conveying Machine, arranged to carry coal from cars to boiler-room or storage bin.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

For this purpose the sum of \$13,500 was appropriated, and the septic tank method of disposal was adopted.

BAKERY EQUIPMENT.

The bakery equipment was purchased with the appropriation of \$1,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In a letter from Mr. W. E. Blakely, State Factory Inspector, addressed to Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Medical Superintendent of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, he ordered that certain fire-escapes be erected to said institution.

No funds are available for this purpose, and if they are provided it will require a specific appropriation.

We estimate that the sum of \$3,000 will be required for this purpose.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For 1909-1910—

Maintenance	\$109,395 00
Clothing	4,500 00
Repairs	6,000 00
\$160 per capita per annum for each patient present in excess of 663.	

For 1910-1911—

Maintenance	\$109,395 00
Clothing	4,500 00
Repairs	6,000 00
\$160 per capita per annum for each patient present in excess of 663.	

Specific—

Wells and pumps	\$5,000 00
Hospital for the sick	60,000 00
Land and dairy	30,000 00
Fire-escapes	3,000 00

CONCLUSION.

Continued intimate association more fully impresses us with the administrative capacity of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. C. E. Laughlin. Of the strictest probity, comprehending and anticipat-

ing every requirement, he is possessed of an ample fund of diversified information and sound judgment and in every respect equipped for the manifold duties of his office.

It is gratifying to report that the condition of the Southern Hospital is excellent in all respects.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. STOUT,
FRED F. BAYS,
W. S. BOGY,
BIRD H. DAVIS,
Board of Trustees.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, December 15, 1908.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—I submit herewith the report of the operation of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane for the period ending September 30, 1908:

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled September 30, 1907.....	361	340	701
Admitted during 1907-1908.....	93	73	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number treated	454	413	867
Discharged—			
Recovered	9	21	30
Improved	19	14	33
Unimproved	10	5	15
Feeble-minded	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39	40	79
Died	40	27	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total discharged and died	79	67	146
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	375	346	721
Daily average for the year.....	344.644	318.046	662.690
Per cent. of recoveries on admission.....			.18
Per cent. of recoveries on total number treated.....			.035
Per cent. of deaths on total number treated.....			.077

The medical history has been uneventful, and nothing has transpired requiring special comment.

No epidemic disease has prevailed during the period, and no serious or grave accidents have occurred.

The tables appended to this report contain all the data of special interest to the statistician.

The daily average number present during the year was 662.690.

The total enrollment at the close of the year is 721.

In tracing the history of one patient committed from Orange county we learned that she was an *alien*, and immediately applied to the Department of Commerce and Labor for her deportation which was effected on August 4, 1908.

OCCUPATION.

We find the patients are in every respect more healthful and better contented when engaged in some congenial employment and have found it an easy matter to enlist them in various kinds of useful labor such as tilling the farm, cultivating the flowers and vegetables, caring for the lawns, working in the laundry and other departments.

During the year just closed there were employed out of hall a daily average of 100 patients, employed on halls a daily average of 170 patients; making a total daily average of 270 or more than 40 per cent. of our patients engaged in some useful form of employment.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have continued the practice of providing amusements in as many instances and varied forms as our resources permit.

Large numbers of patients are sent to the circus and menageries and to vaudeville shows as occasion permits.

The patients are all urged to participate in the observance of the national holidays and other festal occasions, and with band concerts, socials and weekly dances their otherwise monotonous existence is varied agreeably.

We would respectfully urge that a specific appropriation be made for the purpose of providing various forms of amusements.

On the evening of July 14th the Evansville Musicians' Association gave for the patients a band concert which was duly appreciated.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

A Sunday school is maintained for the patients, in which, under the direction of a superintendent, the patients are the active participants.

The average enrollment is 200 and the patients manifest great interest in the school.

The chaplain conducts a divine service for the patients on each Sunday.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Laundry.—The laundry having been destroyed by fire on February 1, 1907, the General Assembly, being then in session, passed a special act, approved February 13th, making an emergency appropriation of \$12,000 to rebuild and equip same.

On March 12th bids were opened and contract awarded to Scarborough-Davis Co. to rebuild the laundry on old foundation for \$8,900.

With slight modification the building is a duplicate of the former one, being a one-story brick structure 52 by 145 feet and of attractive design.

The distinctive feature of the interior construction is the drying room of our own design.

This is enclosed on three sides with a twelve-inch brick fire wall, the roof being arched and the arches covered with a layer of two feet of concrete. The front consists of heavy fire doors which are operated by weights and pulleys, which are connected by fusible links so that in case of fire the doors would close automatically.

Opening from the roof of this room is an air shaft four feet in diameter, of brick and hollow walls, affording proper draught and ventilation.

Each of the four compartments of the dry room is equipped with a direct connected motor-driven fan, the air currents from which find exit *via* this shaft.

The drying cabinets proper are built within this structure and we trust the precaution exercised will at least assure us of diminished risk from this most frequent source of laundry fires.

The equipment of the laundry now consists of six washers, three extractors, one starcher, one wringer, one body ironer and one combined ironer—all of which are operated by the same motor-driven line-shaft.

One direct connected motor-driven Hercules No. 11 one hundred-inch mangle.

One circular ironing table, equipped with twelve electric hand irons.

One Kinyoun-Francis sterilizer, combining the forces of vacuum, live steam and formaldehyde gas as sterilizing agents.

Every effort was made to hasten the completion of this building because of the heavy draft on the maintenance fund to have our work done by the custom laundry, the best rate we could obtain being \$150 per week for only the rough dry and flat work. During the fiscal year the average weekly operating expense, exclusive of power, has been \$46.39.

With this equipment the foreman with two helpers aided by the patients readily performs the laundry work for the eight hundred population.

The disbursement of this fund is set forth in the proper table under specific funds.

DINING ROOMS.

The sixty-fifth assembly appropriated \$40,000 for two congregate dining rooms. As you are aware differences of opinion as to the proper location and other causes delayed the inception of work on these structures until in May, 1908. After being duly advertised and bids submitted by a number of contractors on May 11th the proposal of Christ. Kanzler and Son was accepted as the lowest and best bid, the price agreed upon being \$39,000, exclusive of heating and electric wiring. The contractors agreed to complete the buildings by September first and fulfilled their agreement. The plans and specifications were drawn by F. J. Schlotter, architect.

The buildings extend as wings from either side of north wing of main building, being immediately connected at one end with that portion used as a general kitchen and at opposite end connected to ward buildings by a colonnade.

These are each two-story buildings constructed of brick and trimmed with stone.

The first floor in each will be used as patients dining-rooms. These rooms are 46 by 80 feet with 14 feet ceiling. The connecting sculleries are 12 by 24 feet. The walls are plastered and painted; doors, casings and ceilings are finished in oak. The floors are of hexagon ceramic tile.

The windows have Luxfer prism transoms to increase light and ventilation.

The second floor of west buildings is divided into an employes dining room 46 by 46 feet, and six living rooms. The second floor of east building is divided into large and airy sewing rooms and dining rooms for officers.

The partitions and ceilings are of re-inforced steel lath and hard plaster. The floors of second story are of hard wood and varnished. All casings and doors are of oak.

The appropriation was insufficient to have included in the contract the wiring for electric lights and the heating equipment. As the subsequent installation of this equipment would have resulted in disfiguring the buildings and involved additional cost, the matter was submitted to Governor Hanly and he directed that this portion of the work should proceed, generously supplying the deficiency from the Governor's Emergency Contingent Fund. The cost of this equipment was \$2,297.

We are now engaged in building tables for the patients' dining rooms. These tables are built of two-inch iron pipe with 3 by 4 inch angle iron frame on which rests a marble slab 3 feet 2 inches by 8 feet and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

We regard this as the most sanitary table that can be devised.

Each dining room is lighted by twenty-one Tungsten lamps 100 watt with holophane shade.

The disbursement of this fund is set forth in the proper table under specific funds.

BOILERS AND EQUIPMENT.

The appropriation of \$31,500 for boilers and equipment was not available until October 1, 1907; but the condition of the old plant was so unsatisfactory that it was decided to attempt to complete the work of dismantling the old and installing the new boilers at once.

An exhaustive investigation of the relative merits of different types of boilers was instituted and proposals were submitted by the builders of a number of the best types of steam generators and on April 22, 1907, contract was made with the Parker Boiler Company of Philadelphia to erect three boilers of 300-horsepower each. On May 14th contract was made with the Green Engineering Co., of Chicago, to build Green traveling link grates for these boilers; each grate 7 feet 6 inches wide and each to have 67.5 square feet of active surface.

On the same date contract was made with the Alphons Custodis Chimney Construction Co., to build a chimney 6 feet 6 inches inside diameter and 147 feet 7 inches in height—of radial brick and in accordance with specifications supplied by us.

The chimney is protected by the Ajax system of lightning protection.

Laidlow-Dunn-Gordon Co., were awarded the contract for pumps.

All these contracts were made subject to the terms of the appropriation; work to proceed at once and payment to be made as funds became available.

For the work of dismantling old plant and building foundations for new boilers we had to rely on our own force.

The old boilers were located in an excavation twelve feet in depth and we decided to place the new boilers on ground level and the concrete foundations were built to occupy this space. A foundation of T-iron was laid under concrete to reinforce base of foundations.

The work progressed without interruption until completed, although great inconvenience was experienced because of the curtailment of steam for all purposes.

The floor on ground level is of steel and concrete construction.

The entire plant was completed ready for service on January 1, 1908. The equipment now consists of:

Three 300 h. p. boilers.

Three chain grate stockers.

One radial brick chimney.

One feed water heater.

Two hot water feed pumps.

One cold water feed pump.

One air compressor.

Coal crushing and conveying machinery arranged to carry coal from cars to boiler-room or storage bin.

The plant in all respects is satisfactory and meets the highest expectations. In increased efficiency as well as in economy of operation the change is notable.

For the nine months during which the plant has been in operation the expenditure for fuel is \$3,808.96—while the old plant during the corresponding months of previous year consumed in fuel \$5,338.13. The disbursement of this fund is set forth in the proper table under specific funds.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

The sewage disposal problem has been one perennial vexation throughout the history of this institution. We trust the problem has been satisfactorily solved in accordance with the most advanced scientific methods.

Those portions of the old chemical disposal plant which could be utilized, such as collecting basins and filter beds have been extended and remodeled so as to incorporate and make them component parts of the new plant.

The plan adopted is the septic method of disposal, or consumption by bacterial action. The plant consists:

First, of excavated area 40 by 90 feet 10 feet deep enclosed by concrete walls and divided into four compartments by partitions of concrete, forming the collecting tanks or chambers. These compartments are connected throughout by a series of siphons and valves to control their operation, and are covered by a slate roof.

Second, another excavated area 16.5 feet by 46.5 feet, 6 feet deep, concrete walled and slate covered, divided into two compartments—the first of which is filled with broken stone and forms the contact bed—this is connected by siphons with the second compartment which constitutes the siphon chamber proper, in which are located four siphon devices which are operated in automatic alternation when a given amount of liquid has collected in the chamber, the contents being discharged on the corresponding filter unit.

Third, a series of four filter units corresponding to the automatic siphons above referred to and occupying a lower level than the siphon chamber. The average size of filter units is 80 by 80 feet.

These filter beds are walled with concrete and have an average depth of about 6 feet. On the ground surface are laid a series of farm tile to lead the filtered liquid to collecting wells—then covering this tile is a layer of broken stone 6 inches in depth, on this a layer of gravel 16 inches thick, and covering this, 24 inches of coarse sand. The fluid is distributed over these beds by lead troughs connected with the sewer tile opening from the siphon chamber.

The connecting well of each filter is connected by a sewer with the drainage canal. The operation in brief is as follows:

The sewage flows into a collecting chamber where it is attacked by the colony of bacteria and the process continues as the sewage flows by siphons through the series of basins until the action results in a homogeneous liquefied residuum which is conducted by siphon to the anaerobic filter through which it passes into the siphon chamber proper, from whence it is discharged as a milky fluid on the filter beds, and when it has passed through these is discharged at the outlet as a clear, limpid, sparkling water which flows out through the drainage canal to Pigeon Creek.

Professor R. L. Sackett, C. E., was the consulting engineer.

Scarborough-Davies Co. were the contractors.

This plant was completed and installed December 1, 1907, and has been in successful operation since that time almost a year, operating entirely automatically and has required no maintenance expenditure.

The maintenance expense required to operate the old plant was near \$1,000 per annum.

The disbursement of this fund is shown under specific funds.

BAKERY EQUIPMENT.

A direct-connected motor driven Thompson Moulding Machine for two-pound loaves has been installed.

A two-barrel New Era Mixer, direct connected motor driven machine has been added also.

With this machine two barrels of flour can be mixed and worked in ten minutes' time. We have also imposed some extra work on this machine such as mixing dressing and mashing potatoes.

Two steel dough troughs were purchased.

A marble table 4 by 6 feet, with iron frame, was built for bakery and serves all desired purposes.

The disbursement of this fund is set forth in the proper table under specific funds.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the interval since our last report many minor improvements have been made, some of which may be noted.

The vineyard and blackberry patch on east side of grounds, which always presented an unsightly appearance, have been removed and the old blackberry field has been set in timothy meadow. The old vineyard has been seeded with blue grass and planted with beech trees.

The field near railroad, formerly used as a piggery, has been prepared and planted with one thousand peach trees of choice varieties.

The roadway on east side of grounds has been improved and built up with building debris and cinders.

The old bricks left from the demolition and changes in old buildings have been utilized for various purposes, a portion of them served for making a floor in the barn.

With some of this material a four-foot wall has been built around and screens the cinder and garbage yard.

A porch 12 feet by 40 feet, with concrete floor and with protecting roof and guard rail has been built on north side of the general kitchen and new windows affording better light and ventilation have been added.

Seven gables on the old ward building have been in great part rebuilt.

New sod has been placed about laundry, bakery and engine house.

A brass guard rail and screen guard for fly-wheel on engine have been purchased.

Copper wire screens have been placed on doors and windows of the kitchen.

One hundred additional iron beds have been purchased for the wards.

We have utilized some of the bricks taken from the old bakery and officers' kitchen buildings, when they were razed, to construct what may be designated as a:

Sanitary home for hogs—This consists of an enclosure 75 by 78 feet walled with brick and with concrete floor throughout the entire extent.

This space is subdivided by brick partitions to form three compartments.

One compartment 28 by 52 feet serves as a *buffet*.

In the second compartment 17 feet by 28 feet the floor is depressed sufficiently to form a basin for a *lavatory* or natatorium. The water supply pipe enters through the center of this basin floor and has a fitting to which may be attached a revolving lawn sprinkler, thus supplying the water in such manner that they can enjoy the luxury of a fountain shower bath.

The remaining compartment 50 feet by 75 feet has extending through the central portion a pavilion of arcade design 20 by 40 feet which affords protection from the extreme cold and heat, while the surrounding court forms an excellent solarium.

All compartments have sewer connections and we trust that we may avoid the noisome and disagreeable odors that emanated from the old pig pens.

At this writing this pen is inhabited by 150 thrifty and contented hogs, and we anticipate good results from this care, and trust it will not prove an instance of "Casting pearls before swine"; but—"Pigs is pigs."

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Hospital.—In the ninth biennial report we suggested that provision should be made for an infirmary and we now urge with more emphasis this measure.

This should be made in fact, as in name, a hospital, where every facility for the most advanced modern methods of approved merit may be found available for the wards placed in our care.

At present the accomodations are not satisfactory for the care of ordinary physical ailments.

The sum of sixty thousand dollars would be sufficient to build a hospital of sixty beds.

Land and Dairy.—We have previously recommended that more land should be secured and stocked with a dairy herd. A tract should be secured in proximity to the institution in order to facilitate supervision and the employment of available labor.

In 1904 an option was secured on a desirable tract at \$100 per acre.

In 1906 an option was secured on same tract at \$125 per acre. In each instance this land sold, at expiration of option, for the price asked and is now owned by persons who do not desire to sell.

We have estimated that thirty thousand dollars will suffice for the purpose desired.

Pumps and Wells.—There is urgent and emergent need for an appropriation for new pumps and wells and this fund should be made available for immediate use.

The pumps in service have now been in use at least the period of ordinary endurance-expectation, and during recent years extraordinary service has been imposed on them and they require frequent repairs. The builder of the pumps and wells warns us that we can not longer expect efficient service from either, and estimates that five thousand dollars will be required to supply this need.

Repairs.—The older buildings begin to show decadence sometimes in unexpected places, and it is necessary that funds should at all times be available in order that prompt attention may be given these defects as they become evident.

The sum of six thousand dollars has thus far been ample for this purpose.

Clothing.—In a former report I have recommended an appropriation for clothing for the entire patient population, stating that, "after patients have been in the Hospital for some years, relatives in many instances relax their interest and become negligent and indifferent about supplying the necessary clothing and often the delay is very embarrassing."

Subsequent experience more fully confirms this opinion.

The sum appropriated was sufficient for the County supply patients.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

Appropriations.

For 1909-1910—

Maintenance	\$109,395 00
Clothing	4,500 00
Repairs	6,000 00

\$160 per capita per annum for each patient present in excess of 663.

For 1910-1911—

Maintenance	\$109,395 00
Clothing	4,500 00
Repairs	6,000 00

\$160 per capita per annum for each patient present in excess of 663.

Specific—

Wells and pumps	\$5,000 00
Hospital for the sick	60,000 00
Land and dairy	30,000 00
Fire escape	3,000 00

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

It is gratifying to testify to the active interest and solicitude you have at all times manifested in the general welfare and up-building of the institution.

Complete harmony has at all times been a manifest and dominant feature of your meetings, and the unanimity of your support has been an inspiration to greater effort and an incentive to strive more fully to merit your confidence.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. LAUGHLIN,
Medical Superintendent.

November 20, 1908.

Medical Tables.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Movement of Patients from October 31, 1890 (Beginning), to
September 30, 1908.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number admitted	1,497	1,282	2,779
Discharged—			
Recovered	361	389	750
Improved	246	147	393
Unimproved	66	41	107
Idiotic	4	4	8
Feeble-minded	12	3	15
Not insane	11	7	18
Whole number discharged	700	591	1,291
Whole number died	422	345	767
Total discharged and died	1,122	936	2,058
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	375	346	721

TABLE III.

MONTHS.	Admitted.			Discharged										Died.			Remaining.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Feeble-minded.			Men.	Women.	Total.		
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.								
October, 1907.	8	6	14			9	2	2	4						3	2	5	363	336	699
November, 1907.	7	4	11		3	3	1	1	2			1			2	3	5	363	332	699
December, 1907.	12	4	16												2	2	4	377	334	711
January, 1908.	9	4	13	2	5	7	3	1	4	1		1			4	3	7	329	705	
February, 1908.	5	9	14		4	4	2	1	3						3	2	5	375	331	706
March, 1908.	5	7	12	1		1									3	1	4	376	377	713
April, 1908.	5	3	8	5	3	8	1	2	3	3		3				3	4	372	333	705
May, 1908.	6	12	18	1		1	4	4	8	1		1			3	2	5	373	338	711
June, 1908.	6	1	7				4	3	7	1		1			5	2	7	369	333	702
July, 1908.	6	10	16				1	1	2	1		1			6	5	11	368	338	706
August, 1908.	12	4	16				5		5			2			5	1	6	370	339	709
September, 1908.	12	9	21						5			2			2	4	6	375	346	721
Total.	93	73	166	9	21	30	19	14	33	10	5	15	1		40	27	67			

TABLE IV.

Movement of Patients for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Enrolled September 30, 1907.....	361	340	701
Admitted during 1907-1908.....	93	73	166
Total number treated	454	413	867
Discharged—			
Recovered	9	21	30
Improved	19	14	33
Unimproved	10	5	15
Feebleminded	1	..	1
	39	40	79
Died	40	27	67
Total discharged and died	79	67	146
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	375	346	721
Daily average for year.....	344.644	318.046	662.690
Per cent. of recoveries on admission .....			.18
Per cent. of recoveries on total number treated.....			.035
Per cent. of deaths on total number treated.....			.077

TABLE V.

Admission by Counties—Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

County.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Crawford	3	1	4
Daviess	6	7	13
Dubois	9	2	11
Gibson	6	5	11
Greene	2	7	9
Harrison	7	4	11
Knox	9	7	16
Martin	1	4	5
Orange	1	3	4
Perry	3	5	8
Pike	3	..	3
Posey	4	1	5
Spencer	2	3	5
Sullivan	8	4	12
Vanderburgh	23	14	37
Warrick	6	6	12
Total	93	73	166

TABLE VI.

Diagnosis of Those Admitted—Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute	32	31	63
Mania, chronic	10	3	13
Mania, epileptic	5	5	10
Mania, paralytic	1	..	1
Mania, puerperal .....	..	2	2
Mania, recurrent	12	14	26
Melancholia	19	17	36
General paresis	4	..	4
Paralytic dementia .....	..	1	1
Senile dementia	7	..	7
Feeble-minded	3	..	3
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE VII.

Showing Alleged Cause of Insanity of Those Admitted During Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism	1	..	1
Epilepsy	5	3	8
Heredity	34	38	72
Injury to head	2	..	2
Puerperium .....	..	2	2
Senility	3	..	3
Typhoid fever .....	..	2	2
Use of morphine .....	..	1	1
Not known	48	27	75
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE VIII.

Civil Condition of Those Admitted During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	34	23	57
Married	46	38	84
Widowed	8	11	19
Not known	5	1	6
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE IX.

Age of Those Admitted During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From thirteen to twenty.....	7	5	12
From twenty to twenty-five.....	12	9	21
From twenty-five to thirty.....	11	9	20
From thirty to thirty-five.....	8	9	17
From thirty-five to forty.....	15	11	26
From forty to forty-five.....	5	7	12
From forty-five to fifty.....	7	11	18
From fifty to sixty.....	11	8	19
From sixty to seventy.....	5	4	9
From seventy to eighty.....	11	..	11
Not known	1	..	1
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE X.

Nativity of Those Admitted During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Denmark	1	..	1
England .....	..	1	1
France	1	..	1
Germany	2	1	3
Indiana	70	55	125
Illinois	2	3	5
Ireland	2	..	2
Kentucky	6	6	12
Missouri .....	..	1	1
North Carolina	1	..	1
Ohio	6	3	9
Russia .....	..	1	1
Tennessee	2	..	2
Not known .....	..	2	2
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE XI.

*Duration of Insanity Before Admission of Those Admitted During the
Fiscal Year 1907-1908.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	14	10	24
One month.....	12	10	22
Two months.....	10	5	15
Three months.....	6	1	7
Four months.....	2	2	4
Five months.....	1	1	2
Six months.....	7	2	9
One year.....	7	9	16
Two years.....	10	8	18
Three years.....	4	2	6
Four years.....	2	1	3
Over five years.....	5	9	14
Not known	13	13	26
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE XII.

Occupation of Those Admitted During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Actor	1	..	1
Bricklayer	1	..	1
Butcher	1	..	1
Carpenter	1	..	1
Cigarmaker	1	..	1
Clerks	2	..	2
Contractor	1	..	1
Dentist	1	..	1
Engineer	1	..	1
Farmers	40	..	40
Fireman	1	..	1
Furniture finisher	1	..	1
Hotel man	1	..	1
Housework .....	..	70	70
Laborers	18	..	18
Liveryman	1	..	1
Machinist	1	..	1
Merchant	1	..	1
Miners	6	..	6
Painter	1	..	1
Physician	1	..	1
Printer	1	..	1
Salesman	1	..	1
Seamstresses .....	..	3	3
Saloonists	2	..	2
Steamboat captain and pilot.....	1	..	1
Woodworker	1	..	1
No occupatoin	5	..	5
Totals	93	73	166

TABLE XIII.

Cause of Death of Those Who Died During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Convulsions	1	..	1
Cystitis, chronic	1	..	1
Diarrhoea, acute	2	1	3
Diarrhoea, chronic .....	..	4	4
Emphysema	1	..	1
Epilepsy	4	2	6
Epileptic status	2	..	2
Exhaustion mania, acute.....	3	5	8
Exhaustion mania, chronic.....	3	6	9
Exhaustion melancholia	1	1	2
Exhaustion mania, recurrent	1	..	1
Exhaustion senile dementia	4	..	4
Gastritis, acute	0	1	1
Gangrene	2	..	2
Heart disease, valvular.....	..	2	2
Nephritis	1	..	1
Obstruction of bowels.....	..	1	1
Paraplegia	1	..	1
Paresis	4	..	4
Pyæmia .....	..	1	1
Rheumatism, chronic	1	..	1
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	8	3	11
Total	40	27	67

TABLE XIV.

Daily Average During the Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

1907.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Months.			
October	336.900	310.970	647.870
November	334.267	307.866	642.133
December	340.839	308.806	649.645
1908.			
January	344.581	308.419	653.000
February	351.103	313.448	664.551
March	351.387	319.580	670.967
April	350.400	321.066	671.466
May	350.613	324.580	675.193
June	349.567	324.466	674.033
July	343.839	327.451	671.290
August	341.800	325.200	667.000
September	340.433	324.700	665.133
Daily Average for the year.....	344.644	318.046	662.690

TABLE XV.

Statistical form for State Institutions, prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906:

The Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane—1907-1908.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates present at the beginning of fiscal year 1907.....	336	314	650
Number received during the year.....	93	73	166
Number discharged or died during year...	79	67	146
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	375	346	721
Daily average attendance during the year.	344.644	318.046	662.690
Average number of officers and employes during the year.....			115.341

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$39,728 60
2. Clothing	4,499 79
3. Subsistence	42,644 51
4. Ordinary repairs	5,999 57
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	24,454 48
Total.....	\$117,326 95

Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$83,918 69
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	
	\$83,918 69
Grand total	\$201,245 64

Financial Exhibit.

MAINTENANCE.

VOUCHERS.

The following is a complete list of vouchers approved by the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, the originals of which, properly signed and sealed, may be found at the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates thereof being on file in the office of the Hospital:

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	Beef	\$1,122 44
2.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	336 97
3.	Armour & Co.	Hams	71 94
4.	The Cook Grocery Co.	Lemons and syrup	65 17
5.	S. Moskowitz Co.	Eggs	128 15
6.	Reid-Murdoch Co.	Cracked wheat	18 00
7.	W. M. Akin & Son	Pork plates	29 68
8.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.	Rice, prunes and vinegar	112 58
9.	Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.	Flour	156 00
10.	R. H. Pennington & Co.	Cantaloupes, cabbage, etc.	58 83
11.	Cudahy Packing Co.	Butterine	190 12
12.	The Fluhner Bros. Tobacco Co.	Tobacco	156 24
13.	F. W. Hinz & Son	Coffee	150 00
14.	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.	Flour and corn meal	255 00
15.	The Evansville Packing Co.	Lard, bacon, etc.	418 80
16.	Knell & Wright	Butter, extracts, etc.	12 85
17.	Ragon Brothers	Syrup, sugar, etc.	255 32
18.	Vickery Brothers	Salt and chickens	62 38
19.	The Alden Spears Sons Co.	Starch	53 44
20.	Blackman & Lunkenheimer	Queensware	14 36
21.	The Paul Ortmeier Co.	Buckets	3 00
22.	The Standard Oil Co.	Gasoline and oil	256 34
23.	The Olds Soap Co.	Oxalic acid	18 52
24.	Peter VanSchaack & Sons	Drugs	30 60
25.	Chas. Leich & Co.	Toilet paper	42 00
26.	J. F. Bomm Drug Co.	Drugs	139 58
27.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.	Toweling, combs, etc.	112 72
28.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Expenses	18 97
29.	J. Wooley Coal Co.	Coal	677 95
30.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Contingent expenses	514 23
31.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	2,852 73
32.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	Beef	1,383 05
33.	Boonville Milling Co.	Flour	447 00
34.	J. L. Keach	Potatoes	230 00
35.	Armour & Co.	Hams	73 35
36.	S. Moskowitz & Co.	Eggs and chickens	158 33
37.	Chas. W. Brizius Co.	Corn meal	15 00
38.	F. W. Hinz & Son	Coffee	147 00
39.	Ross W. Weir & Co.	Tea	49 61
40.	Columbia Conserve Co.	Apple butter, mince meat	67 29
41.	R. H. Pennington & Co.	Celery, cabbage and apples	29 50
42.	Cudahy Packing Co.	Butterine	190 12
43.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	348 81
44.	Knell & Wright	Butter, oysters	22 00

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
45.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Cracked wheat, rice, etc....	\$295 67
46.	Ragon Brothers	Lemons, crackers, etc.....	20 06
47.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Cranberries, metal polish....	97 45
48.	Olds Soap Co.....	Oxalic acid	20 75
49.	Boetticher-Kellogg Co.....	Locks, nails, etc.....	22 81
50.	The Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil, gasoline etc.....	37 19
51.	E. C. Johnson.....	Oil and graphite.....	28 13
52.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Linen and bedspreads.....	451 35
53.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Oil cloth and toweling.....	38 62
54.	M. C. Hunt.....	Washing soda and soap.....	108 40
55.	Improved Disinfectant Co.....	Disinfectant	84 00
56.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware, etc.....	47 62
57.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	462 80
58.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	583 50
59.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	2,812 62
60.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	Hams, lard, bacon.....	1,507 52
61.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Rice, apples, etc.....	186 65
62.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Peaches, prunes, apples.....	323 66
63.	Morris & Co.....	Pork and butterine.....	199 18
64.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Beans	108 50
65.	Boonville Milling Co.....	Corn meal	21 00
66.	Armour & Co.....	Eggs	116 10
67.	Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.....	Flour	438 00
68.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Bacon, plates and lard.....	270 98
69.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	358 05
70.	Newburgh Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	126 00
71.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Turkeys	73 26
72.	Vickery Brothers	Turkeys, chickens, salt.....	176 53
73.	Ragon Brothers	Cheese, salt, baking powder..	125 74
74.	R. H. Pennington & Co.....	Potatoes, oranges, apples....	415 35
75.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Onions, oysters, etc.....	27 90
76.	Knell & Wright.....	Butter, turkeys and oysters..	19 73
77.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Oil cloth and napkins.....	37 80
78.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Carpet binding and cloth....	13 86
79.	L. M. Baird & Sons.....	Lime	28 80
80.	The Standard Oil Co.....	Coal, oil, cylinder oil, wax, etc.	52 06
81.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chipped soap and soda.....	121 58
82.	The Sanitas Co.....	Disinfectant	82 35
83.	The Olds Soap Co.....	Oxalic acid	19 48
84.	The Meyer Hardware Co.....	Screws, nails, etc.....	9 75
85.	Boetticher-Kellogg Co.....	Wire, saw blades, etc.....	26 15
86.	The Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing	32 56
87.	Crandall Packing Co.....	Packing	90 03
88.	Evansville Leather & Belting Co...	Leather, twine, etc.....	25 07
89.	Thomas Mehan & Sons.....	Plants	123 00
90.	William B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	301 65
91.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	773 14
92.	Lird H. Davis.....	Salary and expenses.....	100 92
93.	John T. Stout.....	Salary and expenses.....	110 36
94.	Fred F. Bays.....	Salary and expenses.....	113 82
95.	M. C. Brandon.....	Rent of engine.....	200 00
96.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contigent expenses	512 56
97.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Payroll	2,997 19
98.	Armour & Co.....	Beef	675 40
99.	F. W. Hinz & Son.....	Coffee	297 00
100.	Paoli Milling Co.....	Flour	337 50
101.	Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.....	Flour	168 00
102.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Hams, lard and bacon.....	386 68
103.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	358 05
104.	Swift & Co.....	Bacon	79 63

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
105.	R. H. Pennington & Co.....	Kraut	\$13 05
106.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	52 11
107.	Peter VanSchaack & Sons.....	Tartaric acid	16 25
108.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	184 00
109.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs and turkeys.....	19 45
110.	Vickery Brothers	Syrup and beans.....	166 06
111.	Knell & Wright	Butter, oysters, etc.....	19 68
112.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Onions, pepper, etc.....	27 20
113.	Ragon Brothers	Lemons, salt, scourine.....	108 89
114.	The Paul Ortmeier Co.....	Buckets, jars and mops.....	27 00
115.	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware	7 79
116.	U. S. Laundry Soap & Supply Co.....	Acetic acid and wax.....	12 84
117.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Chipped soap	58 00
118.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	33 00
119.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Combs	3 30
120.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Muslin, sheeting, etc.....	159 95
121.	J. F. Bomm Drug Co.....	Drugs	43 38
122.	Improved Disinfect Co.....	Disinfect	14 00
123.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Oxalic acid	24 75
124.	Eichel Lime and Stone Co.....	Stone screening	201 32
125.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine and oil.....	138 16
126.	William S. Bogy.....	Salary and expenses.....	120 65
127.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	592 89
128.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	316 05
129.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	3,031 49
130.	Armour & Co.....	Beef	1,157 64
131.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	91 00
132.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Bacon, and pork plates.....	144 05
133.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Cracked wheat, cheese, etc....	546 29
134.	Peoria Packing Co.....	Hams, lard, etc.....	216 97
135.	J. F. Shafer.....	Milk	334 95
136.	A. Engelhard & Sons Co.....	Coffee	126 74
137.	Ragon Brothers	Ginger and hominy.....	21 81
138.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	56 30
139.	Ross W. Weir & Co.....	Tea	49 61
140.	R. H. Pennington & Co.....	Kraut	21 75
141.	Vickery Brothers	Syrup	59 94
142.	W. J. Quan & Co.....	Figs	32 60
143.	Newburgh Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	150 00
144.	Sawyer Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	49 83
145.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Rice, prunes, apples, etc.....	258 55
146.	H. A. Lensing.....	Cement and lime.....	176 10
147.	Peter vanSchaack & Sons.....	Oxalic acid and drugs.....	46 07
148.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soda and chip soap.....	114 37
149.	Fry Brothers Co.....	Nets, soda and bluing.....	24 70
150.	Boetticher-Kellogg Co.....	Handles, knives, etc.....	5 48
151.	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware	18 00
152.	The Paul Ortmeier Co.....	Aluminum cups	30 00
153.	The Cudahy Packing Co.....	Soap polish	12 00
154.	The Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and candles.....	36 10
155.	Eichel Lime and Stone Co.....	Screenings	32 80
156.	Evansville Gas & Electric Co.....	Coke	89 95
157.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	761 49
158.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	303 55
159.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	3,027 56
160.	Armour & Co.....	Beef	1,490 50
161.	Evansville Packing Co.....	Bacon, pork plates, lard....	290 61
162.	Peoria Packing Co.....	Hams	57 06
163.	John F. Shafer.....	Milk	358 05
164.	A. Engelhard & Sons Co.....	Coffee	155 23

VOUCHERS—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
165.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Cream tartar, rice and syrup.	\$116 36
166.	R. H. Pennington & Co.....	Onions, potatoes and lemons..	471 00
167.	Boonville Milling Co.....	Flour	261 00
168.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	180 00
169.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	53 35
170.	Ragon Brothers	Cabbage, hominy, beans.....	375 42
171.	Reid-Murdoch Co.....	Rollod oats, cheese, prunes...	140 38
172.	Franklin MacVeagh	Peaches and silicon.....	114 90
173.	Cook Grocery Co.....	Flour, pepper and brushes...	8 00
174.	Chas. W. Brizius & Co.....	Flour and bran.....	162 00
175.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Hair brushes	8 00
176.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Muslin, Indian head, etc....	243 38
177.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	91 62
178.	Vickery Brothers	Soda	2 10
179.	Peter VanSchaack & Sons.....	Tartaric acid, oxalic acid, etc.	65 62
180.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chipped soap and soda.....	131 98
181.	Improved Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfect	75 00
182.	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil, gasoline, etc.....	212 46
183.	Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co....	Tool steel, knives, etc.....	37 37
184.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	548 65
185.	Bird H. Davis.....	Salary and expenses.....	95 95
186.	William S. Bogy.....	Salary and expenses.....	92 56
187.	John T. Stout.....	Salary and expenses.....	95 55
188.	Fred F. Bays.....	Salary and expenses.....	87 04
189.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Contingent expenses	600 99
190.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Pay-roll	2,819 84
191.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Beef, lard and pork.....	1,289 42
192.	Joe Haas Grocery Co.....	Sugar and salt.....	149 55
193.	A. Engelhard & Sons Co.....	Coffee	128 61
194.	The Cudahy Packing Co.....	Butterine	171 89
195.	The Chas. W. Brizius Co.....	Corn meal	21 00
196.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Hominy, peaches, kraut.....	84 90
197.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Cheese and apples.....	74 63
198.	Ragon Brothers	Crackers and salt.....	5 92
199.	The Paoli Milling Co.....	Flour	267 00
200.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	57 24
201.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	346 50
202.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	66 00
203.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Brushes	4 40
204.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	27 50
205.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Ribbons	14 82
206.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Crash, swiss and batts.....	24 74
207.	The Sanitas Co.....	Disinfect	82 35
208.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soda ash and chipped soap...	173 05
209.	The National Ammonia Co.....	Ammonia	37 00
210.	H. A. Lensing.....	Lime and cement.....	211 18
211.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Seeds	154 64
212.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	348 73
213.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Contingent expenses	637 47
214.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Pay-roll	3,025 62
215.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Beef	1,513 31
216.	The Paoli Milling Co.....	Flour	264 00
217.	Karn & Closter Co.....	Coffee	110 00
218.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	177 00
219.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Prunes, peaches and crackers.	115 85
220.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Prunes, crackers and syrup..	116 12
221.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	358 05
222.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Beans, sugar, hominy, etc....	399 28
223.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Hams, bacon and pork plates.	182 54
224.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs	22 80
225.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Flour, rolled oats and lemons.	170 32

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
226.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Lemons and brushes.....	\$7 30
227.	Vickery Brothers	Silicon, cheese, etc.....	99 52
228.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Soap	13 50
229.	Ragon Brothers	Scourine and mops, etc.....	96 81
230.	E. Weber & Son.....	Harness	30 00
231.	N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.....	Hose and clamps.....	10 09
232.	Central Supply Co.....	Hose	58 25
233.	Heldt Brothers	Rakes, forks, etc.....	33 85
234.	Indiana Reformatory	Whisk brooms	10 80
235.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Rollers and ribbons.....	70 35
236.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Muslin	74 85
237.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Sheeting, etc.....	225 02
238.	Standard Oil Co.....	Engine and cylinder oil.....	33 94
239.	James S. Kirk & Co.....	Chipped soap	79 12
240.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Soap powder	24 00
241.	J. F. Bomm Drug Co.....	Drugs	65 76
242.	The National Ammonia Co.....	Ammonia	26 78
243.	U. S. Laundry Soap & Supply Co..	Acetic acid and oxalic acid..	59 76
244.	U. S. Laundry Soap & Supply Co..	Oxalic acid and washing soda..	67 77
245.	Frank S. Betz & Co.....	Drugs	48 36
246.	Peter VanSchaack & Sons.....	Drugs, etc.....	15 33
247.	Boetticher-Kellogg Co.....	Nails, rakes, etc.....	30 80
248.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Expenses	26 62
249.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	380 19
250.	The Chas. W. Brizius Co.....	Flour and corn meal.....	165 00
251.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Contingent expenses	471 97
252.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Pay-roll	3,008 26
253.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	Beef and pork plates.....	1,293 05
254.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Bacon	64 10
255.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	346 50
256.	Miller & Hart.....	Hams	66 00
257.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Vinegar	4 46
258.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Rolled oats and lemons.....	168 93
259.	R. H. Pennington & Co.....	Potatoes, cantaloupes, etc....	64 73
260.	Sawyer Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	16 63
261.	Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co.....	Flour	162 00
262.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	54 00
263.	The Chas. W. Brizius Co.....	Corn meal	3 00
264.	Wm. J. Moxley.....	Butterine	105 00
265.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs	52 80
266.	Newburgh Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco	150 00
267.	Karn, Closter & Co.....	Coffee	110 00
268.	Ragon Brothers	Sugar, syrup, etc.....	363 69
269.	Vickery Brothers	Silicon	9 00
270.	James S. Kirk & Son.....	Chipped soap	95 38
271.	Kipp Brothers Co.....	Fireworks	60 00
272.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Toweling	43 55
273.	J. S. Goelz	Fertilizer	30 00
274.	U. S. Laundry Soap & S. Co.....	Oxalic acid	50 05
275.	The Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing	29 13
276.	N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.....	Belt and hose.....	38 55
277.	Boetticher-Kellogg Co.....	Tacks, shears, etc.....	19 55
278.	C. Hennecke & Co.....	Settees	88 30
279.	Standard Oil Co.....	Engine oil and cylinder oil..	163 69
280.	Dow Wire & Iron Works.....	Wire Mattresses	200 00
281.	Clifford Hardware Co.....	Lawn mowers, etc.....	69 59
282.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	134 51
283.	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware	24 54
284.	Epworth Coal Co.....	Coal	120 78
285.	J. Wooley Coal Co.....	Coal	227 70
286.	Bird H. Davis.....	Salary and expenses.....	94 25

VOUCHERS—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
287.	William S. Bogy.....	Salary and expenses.....	\$86 92
288.	John T. Stout.....	Salary and expenses.....	88 82
289.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	522 50
290.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	2,963 93
291.	Swift & Co.....	Beef.....	1,373 88
292.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens.....	58 52
293.	J. F. Shafer.....	Milk.....	358 05
294.	The Evansville Packing Co.....	Hams, bacon, etc.....	367 85
295.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine.....	175 00
296.	The Paoli Milling Co.....	Flour.....	267 00
297.	Karn, Closter & Co.....	Coffee.....	220 00
298.	Boonville Milling Co.....	Flour.....	267 00
299.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs.....	75 60
300.	Knell & Wright.....	Butter cantaloupes, peaches..	15 85
301.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Rice, lemons, etc.....	208 25
302.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Oats, crackers, etc.....	229 75
303.	Vickery Brothers.....	Cheese, vinegar, etc.....	38 45
304.	Ragon Brothers.....	Sugar, salt, etc.....	257 30
305.	Indiana Reformatory.....	Tinware.....	24 24
306.	U. S. Laundry Soap & S. Co.....	Chipped soap and acid.....	293 97
307.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Toweling and muslin.....	40 55
308.	Standard Oil Co.....	Candles, oil, etc.....	153 90
309.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Oxalic acid.....	46 50
310.	Heldt Brothers.....	Seeds, etc.....	83 50
311.	Bennett, Hutchinson & Co.....	Insurance.....	51 40
312.	Hirsch Brothers.....	Straw.....	249 57
313.	E. M. Bush Hardware Co.....	Shovels.....	4 50
314.	Epworth Coal Co.....	Coal.....	508 03
315.	Fred F. Bays.....	Salary and expenses.....	84 99
316.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses.....	459 19
317.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll.....	3,124 43
318.	Swift & Co.....	Beef.....	984 20
319.	Evansville Packing Co.....	Salt meats and lard.....	399 37
320.	J. F. Shafer.....	Milk.....	358 05
321.	Peter Van Schaack & Sons.....	Tartaric acid.....	16 50
322.	Ross W. Weir & Co.....	Tea.....	51 40
323.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Prunes.....	48 75
324.	Newburgh Tobacco Co.....	Tobacco.....	150 00
325.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens.....	56 29
326.	Vickery Brothers.....	Vinegar and salt.....	8 91
327.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Oats and apples.....	59 83
328.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs.....	58 80
329.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Rice.....	37 36
330.	Karn, Closter & Co.....	Coffee.....	110 00
331.	Livengood & Lightner.....	Hogs.....	214 53
332.	Boonville Milling Co.....	Flour.....	396 00
333.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Hominy, cheese, etc.....	89 08
334.	Ragon Brothers.....	Sugar, scourine, etc.....	291 47
335.	Armour & Co.....	Soap and butterine.....	134 47
336.	Knell & Wright.....	Butter and can rubbers.....	13 10
337.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Bunting.....	10 16
338.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Bedspreads.....	21 60
339.	W. H. Thomas & Co.....	Ticking.....	59 43
340.	The John Van Range Co.....	Range.....	78 00
341.	Blackman & Lunkenheimer.....	Queensware.....	20 20
342.	M. C. Hunt.....	Washing soda.....	27 44
343.	The Sanitas Co.....	Disinfect.....	159 30
344.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline and oil.....	55 58
345.	The Cudahy Packing Co.....	Soap powder.....	12 00
346.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and packing.....	205 27
347.	Evansville Gas & Electric Co.....	Coke.....	78 05

VOUCHERS—Continued.

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
348.	Epworth Coal Co.....	Coal	\$373 25
349.	H. A. Lensing.....	Cement and sand.....	80 25
350.	H. A. Lensing.....	Cement	120 00
351.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	768 59
352.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	3,030 26
353.	Swift & Co.....	Beef and lard.....	1,313 01
354.	Evansville Packing Co.....	Bacon	69 00
355.	S. Moskowitz & Co.....	Eggs and chickens.....	169 05
356.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Rolled oats	22 75
357.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	189 00
358.	Miller & Hart.....	Pork plates	49 91
359.	The Paoli Milling Co.....	Flour	264 00
360.	Ziliak & Schafer M. Co.....	Flour	168 00
361.	Loewenthal & Co.....	Chickens	58 05
362.	Durand & Kasper Co.....	Rice, syrup, prunes.....	148 14
363.	W. H. Hoyt Co.....	Pepper, mustard, etc.....	10 87
364.	The Cook Grocery Co.....	Pepper	2 60
365.	Karn, Closter & Co.....	Coffee	110 00
366.	J. F. Shafer	Milk	346 50
367.	Armour & Co.....	Hams	75 38
368.	Knell & Wright.....	Butter, bacon, etc	23 73
369.	Reid-Murdoch & Co.....	Peaches, apples and cheese..	117 50
370.	Ragon Brothers	Sugar, lemons, salt, etc.....	1,058 27
371.	Vickery Brothers	Vinegar, pipes and stems....	6 75
372.	James S. Kirk & Son.....	Soap	24 00
373.	Harding & Miller Music Co.....	Records and hymn books....	73 25
374.	Laib & Co.....	Pipe and tees.....	119 72
375.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	33 00
376.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline and engine oil.....	36 16
377.	Hennessey-Robinson Co.....	Toweling	4 13
378.	West Rutland Marble & Granite Co.	Marble table tops.....	1,030 00
379.	Elmendorf & Co.....	Carpet	37 80
380.	Robert J. Bonsor.....	Rugs	644 08
381.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Ticking and blankets.....	212 58
382.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Sheeting, etc.	66 70
383.	Dow Wire & Iron Works.....	Iron beds	520 00
384.	Norvell-Shapleigh Hwd. Co.....	Buckets and pans.....	1 98
385.	The Humane Restraint Co.....	Mitts	126 50
386.	The Beckman Co.....	Blankets	856 90
387.	The Lahr-Bacon Co.....	Towels and carpet.....	85 43
388.	Improved Disinfectant Co.....	Disinfect and roach powder..	49 68
389.	Peter VanSchaack & Sons.....	Drugs	27 79
390.	J. F. Bomm Drug Co.....	Drugs	21 48
391.	Schnute-Holtman Co.....	Lumber	87 15
392.	Clifford Hardware Co.....	Tacks, saws, etc.....	29 20
393.	Bedford & Nugent.....	Sand	39 57
394.	Eichel Lime and Stone Co.....	Stone screenings	98 96
395.	Heldt Brothers	Wagon	67 50
396.	John L. Newman.....	Sewer pipe	24 28
397.	A. L. Swanson.....	Electrical supplies	57 98
398.	U. S. Laundry S. & S. Co.....	Chloride lime	9 46
399.	U. S. Laundry S. & S. Co.....	Oxalic acid, soap, etc.....	142 12
400.	Epworth Coal Co.....	Coal	174 95
401.	Bird H. Davis.....	Salary and expenses.....	93 65
402.	John T. Stout.....	Salary and expenses.....	92 63
403.	Fred F. Bays.....	Salary and expenses.....	89 06
404.	William S. Bogy.....	Salary and expenses.....	96 90
405.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	308 68
406.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	3,369 08

 \$106,827 59

REPAIRS.

The following is a complete list of vouchers paid from the appropriation of repairs, the originals of which are on file at the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates being filed in this office:

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Lumber	\$60 82
2.	Laib & Co.	Pipe and fittings.	547 96
3.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	9 80
4.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	252 04
5.	Eichel Lime and Stone Co.	Stone	30 64
6.	George L. Mesker & Co.	Beams, etc.	59 73
7.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Glass and lumber.	43 75
8.	Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.	Brushes	14 00
9.	Laib & Co.	Valves, tees, etc.	41 44
10.	H. Kemmeling	Repairs to roof.	183 60
11.	Evansville Paint & Varnish Co.	Glass, etc.	17 64
12.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	27 94
13.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Pay-roll	362 00
14.	Scarborough-Davies Co.	Repairs to boiler house.	159 82
15.	Grote Mfg. Co.	Repairs to pump.	24 01
16.	The F. Holtz Co.	Copper, pipes, etc.	45 78
17.	The Heilman Machine Works.	Steam gauges, etc.	34 75
18.	August Schmidt & Sons Co.	Repairs to roof, etc.	267 15
19.	Laib & Co.	Ells, valves, etc.	28 48
20.	Rauschenbach-Decker & Co.	Concrete floor and steps.	795 00
21.	Clifford Hardware Co.	Sash cord and screws.	20 15
22.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	155 92
23.	Newman & Vinyard.	Plumbing	80 00
24.	Crane-Hawley Co.	Pipe	30 60
25.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Lumber	52 50
26.	Laib & Co.	Tees, etc.	11 65
27.	F. A. Clegg & Co.	Steam fitters	476 47
28.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	5 30
29.	Wrought Iron Range Co.	Castings	144 21
30.	Laib & Co.	Valves and tees.	16 65
31.	Central Supply Co.	Pipe, etc.	175 73
32.	Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.	White lead	67 00
33.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Lumber	54 83
34.	Grote Mfg. Co.	Repairs to pumps.	22 00
35.	A. L. Swanson.	Electrical supplies	130 09
36.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	50 84
37.	Laib & Co.	Valves	9 60
38.	Parker Boiler Co.	Cleanout doors, etc.	55 25
39.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	27 17
40.	G. H. Lonsberry & Son.	Duck, etc.	171 96
41.	A. L. Swanson.	Globes and lamps.	47 20
42.	Chicago White Lead & Oil Co.	Paints	2 30
43.	E. Weber & Son.	Repairs to harness.	7 15
44.	F. Grote Mfg. Co.	Repairs to pumps.	28 30
45.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	27 80
46.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Lumber	20 00
47.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	43 22
48.	The H. Lohse Co.	Repairs to roof.	37 68
49.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	58 85
50.	Schnute-Holtman Co.	Lumber	35 30
51.	F. Grote Mfg. Co.	Repairs to pumps, etc.	31 44
52.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.	Repairs to building.	586 15
53.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	39 45
54.	H. A. Lensing.	Tile and twine.	25 80
55.	Laib & Co.	Hose clamps, pipe, etc.	30 29
56.	The Lohse Co.	Repairs to roof.	166 25
57.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.	Emergent expenses	48 12

\$5,999 57

CLOTHING.

The following is a complete list of vouchers paid from the appropriation for clothing, the originals of which are on file at the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates being filed in this office.

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	John V. Farwell Co.....	Cheviot	\$53 56
2.	Hinkle Shoe Co.....	Shoes	491 70
3.	Boswell Torian Hat Co.....	Hats	60 00
4.	Progress Clothing Co.....	Men's suits and suspenders..	576 00
5.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Calico, pants, etc.....	146 84
6.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
7.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Underwear	75 00
8.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Corsets	13 23
9.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
10.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Cheviot	45 01
11.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Flannel	96 66
12.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Hose and gloves.....	64 80
13.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
14.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Gingham, needles and flannel.	66 72
15.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Binding and shoe laces.....	31 56
16.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
17.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
18.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Collar buttons	7 44
19.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Cheviot and pins	55 23
20.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Ginghams, buttons, etc.....	41 75
21.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
22.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Flannel, overalls, etc.....	77 38
23.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Hose and handkerchiefs.....	50 76
24.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
25.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Calico, webb and thread.....	99 49
26.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Mending cotton	1 08
27.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Underwear, shirts, etc.....	315 09
28.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	56 50
29.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Thread and buttons, etc.....	47 85
30.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	54 30
31.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Thread	18 90
32.	Indiana Reformatory	Shoes	448 25
33.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Gingham	21 74
34.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	56 50
35.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Thread, pins	32 22
36.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Calico	46 97
37.	J. M. Robinson, Norton Co.....	Cheviot, muslin, etc.....	78 74
38.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Contingent expenses	15 48
39.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
40.	Indiana Reformatory	Shoes	273 00
41.	Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.....	Cheviot, gingham, etc.....	341 12
42.	Mackey-Nisbet Co.....	Muslin, underwear, etc.....	310 42
43.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt.....	Pay-roll	36 50
			<hr/> \$4,499 79

SPECIFIC.

Boilers and Complete Equipment, Including Stokers and New Stack.

The appropriation for this purpose was placed by the General Assembly of 1907 at \$31,500. The following is a complete list of vouchers paid and filed in the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates filed in this office:

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Alphons Custodis C. C. Co.....	Chimney and sand.....	\$4,157 50
2.	Schnute-Holtman Co.....	Lumber	205 77
3.	William Pelz	New tank and repairs.....	242 90
4.	Eichel Lime & Stone Co.....	Stone	160 36
5.	Ajax Conductor & Mfg. Co.....	Lightning rod	297 00
6.	C. J. Ccholz	Tearing down old smoke stack	187 50
7.	H. A. Lensing.....	Cement	455 75
8.	August Pfafflin Gravel Co.....	Sand	52 90
9.	George L. Mesker & Co.....	Steel beams, etc.....	1,916 28
10.	Parker Boiler Co.....	Boilers	6,000 00
11.	Green Engineering Co.....	Stokers	2,000 00
12.	Rauschenbach-Decker. P. Co.....	Concrete soot receiver.....	135 00
13.	Edward F. Sonntag.....	Brick	108 72
14.	Clayton Air Compress Works.....	Air compressor	325 00
15.	Henry R. Worthington.....	Pumps	250 00
16.	Central Supply Co.....	Valves, tees, etc.....	774 42
17.	Laidlow-Dunn-Gordon Co.....	Pumps	883 75
18.	Green Engineering Co.....	Stokers	1,246 14
19.	Link Belt Co.....	Receiving hopper and elevator and conveyor	4,140 00
20.	Parker Boiler Co.....	Boilers	6,504 69
21.	Crane-Hawley Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	1,452 10
			<hr/> \$31,495 78

SEWAGE PLANT.

By act of the General Assembly of 1907 the appropriation for this purpose was placed at \$13,500. The following is a complete list of vouchers paid, originals of which are on file in the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates being filed in this office:

No.	Claimant.	On Account of.	Amount.
1.	Scarborough-Davies Co.....	Estimate on sewage plant....	\$4,000 00
2.	Pacific Flush Tank Co.....	Tanks	480 00
3.	Scarborough-Davies Co.....	Sewage plant	4,000 00
4.	R. L. Sackett, C. E.....	Engineering fees, expenses....	504 34
5.	Scarborough-Davies Co.....	Sewage plant	1,613 60
6.	R. L. Sackett, C. E.....	Expenses	15 16
7.	R. L. Sackett	Engineering	100 00
8.	Pacific Flush Tank Co.....	Siphons	306 20
9.	John Newman	Sewer pipe	74 15
10.	R. L. Sackett, C. E.....	Expenses	12 41
11.	Louis Reichert	Grading and leveling.....	167 05
12.	Dr. C. E. Laughlin, Med. Supt....	Pay-roll	27 00
13.	The Lohse Co.....	Guttering, etc.....	15 00
14.	Scarborough-Davies Co.....	Sewage plant	225 00
			<hr/> \$11,539 91

TWO CONGREGATE DINING ROOMS.

The General Assembly of 1907 appropriated for this purpose the sum of \$40,000. The following is a complete list of vouchers paid from this fund, the originals of which are on file in the office of the Auditor of State, duplicates in this office:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	First estimate on congregate dining rooms	\$3,300 00
2.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	Second estimate on congregate dining rooms.....	6,320 00
3.	F. J. Schlotter.....	Architect	600 00
4.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	Dining rooms	5,920 00
5.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	Dining rooms	7,425 00
6.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	Dining rooms	5,200 00
7.	Christ. Kanzler & Son.....	Dining rooms	10,957 00
8.	F. J. Schlotter.....	Architect	200 00
			\$39,922 00

BAKERY EQUIPMENT.

The appropriation for this purpose was placed by the General Assembly of 1907 at \$1,000. The following is a complete list of vouchers filed with the Auditor of State, duplicates in this office:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Claimant.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	J. Baker & Sons Amer. Oven Co...	Mixer, trough and moulder..	\$925 00
2.	Kennesaw Marble Co.....	Marble slab	36 00
			\$961 00

SUMMARY.

Maintenance vouchers paid and filed.....	\$106,827 59
Repairs vouchers paid and filed.....	5,999 57
Clothing vouchers paid and filed.....	4,499 79
Boilers and complete equipment vouchers paid and filed.....	31,495 78
Sewage plant vouchers paid and filed.....	11,539 91
Congregate dining rooms vouchers paid and filed.....	39,922 00
Bakery equipment vouchers paid and filed.....	961 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$201,245 64

The total amount expended, \$201,245.64, distributes to the following accounts:

Acetate potash	\$0 68
Acid, acetic	15 68
Acid, boric	5 62
Acid, oxalic	432 76
Acid, tartaric	50 84
Adrenalin	1 60
Advertising	87 92
Air compressor	325 00
Alcohol	53 01
Ammonia	102 28
Ammonia, aromatic	35
Apples	33 00
Apple butter	38 67
Apples, dried	580 50
Architect service	800 00
Arnica	1 60
Asparagus	65
Asphaltum	7 50
Bacon	767 59
Baking powder	50 10
Bananas	14 28
Bandages	9 25
Baseball supplies	8 75
Basins	27 00
Beans	546 73
Beans, green	70
Beams	1,983 93
Beef	14,459 42
Belts, ladies'	12 00
Belt fasteners	1 45
Belting	34 33
Beds, iron	520 00
Binding, carpet.....	1 10

Blank forms	\$472 47
Blankets	900 70
Blueing	9 00
Boilers	12,504 69
Books, hymn	60 00
Books, medical	3 15
Blotters	7 47
Bolts	50 00
Borax	2 00
Bottles	14 70
Bottles, hot water	1 88
Boot, ankle	40
Box rent—post office	10 00
Boxes, document	10 00
Boxes, ointment	3 55
Brackets	46 50
Bran	6 00
Bristles	50
Bread	26 95
Brick	108 72
Bromide, ammonia	11 35
Bromide, potash	9 90
Bromide, soda	10 00
Bronze	4 50
Brooms	134 25
Brooms, whisk	10 80
Brushes, hair	8 00
Brushes, horse	3 00
Brushes, paint	16 95
Brushes, scrub	15 60
Buckwheat	2 00
Buckets	25 83
Building ash wall and hog pen	207 50
Bushings	74
Butter	164 25
Butterine	1,915 99
Buttons	20 52
Buttons, collar	12 24
Buxus suffruticosa	123 00
Cabbage	88 10
Cakes	15
Calico	202 96
Calomel	5 75
Camphor gum	2 00
Campho phenique	18 93
Candles	20 70
Candy	46 73
Cans, syrup	6 00
Capsules	5 05
Carbon	1 98

Cantaloupes	\$9 70
Cards	4 80
Carpets	796 26
Castings	11 17
Catheters	1 70
Celery	5 40
Cement	662 98
Chairs	7 20
Chair seats	24 00
Chamois skin	33
Cheese	302 16
Cheviot	280 90
Chickens	873 50
Chloroform	90
Chocolate	80
Cigars	15 35
Cinnamon	1 40
Clamps	1 75
Cloves	52
Coal	5,950 55
Cocks	2 25
Coffee	1,726 83
Coke	168 00
Collars	28 75
Collodium	2 20
Combs	7 80
Combs, curry	1 75
Concrete soot receiver	135 00
Copper sheet	26 70
Corks	75
Corn for stock	47 44
Corn meal	97 20
Corsets	13 50
Cotton, absorbent	6 80
Cotton batting	12 03
Cotton, darning	1 08
Couch covering	171 96
Couplings	1 68
Crackers	182 37
Cranberries	30 40
Cultivator	4 50
Cup oil	2 80
Currants	50
Curtains, lace	32 00
Curtains, Swiss	61 90
Cuspidors	35
Cutter's glass	1 00
Cucumbers	60
Cups, aluminum	30 00
Cups, tin	40

Cups and saucers.....	\$14 75
Dies and taps	5 80
Dining rooms—congregate.....	39,122 00
Dippers, tin	90
Directories	5 00
Dishes, fruit	60
Dishes, vegetable	4 35
Disinfect	563 48
Dressing, harness	25
Dressing, salad	45
Duck for mangle.....	81 62
Eggs	816 45
Electrical supplies	91 17
Engine, rent of.....	200 00
Ells and tees.....	615 67
Engineering and expenses sewage plant.....	619 50
Entertainments in town.....	75 50
Envelopes	18 65
Envelopes, medical	2 75
Ergot	2 45
Escaped patients	10 73
Ether	6 40
Excelsior	3 48
Expressage	37 96
Fascinators	19 50
Fasteners	4 32
Fertilizer	35 00
Figs	32 60
Files	4 56
Fireworks	60 00
Fish	40 17
Flags	6 38
Flag bunting	10 37
Flanges	502 51
Flannel skirting	303 04
Flaxseed	65
Flour	4,699 32
Flowers, plants	2 00
Force cups	6 00
Forks, pitch	3 55
Freight charges	430 99
Funnels, granite	1 40
Furnace plumbers	3 75
Gasoline	220 50
Gauge glasses	2 45
Gauges, steam	19 50
Gauges, water	8 40
Gate fasteners	48
Gauze	5 40
Gelatine	75

Ginger	\$0 60
Ginghams	135 35
Glass	16 96
Gloves, men's	54 00
Grading	167 05
Grape fruit	25
Grapes	40
Grease, axle	2 63
Grease, cup	1 75
Granite measure	35
Graphite	14 50
Griddle	37
Grind stone	1 00
Grommets	7 20
Guimp	2 50
Guttering and pipe.....	15 00
Hames	2 50
Hammers	35
Hams	765 80
Handles for tools.....	1 71
Hangers, pipe	87 56
Harness	30 00
Handkerchiefs	8 46
Hats, men's	60 00
Hay	76 38
Heel shave	65
Hinges, track, etc.....	2 90
Hoes	3 90
Hogs	214 53
Hominy flakes	106 83
Horseradish	10
Horseshoeing	62 65
Hose	58 25
Hose, garden	15 05
Hosiery, men's	22 05
Hose couplings and bands.....	60
Hose menders	25
Hyoscine sulphate	18 75
Ice cream	35 00
Ice cream freezer.....	3 25
Ink	13 20
Ink, indelible	48 00
Ink, red	35
Insurance	51 40
Iodine	65
Iron	2 84
Iron doors and frames.....	55 25
Jars, fruit	25
Jars, slop	9 00
Jars, stone	3 00

Joint fasteners	\$0 26
Journals, medical	16 75
Jugs	22 20
Kettles, tea	35
Keys	66 00
Kitchen bouquet	25
Knives and forks	26 80
Knives, butcher	1 92
Knives, paring	1 00
Knives, shoe	15
Knobs, porcelain	1 90
Kraut	75 80
Laces, shoe	52 35
Lamps, arc	46 10
Lamp black	60
Lamps, incandescent	101 50
Lard	1,864 40
Lawn mowers	62 40
Lead pencils	5 40
Lead, red	1 88
Lead, white	68 88
Leather, lace	1 80
Leather, harness	8 25
Leather, patching	50
Leather, sole	17 58
Lemons	61 25
Lemon extract	50
Lettuce	1 20
Lightning rod	297 00
Lime	381 10
Lime, chloride of	23 07
Linen	303 75
Liniment soap	25 00
Lining shaft	6 83
Lining starch and wash trough	54 00
Locks	15 45
Lumber	562 79
Marble slabs	1,066 00
Matches	15 00
Meals in town	5 20
Milk	4,208 53
Mince meat	30 70
Mitts restraint	126 50
Mixer, trough and molder	925 00
Mops	77 66
Mop sticks	1 60
Moss	76 97
Moth balls	4 00
Mucilage	3 00
Music, sheet	2 05

Muslin	\$460 95
Mustard	5 65
Mustard leaves	3 34
Nails	14 60
Nails, shoe	90
Napkins	15 30
Neckwear for ladies.....	8 00
Needles	3 36
Needles, harness	10
Needles, hypodermic	2 25
Nets, hand made.....	4 50
Newspapers	26 80
Nippers	1 10
Nipples	3 24
Nutmeg	67
Oats	82 26
Oats, rolled	168 17
Oats, Quaker	10
Oil cloth	67 80
Oil, castor	1 05
Oil, coal	57 90
Oil, cloves	55
Oil, cylinder	216 06
Oil, engine	125 53
Oil, linseed	42 38
Oil, neats foot	2 75
Oil, olive	25
Oil, typewriter	1 00
Oil, union thread cutting.....	15 66
Olives	1 65
Onions	67 10
Opium, tincture	1 00
Oranges	14 90
Orchestra employed	362 40
Orchestra, Hospital	48 00
Overalls	121 59
Oysters	27 40
Oyster bowls.....	3 30
Packing	154 92
Pads, scratch	15 60
Pads, sweat	2 00
Paints	4 80
Pans, cake	26
Pans, dust	5 40
Pans, food	23 28
Pans, galvanized	10 25
Pans, pie	8 64
Pans, milk	1 15
Paper bags	1 23
Paper, carbon	1 75
Papers, powder	25

Paper, sand	\$0 75
Paper, toilet	97 20
Paper, typewriter	54 65
Paper, wax	05
Paraffine	48 69
Peaches	1 00
Peaches, canned	70
Peaches, dried	893 25
Paregoric	3 25
Peanuts	18 71
Peas, canned	40
Pens, marking	2 50
Pens, steel	10 68
Pepper	23 70
Permanganate potash	15
Peroxide hydrogen	1 35
Phaenacetine	2 80
Piano tuning	3 50
Pickles	10
Pick, tooth	10 85
Pills	11 25
Pillow case tubing	14 72
Pinus canadensis	1 25
Pineapple	1 13
Pins	20 88
Pins, tumbling	5 25
Pipe, brass	11 10
Pipe, iron	430 33
Pipe, sewer	101 58
Pipes and stems	2 25
Plasters	5 79
Plates	11 05
Plates, heel	75
Plow points	10 50
Plugs	2 98
Polish, metal	60 00
Polish, soap	48 00
Plow points, grinding	3 95
Pork plates	616 95
Postage stamps	251 00
Pot, glue	20
Pots, Coffee	10 00
Potatoes	1,414 53
Potato, seed	61 50
Potato, sweet, seed	22 50
Prunes	690 50
Pulleys	19 75
Pumps	1,136 00
Punchers	75
Putty	1 25

Quinine	\$12 10
Raisins	50
Rakes	4 50
Range	78 00
Receiving hopper and conveyor.....	4,140 00
Records, graphophone	11 20
Repairs to boiler walls.....	4 80
Repairs to buildings	1,638 38
Repairs to clippers	1 00
Repairs to conveyor	24 10
Repairs to harness	7 25
Repairs to laundry machinery.....	2 00
Repairs to machinery	5 80
Repairs to meat cutter.....	1 75
Repairs to mowing machine.....	6 50
Repairs to pumps	90 85
Repairs to range	144 21
Repairs to refrigerator machine.....	72 48
Repairs to roof, etc.....	592 93
Repairs to typewriter machine.....	10 75
Repairs to sewing machine.....	75
Repairs to steam traps.....	6 90
Repairs to vehicles	24 75
Repairs to water softener.....	2 60
Reports, printing of.....	52 16
Ribbon	48 17
Ribbon, typewriter	4 20
Rice	465 65
Rivets	45
Roach doom	11 20
Rollers	6 00
Rope	14 32
Rubber bands	1 02
Rubber for cans.....	1 70
Rye	47 50
Salaries of attendants	16,193 98
Salaries of carpenters and painter.....	1,858 30
Salaries of domestics and other employes.....	13,995 69
Salaries of officers	8,129 92
Salaries of trustees	1,200 00
Salt	57 80
Sand	172 72
Sash cord	35 60
Sausage	10
Saw blades	1 70
Saw, hack	2 55
Saw, rip	7 07
Saw swage	1 50
Scale	90
Screws	11 10

Screw driver	\$1 00
Seed, celery	10
Seed, flower	19 74
Seed, garden	238 40
Seed, grass	51 00
Settees	88 30
Sewage plant	9,838 60
Shades, window	33 92
Shade cloth and rollers.....	70 76
Shears and scissors.....	4 00
Sheeting	264 20
Shirts, men's	54 00
Shoes, men's	544 20
Shoes for mules.....	22 50
Shoes, women's	667 75
Shovels	4 50
Shovels, coal	3 75
Silicon	26 65
Skiver	20
Slippers	1 00
Smoke stack	4,120 00
Smoke stack, galvanized.....	11 50
Soap, chipped	1,080 51
Soap, laundry	60 60
Soap, toilet	40 80
Soda ash	71 84
Soda, bicarbonate	2 40
Soda, sal	6 60
Soda, Wyandotte	184 64
Spades	1 50
Spiders	30
Sponges	1 10
Spices	80
Spreads, bed	169 20
Starch	81 07
Steel	3 45
Stock food	10 00
Stockings, women's	57 50
Stokers	3,246 14
Stone trimmings	2 00
Stone	191 00
Stone, emery	25
Stone screenings	333 08
Stone, scythe	15
Strap	1 35
Straw	374 73
Strainers	1 05
Suits, men's	555 00
Sulfonal	7 50
Sugar, granulated	1,785 92

Sulphur	\$0 30
Strawberries	48 90
Suspenders	21 00
Syringes	6 06
Syrup	593 48
Syrup, maple	10 00
Tablets	24 46
Tablets, scratch	6 42
Tacks	3 88
Tanks	242 90
Tape, marking	8 16
Tannin	80
Tanks and syphons.....	786 20
Tartar, cream of	14 00
Tea	151 40
Telegrams	22 80
Telephones	120 00
Telephone tolls	85 20
Thermometers	6 24
Thread	105 82
Ticking	173 01
Tiling	25 80
Tobacco	816 96
Tomatoes	2 20
Tomatoes, canned	374 89
Tonics	57 00
Toweling	124 58
Traps, mouse	80
Traps, steam	7 80
Transportation choir and musicians.....	24 70
Traveling expenses	434 88
Trousers	30 00
Tree, Christmas	3 00
Tubs	4 60
Tubes, mailing	21
Tumblers	8 69
Turkeys	185 88
Turnips	45
Turpentine	521 95
Turpentine, Japan	7 50
Twine	18 75
Underwear	503 12
Valves	1,417 09
Vanilla extract	8 45
Vaseline	1 00
Vinegar	34 78
Vise, pipe	13 50
Wagon	67 50
Walnuts, English	25
Warburn's tincture	1 85

Washers	\$0 75
Washboards	11 18
Watermelons	59 68
Wash bowls and pitchers.....	6 20
Wax, Japan	8 07
Wax, shoe	05
Webbing	2 40
Weights	20
Wheat, cracked	173 50
Wheel, cog	4 94
Wheel cultivator	3 65
Wheels, cutter	10 14
Whetstone	35
Whips	50
Whisky	20 00
Whistles	7 50
White precipitate	10
Wick	1 34
Wire	2 75
Wire mats for beds.....	200 00
Wreaths, holly	5 60
Wrecking old smoke stack.....	187 50
Wrenches	6 50
Yeast	62 50

Total\$201,499 91

Deduct discounts, cartage, containers, goods returned and ex-
changed 254 27

\$201,245 64

DISTRIBUTION OF MAINTENANCE—ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries and Wages—

Attendants	\$16,193 98
Officers	7,829 92
Other employes	14,504 70
Trustees	1,200 00

Total \$39,728 60

Subsistence—

Breadstuffs, beans and cereals.....	\$6,609 99
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	3,921 45
Canned goods	378 52
Fish and oysters.....	67 57
Fruits, dried	2,173 53
Fruits, fresh	219 73
Meats, fresh	14,674 05
Meats, salted, and lard.....	4,007 09

Subsistence—Continued—

Milk	\$4,208 53
Other food supplies.....	499 99
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	3,655 12
Vegetables	1,595 93
Vinegar and syrup.....	633 01
Total	<hr/> \$42,644 51

Sundries—

Engineers' supplies.....	\$1,324 38
Freight and transportation.....	897 75
Fuel and light.....	6,155 59
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equip- ment	6,468 64
Insurance	51 40
Laundry supplies, soap and other cleansers.....	3,383 14
Library, newspapers and periodicals.....	47 95
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies.....	987 89
Music and amusements.....	843 43
Other classifications.....	1,389 84
Postage, telegraph, telephone, etc.....	489 00
Stable, farm and provender.....	815 07
Stationery and printing.....	824 72
Tobacco	775 68
Total	<hr/> \$24,454 48

Distribution to Repairs.

Labor	\$1,170 51
Material	4,829 06
Total	<hr/> \$5,999 57

Distribution to Clothing.

Clothing	\$2,511 10
Miscellaneous	511 28
Shoes	1,212 95
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	264 46
Total	<hr/> \$4,499 79

Recapitulation.

Administration	\$39,728 60
Subsistence	42,644 51
Sundries	24,454 48
Repairs	5,999 57
Clothing	4,499 79
Total	<hr/> \$117,326 95

SPECIFIC FUNDS—DISTRIBUTION OF.

Boilers and Complete Equipment.

Boilers and stokers.....	\$15,750 83
Brick	108 72
Cement	455 75
Chimney	4,120 00
Concrete soot receiver.....	135 00
Lightning rod for chimney.....	297 00
Lumber	205 77
Pumps and air compressor.....	1,458 75
Receiving hopper, elevator, etc.....	4,140 00
Sand	90 40
Steel beams	1,916 28
Stone	160 36
Tanks	242 90
Valves and fittings.....	2,226 52
Wrecking old smoke stack.....	187 50
Total	<hr/> \$31,495 78

Sewage Plant.

Building and reservoir.....	\$9,838 60
Engineer's fees and expenses.....	631 91
Guttering and pipe.....	15 00
Sewer pipe, grading and pay-roll.....	268 20
Tank and syphons.....	786 20
Total	<hr/> \$11,539 91

Congregate Dining Rooms.

Architect service	\$800 00
Buildings	39,122 00
Total	<hr/> \$39,922 00

Bakery Equipment.

Mixer, trough and molder.....	\$925 00
Marble slab	36 00
Total	<hr/> \$961 00

By act of the General Assembly of 1907 the maintenance of this Hospital was placed at \$160,260.00, with \$160 per capita per annum for each person present over an average of 644.

The daily attendance by months was as follows:

1907.

October	647.870
November	642.133
December	649.645

1908.

January	653.000
February	664.551
March	670.967
April	671.466
May	675.193
June	674.033
July	671.290
August	667.000
September	665.133
Total present over an average of 644.....	18.690

Fixed appropriation	\$106,260 00
Per capita appropriation.....	3,013 89

Total maintenance available for the year.....\$109,273 89

EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS.

Months.	Maintenance.	Repairs.	Clothing.
1907.			
October	\$8,334 91	\$870 62	\$1,364 60
November	8,272 03	780 74	124 73
December	10,266 28	1,531 06	242 97
1908.			
January	7,693 52	656 52	134 78
February	7,996 20	160 86	36 50
March	9,441 97	500 49	140 92
April	7,404 16	92 02	164 64
May	8,663 27	284 71	472 16
June	8,185 63	63 22	102 15
July	9,037 27	96 53	545 39
August	8,577 49	692 34	209 91
September	12,954 86	270 46	961 04
Total	\$106,827 59	\$5,999 57	\$4,499 79
Balance returned	2,446 30	43	21
	\$109,273 89	\$6,000 00	\$4,500 00

SPECIFIC FUNDS.

Months.	Boilers and Complete Equipment.	Sewage Plant.	Congregate Dining Rooms.	Bakery Equipment.
1907.				
October	\$15,675 96	\$4,480 00	.....	\$925 00
November	818 72	4,504 34	.....	.....
December	13,549 00	1,628 76	.....	36 00
1908.				
January	1,452 10	406 20	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	3,300 00	.....
April .....	.....	.....	6,320 00	.....
May .....	.....	280 61	6,520 00	.....
June .....	.....	15 00	7,425 00	.....
July .....	.....	.....	5,200 00	.....
August .....	.....	225 00	10,957 00	.....
September .....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
Total	\$31,495 78	\$11,539 91	\$39,922 00	\$961 00
Balance returned	4 22	1,960 09	78 00	39 00
	<hr/> \$31,500 00	<hr/> \$13,500 00	<hr/> \$40,000 00	<hr/> \$1,000 00

APPROPRIATIONS.

Receipts.

Maintenance, fixed	\$106,260 00
Maintenance per capita..	3,013 89
	<hr/>
	\$109,273 89
Repairs	\$6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00
Clothing	\$4,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,500 00
Boilers and complete equipment	\$31,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,500 00
Sewage plant	\$13,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,500 00
Congregate dining rooms	\$40,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000 00
Bakery equipment.....	\$1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00
Earnings	\$260 51
Farm products	\$3,983 71
	<hr/>
	\$210,018 11

Disbursements.

Maintenance	\$106,827 59
Unexpended	2,446 30
	<hr/>
	\$109,273 89
Repairs	\$5,999 57
Unexpended	43
	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00
Clothing	\$4,999 79
Unexpended	21
	<hr/>
	\$4,500 00
Boilers and complete equipment	\$31,495 78
Unexpended	4 22
	<hr/>
	\$31,500 00
Sewage plant	\$11,539 91
Unexpended	1,960 09
	<hr/>
	\$13,500 00
Congregate dining rooms	\$39,922 00
Unexpended	78 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000 00
Bakery equipment	\$961 00
Unexpended	39 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00
Earnings (to State Treas- urer)	\$260 51
To departments	\$3,983 71
	<hr/>
	\$210,018 11

The following balances were returned to the State Treasurer during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

From—

Maintenance appropriation	\$2,446 30
Repairs	43
Clothing	21
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,446 94

SPECIFIC.

From—

Boilers and complete equipment.....	\$4 22
Sewage plant	1,960 09
Congregate dining rooms	78 00
Bakery equipment	39 00
Total	\$2,081 31
Total returned from all funds.....	\$4,528 25
Earnings to State Treasurer.....	260 51
Total	\$4,788 76

POPULATION AND PER CAPITA.

1907-1908.

Average number of patients daily.....	662.690
Gross per capita.....	\$177.04
Per capita, excluding repairs	167.99
Per capita, excluding clothing	170.25
Per capita for clothing	6.79
Per capita for repairs	9.053
Per capita for food	64.35
Per capita for fuel, laundry and outside departments.....	36.901
Per capita for salaries and wages.....	59.95
Per capita for food each day.....	.1763

PRICES PAID.

1907-1908.

Beans, per bushel	\$2.21
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	7.67
Butter, per pound .....	.0949
Coffee, per pound .....	.1122
Eggs, per dozen .....	.18
Flour, per barrel	4.79
Hams, per pound.....	.1065
Milk, per gallon .....	.1637-2
Potatoes, per bushel .....	.86
Sugar, per cwt.	5.20
Tea, per pound .....	.20

Value of land, buildings and machinery.....	\$610,599 96
Movable property	71,650 62

 \$682,250 58

FARM AND GARDEN, 1907-1908.

Products.

Apples, 4 bushels	\$3 20
Asparagus, 51 dozen	17 20
Beans, butter, 8 gallons	4 00
Beans, green, 708 bushels.....	567 90
Beets, 456 dozen	69 12
Cabbage, 447¼ dozen	165 24
Cantaloupes, 36 dozen	8 00
Celery, 125 dozen	25 00
Corn, 888 bushels	310 80
Corn, green, 3,245 dozen	324 50
Cucumbers, 265 dozen	28 10
Egg plant, 8½ dozen	3 98
Fodder, 3 tons	15 00
Fodder, 786 shocks	39 30
Grapes, 1,206 pounds	25 77
Hay, 8.15 tons	97 80
Hogs, 3,714 pounds	178 37
Lard, 2,727 pounds	251 98
Lettuce, 62½ bushels	47 53
Mangoes, 205 bushels	39 85
Onions, dry, 35 bushels.....	35 00
Onions, green, 3,088 dozen.....	400 02
Onion sets, 20 bushels	45 00
Parsnips, 224 bushels	97 50
Peaches, 4 bushels	6 00
Peas, 30 bushels	28 20
Peppers, 71 dozen	14 20
Potatoes, Irish, 294 bushels	281 30
Potatoes, sweet, 414 bushels	372 90
Pumpkins, 600	25 00
Radishes, 1,227 dozen	196 70
Rhubarb, 449 dozen	123 15
Tomatoes, 316 bushels	128 10
Turnips, 12 bushels	8 00
Total	\$3,983 71

Distribution.

General kitchen	\$3,393 33
Officers' kitchen	82 48
Stable, barn and piggery	507 90
Total	\$3,983 71

Charges.

Stock and property September 30, 1908.....	\$1,050 00
Hogs	1,026 00
Seeds and plants	384 90
Fertilizer and miscellaneous for farm.....	79 26

Blacksmithing	\$42 57
Feed	106 04
Wages	1,003 37
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,692 14
Garbage	525 00
<hr/>	
	\$4,217 14
<hr/>	
Stock and property	\$1,050 00
Hogs	1,026 00
Products	3,983 71
<hr/>	
	\$6,059 71
Deduct charges	4,217 14
<hr/>	
	\$1,842 57

INVENTORY.

1907-1908.

Grounds, buildings and machinery	\$674,947 38
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Movable Property.

Offices and libraries	\$3,250 73
Reception rooms	654 97
Superintendent's quarters	2,248 35
Superintendent's and officers' dining rooms	468 58
Superintendent's and officers' kitchen	326 92
Officers' quarters	1,570 52
Dispensary and surgery	1,767 79
Employes' quarters	4,612 98
Employes' dining room	488 27
General kitchen	3,355 00
Bakery	188 00
Assembly hall	1,326 32
Sewing rooms and marking room	403 50
Laundry	81 38
Ward property	44,484 95
Power and motor house	400 00
Carpenter and paint shop	335 05
Stables	1,700 00
Farm	1,050 00
Hogs	1,026 00
Tools and benches on grounds	574 04
In store	4,504 64
<hr/>	
	\$74,817 99
<hr/>	
	\$749,765 37

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL
FOR INSANE

At Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 2, 1909.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, January 11, 1909.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12, 1909.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

MARK THISTLETHWAITE,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, January 12, 1909.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer January 12, 1909.

E. O. THOMPSON,
Assistant Clerk Printing Board.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES... D. H. Davis, President.

Adam Heimberger, Vice President.

Thomas H. Clifton, Secretary.

Eli Marvin, Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT Geo. F. Edenharter, M. D.

MATRON Marion E. Edenharter.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT

FOR MEN..... P. J. Watters, M. D.

F. M. Wiles, M. D.

Paul M. St. Clair, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT

FOR WOMEN Sarah Stockton, M. D.

Max A. Bahr, M. D.

J. J. Hoffman, M. D.

Chas. T. King, M. D.

PATHOLOGIST James A. Jackson, M. D.

ASSISTANT PATHOLOGIST Ernest D. Martin, M. D.

STEWARD Simon P. Neidigh,

SECRETARY Cornelius Mayer.

RECORD CLERK Evangeline M. Smith,

BOOKKEEPER Wm. E. Cochran.

STOREKEEPER Wilbur G. Austin.

PHARMACIST James C. Jamison,

CHIEF CARPENTER William F. Cobb.

CHIEF ENGINEER Edward E. Frost.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana*:

Sir—We, the undersigned Trustees of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, do hereby submit our report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Superintendent Edenharter has presented to us his report for said year, and we submit the same herewith for your consideration. The Superintendent's report contains an itemized statement of all expenditures during the year, and in addition thereto he has set forth recommendations as to the future needs of the institution. We invite your careful attention to his recommendations, which are heartily endorsed by us.

PROPERTY.

An appraisalment of the property belonging to the institution at the close of the year shows its value to be as follows:

Real estate	\$1,646,250 00
Personal property	381,807 19
Total	\$2,028,057 19

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

The patients cared for at the institution during the past, with a corresponding table showing the number during the two preceding years, is as follows:

	1906.	1907.	1908.
Total number at beginning of year.....	2,070	1,976	2,035
Number received during year.....	441	382	397
Number discharged during year.....	373	206	272
Number died during year.....	162	117	151
Total number treated during year.....	2,702	2,358	2,432
Number on rolls at close of year.....	1,976	2,035	2,009
Average daily number actually present..	1,858.88	1,837.99	1,838.34

We again call attention to the overcrowded condition of the institution, which has been commented upon in the annual reports for a number of years past. In this connection we invite your attention to that part of the Superintendent's report wherein he discusses the crowded condition of the institution, together with his recommendations for relief.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations for the use of the institution during the past year consisted of the regular annual appropriations, together with certain specific appropriations made at the last regular session of the General Assembly. These appropriations, with the expenditures therefrom, were as follows:

Maintenance (regular)	\$310,000 00
With \$160 extra for each person actually present over a daily average number of 1,800 inmates each month, which, upon the basis of the daily average present for the past year, made the additional sum of.....	6,134 06

Total	\$316,134 06
Amount expended therefrom.....	313,385 48

Balance unexpended.....	\$2,748 58
Repairs	\$25,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	24,846 63

Balance unexpended.....	\$153 37
Clothing	\$15,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	14,968 61

Balance unexpended.....	\$31 39
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Specific Appropriations.

Painting	\$10,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	10,000 00

Plumbing	\$5,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	4,999 87

Balance unexpended.....	\$0 13
Fire protection	\$5,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	4,824 12

Balance unexpended.....	\$175 88
Electrical equipment	\$10,000 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	9,900 00

Balance unexpended.....	\$100 00
Cement work	\$2,500 00
Amount expended therefrom.....	1,083,83

Balance unexpended.....	\$516 17
-------------------------	----------

The several balances remaining of the above appropriations reverted to the general fund in the State Treasury at the close of the year, by operation of law.

SALE OF WASTE MATERIAL.

The old waste material sold from the institution during the year amounted to \$2,034.18, which amount has been paid into the State Treasury.

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The per capita cost for maintenance of the patients at the institution during the year, based upon the daily average number actually present, was \$170.47. The daily average number actually present was 1,838.34, and, estimating the cost of maintenance upon the basis of the expenditures from the maintenance fund, which was \$313,385.48, gives the above per capita cost. This apparent increase over the per capita cost of a year ago is due to the fact that the estimate of one year ago was based upon the period of eleven months instead of twelve months as covered by this report. The per capita cost for maintenance for the year just past is also higher than in the preceding years because of the increase in the price of everything that enters into the cost of maintaining the institution. The cost of provisions of every kind, as well as labor, has been greater during the past year.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The policy of improving the general condition of the property and of beautifying the grounds has been continued during the year, but we do not deem it necessary to refer in detail to these various improvements made.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of the condition of the institution which we deem necessary for the coming General Assembly to make, are as follows:

Maintenance (regular appropriation).....	\$325,000
With \$160 extra for each person actually present over a daily average number of 1,800 inmates each month.	
Repairs	25,000
Clothing	15,000

In addition to these appropriations, specific appropriations should be made as follows:

Painting	\$5,000
Electrical equipment	4,000
Cement work	2,500
New floors	5,000
Vegetable house	1,500
Upholsterers' shop	3,500
Water supply	3,500

In addition to these appropriations, which are for the two years beginning October 1, 1909, an appropriation of \$10,000 additional should be added to the maintenance fund for the year beginning October 1, 1908, and should be made available for the use of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1909. This is absolutely necessary because of the increased cost of everything which enters into the expense of maintaining the institution. We call your special attention to that part of the Superintendent's report which discusses the need of these appropriations.

GENERAL CONDITION.

We congratulate Superintendent George F. Edenharter upon the excellent discipline maintained throughout the institution. The past year has been free from serious accidents of any kind in caring for the inmates, notwithstanding their crowded condition. His services have been in strict keeping with the high standard heretofore maintained by him.

In submitting you this, our last report in your administration, we thank you for the personal interest you have taken in our work and for the courteous treatment our recommendations have received at your hand.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. DAVIS, President.

ELI MARVIN, Treasurer.

T. A. CLIFTON, Secretary.

A. HEIMBERGER, Vice-President.

Board of Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

September 30, 1908.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—In submitting to you my report for the fiscal year 1907-1908, I insert, as an introduction to the same, and for your convenience, the following abstract of the statistical tables:

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 2,035 patients—909 men and 1,126 women—enrolled on the records. At the close of the year we had remaining 2,009 patients—890 men and 1,119 women. As in the last three years, we had to reject all persons when the commitment papers showed a chronic and harmless condition, to relieve the overcrowded condition of the institution.

Three hundred and ninety-seven patients—212 men and 185 women—were admitted during the year; 272 patients—132 men and 140 women—were discharged; and 151 patients—99 men and 52 women—died. Of the 397 patients admitted, 93 were recom-mittals.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-two patients were under treatment during the year—1,121 men and 1,311 women; the daily average number of patients actually present (not counting those absent on furlough) during the year was 1,838.34 patients.

The percentage of recoveries to the total number of patients under treatment is 5.71; the percentage of recoveries to the number admitted during the year is 35.012. The percentage of deaths is 6.209.

We have in this report, as in the last few years' reports, at the request of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, inserted an additional table.

CASUALTIES.

We rejoice that there have been no serious mishaps of any kind.

NEED OF ROOM.

I direct your attention to the crowded condition of our Hospital in order that you may, to some extent at least, recognize the weight and nature of the responsibilities which rest upon us, and also realize the utter impossibility of securing the best results of institutional treatment for the patients under such environment.

The Central Indiana Hospital district is situated in the central, western and southeastern part of the State, and is composed of thirty-eight counties, which, according to the census of 1900, had a population of 1,036,680—practically one-half of her citizenship.

The Normal capacity of the Central Hospital is 1,605 beds.

The condition on the first day of October, 1908, may be stated as follows:

Normal capacity (beds).....	1,605
Forced capacity (beds).....	1,748
Patients enrolled	2,009
Patients present	1,850
Patients furloughed	159

An analysis of this statement shows that we have 143 more bedsteads in use than our normal capacity. It shows that we have 404 more patients enrolled than our normal capacity, and 261 more than our forced capacity.

It also shows that we have actually present 245 more patients than our normal capacity and 102 more than our forced capacity.

These 102 patients sleep upon mattresses, placed wherever we can find floor space.

In addition to this, we must always hold ourselves in readiness to care for the furloughed patients, many of whom are liable to be returned at any moment.

This showing renders it unnecessary for me to argue at great length that this excess of patients over our normal capacity is a bar to their proper classification and treatment, and that it deprives them of the surroundings so essential to their welfare.

The patients are less amenable to discipline.

Individual treatment, which undoubtedly produces the best results, is seriously interfered with.

The extra labor entailed upon the physicians and employes is inconceivable.

This overcrowding not only deprives the patients of the room which they so much need, but it also deprives the employes of proper sleeping accommodations to which they are clearly entitled.

Employes cannot do their work in an institution of this character, unless they have the necessary room for sleep, recreation and rest.

It may be asked, why we have permitted this excess?

We answer that Humanity demanded it.

Our duty was clear, and we met the situation as best we could.

We have no apologies to offer for our action, but we may state the facts.

We know that with the condition existing at most of the county jails and poor asylums, it is almost criminal to condemn an insane person to their confines.

We also know that even with our overcrowding the patient will receive better treatment at the hospital.

We feel that if we had rejected the 245 patients, which are here over our normal capacity, and compelled the counties to provide for them at the jails or poor asylums (until they could have state care), that there would have been such an awakening of public sentiment, and such a forcible demand upon the authorities, for the betterment of local jails and poor asylum conditions that it could not have been ignored.

But, gentlemen, while this process of coercion and education might have accomplished the correction of almost inhuman and unbearable conditions, yet it would have been done at the expense and the welfare of the innocent insane individuals.

Therefore we assumed the responsibility, and have rejected but few acute cases, and while we have rejected many chronic ones, we have at the earliest opportunity provided for their admission.

County officials and all others should recognize that under the circumstances set forth insistence upon the admission of patients does not increase the number of our beds, neither does it increase our ability to accommodate the particular patients in which they are interested.

There is a continuous and growing demand for the admission of senile individuals to the hospital.

Persons that are merely suffering with the forgetfulness and peculiarities natural to advanced years and who only require watching and ordinary care.

The admission of every one of these cases deprives the hospital of the ability to admit an acute case.

The one offering no hope of restoration, the other may be reclaimed and restored to himself, his family and community.

Conditions that delay the immediate admission of acute cases are not calculated to conserve the interests of the State, but on the contrary increase the burden of taxation, because they favor chronicity in the afflicted individual.

For your enlightenment as to the conditions which confront us

in this district today we present the figures in a form different from the one previously given :

The normal capacity of the Central Hospital is (beds).....	1,605
Number of patients enrolled is.....	2,009
Number of insane in district not enrolled is.....	410
Total number of insane in the district is.....	2,419
The excess over normal capacity is.....	814
The excess over forced capacity is.....	671
The excess over normal capacity, excluding those on furlough, is...	655

This shows an insane population in this district, unprovided for by the State, of 814, an increase of over 100 since a tabulation was prepared for the Legislature of 1905.

State care of all of the insane is the desire of every one familiar with the subject, and our effort should not cease until there is a bed provided, under normal conditions, at a state hospital for every insane individual within our borders.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we issued a summary of the work done in this department from September 1, 1903, to October 31, 1906. We shall soon issue another covering in detail the work from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1908, and after this, if conditions permit, there will be an annual publication.

Therefore, the detailed report of work in this department will be omitted in the future from our annual report to your board.

Dr. Charles C. Manger, who entered the service as pathologist July 13, 1907, resigned on July 20, 1908, to take charge of private interests which demanded his personal attention.

Dr. James Allen Jackson was employed as his successor on August 17, 1908. He comes to us with the highest recommendations, and we have every reason to expect from him work of the most excellent character.

The staff of assistant physicians, upon whose work so much depends in this department, are to be commended for the faithful and painstaking manner in which they are meeting the requirements for clinical data and also for their deep interest and assistance in upbuilding the scientific work at this institution.

The Indiana University School of Medicine, represented by Professors F. F. Hutchins, M. D., E. C. Reyer, M. D., A. E. Sterne, M. D., will give the following course of lectures on Mental and Nervous Diseases.

In connection therewith J. Allen Jackson, M. D., representing

the Pathological Department of this Institution, will give a course of lectures on Neuro-Pathology.

1908.

September 29th, 2:00 P. M.

Development of the Nervous System.

Dr. Jackson.

Review of Normal Psychology: Physiology of the Mind.

Professor Hutchins.

October 6th, 2:00 P. M.

Anatomy of the Brain.

Dr. Jackson

Review of Abnormal Psychology: Pathology of the Mind.

Professor Reyer.

October 13th, 2:00 P. M.

Anatomy of the Brain and Cerebral Localization.

Dr. Jackson.

Characteristics of Mental Diseases—

1. Morbid Perceptions:

Hallucinations.

Paresthesias.

Illusions.

2. Morbid Concepts:

Delusions.

Imperative Ideas and Impulses.

3. Morbid Emotional States:

Apathy.

Depression.

Exaltation.

Furor.

4. Loss of Functions:

Impairment of Memory.

Impairment of Will.

5. Motor and Sensory Conditions.

6. Disturbed Consciousness.

7. Lucid Intervals.

Clinic illustrating the above.

Professor Sterne.

October 20th, 2:00 P. M.

Anatomy and Physiology of the Spinal Cord.

Dr. Jackson.

Classification of Insanity. The various types.

Professor Hutchins.

October 27th, 2:00 P. M.

General Pathology of Mental Diseases. Pathology of Melancholia.

Dr. Jackson.

The Manic-Depressive Psychoses. Depressed Types:

1. Hypochondriasis.

2. Simple Melancholia.

3. Agitated Melancholia.

4. Stuporous Melancholia.

5. Melancholia without Delusions.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

November 10th, 2:00 P. M.

Technique for the Microscopic Study of Cerebro-Spinal Diseases.

Pathology of Mania.

Dr. Jackson.

Manic-Depressive Psychoses. Exalted types:

1. Acute Mania.
2. Subacute Mania.
3. Chronic Mania.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

November 17th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Spinal System Diseases.

1. Tabes Dorsalis.
2. Lateral Sclerosis.
3. Combined Sclerosis.

Dr. Jackson.

Confusional and Stuporous States.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Hutchins.

November 24th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Dementia Praecox.

Pathology of Spinal System Diseases.

1. Hereditary Ataxia.
2. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.
3. Subacute and Chronic Poliomyelitis.

Dr. Jackson.

Periodic Evolutional and Involutional Periods:

Circular and Recurrent States.

Dementia Praecox: Hebephrenia.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

December 1st, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Paranoia.

Pathology of Spinal System Diseases:

1. Progressive Muscular Atrophies and Dystrophies.
2. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

Dr. Jackson.

Paranoia and Pseudo-Paranoia.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

December 8th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Diffuse or General Spinal Diseases.

1. Syringomyelia.
2. Hypertrophic Cervical Pachymeningitis.
3. Syphilitic Meningitis.

Dr. Jackson.

Paranoia and Pseudo-Paranoia.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Hutchins.

December 15th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Diffuse or General Spinal Diseases.

1. Myelitis.
2. Multiple Sclerosis.

Dr. Jackson.

Psycho-Neuroses: Hysteroid and Neurasthenic Forms. Duplex Personality.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

1909.

January 12th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Toxic Insanities.

Dr. Jackson.

Toxic Insanities. Alcohol and the various drugs.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

January 19th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Brain and Meninges in Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Jackson.

Autogenic and Tox-Albemic Empoisonment:

Uremic; febrile deliria; puerperal; myxoedematous; goiterous,
etc.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Hutchins.

January 26th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Gross Lesions of the Brain.

1. Anemia.

2. Hemorrhage.

3. Brain Tumors.

4. Softening.

5. Syphilis.

Dr. Jackson.

Insanity Associated with Gross Lesions of the Brain:

Thrombosis; embolism; hemorrhage; sclerosis; tumors and ab-
scesses; traumatisms.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

February 2d, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Paretic Dementia.

Dr. Jackson.

Paretic Dementia.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

February 9th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of:

1. Neuritis and Multiple Neuritis.

2. Bulbar Paralysis.

Dr. Jackson.

Paretic Dementia.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Hutchins.

February 16th, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Idiocy and Imbecility.

Dr. Jackson.

Idiocy and Imbecility. States of arrested development.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

February 23d, 2:00 P. M.

Pathology of Terminal Dementia.

Dr. Jackson.

Terminal Dement States:

Senility; arteriosclerosis; cerebral inanition; epilepsy.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

March 2d, 2:00 P. M.

Neuro-Pathological Demonstration—Selected.

Dr. Jackson.

Psychic Treatment of Insanity.

General Psychiatric Clinic.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Hutchins.

March 9th, 2:00 P. M.

Neuro-Pathological Demonstration—Selected.

Dr. Jackson.

Restraint of the Insane: General Psychiatric Clinic.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Reyer.

March 16th, 8:00 P. M.

Neuro-Pathological Demonstration—Selected.

Dr. Jackson.

General Management and Care of the Insane.

General Psychiatric Clinic.

Illustrative cases.

Professor Sterne.

A COURSE IN MENTAL PATHOLOGY.

Special clinics are provided for those who desire to take instruction in Mental Pathology. This course will be in charge of Professor E. H. Lindley of Indiana University.

These clinics are designed to demonstrate those phenomena of insanity which are especially instructive to students of psychology.

The course this year will include the following:

1. The form of insanity:

Melancholia, mania, dementia, idiocy, imbecility, dementia praecox, impulsive and compulsive insanity; paranoia, paralytic dementia, and senile dementia.

2. Psycho-pathology:

a. Disturbances of perception (illusions, pseudo-hallucinations and hallucinations).

b. Disturbances of mental elaboration (amnesia, paramnesia, loss of orientation, malformation of ideas and concepts, disturbances of judgment and reasoning, disturbances of self-consciousness, retardation and flight of ideas, etc.).

c. Disturbances of the emotions (anhedonia, delusions, sporadic and systematized).

d. Disturbances of volition and action (impulsive and compulsive ideas, echo-praxis, negativism, stereotypism, abulia, etc.).

Cases illustrative of the above will be presented to the classes. Members of the hospital staff will alternate in arranging cases for all the clinical lectures.

The following general rules will govern the course:

The lectures will commence September 29, 1908, at 2 P. M., and be continued each Tuesday thereafter.

All students must be in their seats promptly at the hour scheduled.

Questions will be furnished by the Pathological Department in the final examinations.

Due notice of autopsies will be given the class by telephone to college.

Certificates of attendance will be issued by the college for these lectures.

Students must maintain quiet while in the grounds or buildings.

Smoking in the department is prohibited.

These lectures are free to practitioners and students of medicine. Others will not be admitted except upon special permission by the Superintendent or Lecturer.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Under this heading we mention only the more important, as the various exhibits show them in detail.

Electrical Equipment.—Two 125 k. w. Curtis turbo generators, 110-120 volt, 3-wire, non-condensing; a two-panel switchboard, with all necessary wire connections, were purchased and installed.

Fire Equipment.—Six 250-gallon stationary chemical fire engines, with all of the accessory parts, pullboxes, hoseracks, gauges, etc., were placed in the Department for Men.

Plumbing.—The entire ward plumbing at the Department for Men was torn out and replaced with new and approved fixtures.

Cement Walks.—The grove in front of the Department for Women was encircled by a four-foot cement walk. The Department for Men had all doors connected with the main walk.

Boiler-house.—The usual amount of repair work was done in this department.

Floors.—New maple floors were laid in three of the wards at the Department for Men.

Tinwork.—The entire tinwork at both departments was thoroughly examined and repaired where necessary.

Pumphouse.—The pumphouse in the rear of the Department for Women was partially torn down and rebuilt.

Painting.—The entire wood, tin and iron work at both of the departments and the Sick Hospital was repainted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We respectfully urge your Board to request the following amounts from the General Assembly of 1909:

First—

The sum of \$10,000 additional for maintenance purposes for the fiscal year of 1908-1909, to be immediately available.

This is rendered necessary because of the increased price demanded for all commodities.

The following table will clearly show the necessity for this amount, and also the increased amount asked for maintenance for the ensuing years:

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COST OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF SUBSISTENCE FOR THE PERIODS 1904-05 AND 1905-06 AND 1906-07 AND 1907-08.

ARTICLES.	Amount.	Cost.	Amount.	Cost.	AVERAGE COST.		Per Cent.
					First Period.	Second Period.	Increase.
Beef.....	717,426 lbs.	\$39,257 45	666,478 lbs.	\$46,302 56	.0547	.0695	26½
Hams.....	137,962 lbs.	14,689 17	128,443 lbs.	14,966 21	.1064	.1165	9.4
Lard.....	85,677 lbs.	6,441 70	72,527 lbs.	6,462 59	.07518	.0891	14½
Beans.....	66,847 lbs.	1,959 87	59,896 lbs.	2,018 77	.0293	.0338	15½
Rice.....	36,700 lbs.	1,589 38	36,800 lbs.	1,940 50	.0433	.0527	21½
Potatoes.....	23,038 bu.	11,221 90	22,484 bu.	13,847 45	.4871	.6159	26
Canned peaches.....	4,699 doz.	9,556 88	2,252 doz.	5,291 00	.203	2.35	15½
Dried apples.....	24,000 lbs.	1,760 00	24,700 lbs.	2,158 26	.0733½	.0873	19
*Milk.....	125,504 gal.	14 981 69	119,400 gal.	16,859 41	.12 *	.14*	16½
Eggs.....	34,930 doz.	6,185 39	34,654 doz.	6,243 39	.1770	.1801	1½

*The price of milk for 1908-1909 is 17 cents per gallon.

Practically everything entering into all hospital work has advanced in price.

The increase in the pay roll last year exceeded the year before by \$22,894.18.

MAINTENANCE.

For this purpose we ask you to recommend an appropriation of three hundred and twenty-five thousand (\$325,000.00) dollars, and at the rate of one hundred and sixty (\$160.00) dollars per capita per annum for each person actually present over a daily average number of 1,800 inmates each month for each fiscal year, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

REPAIRS.

For this purpose we ask your recommendation for an amount of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars for each fiscal year 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

CLOTHING.

For this purpose we ask you to recommend an amount of fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) dollars for each fiscal year of 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.

SPECIFIC FUNDS.

Painting:

We ask for an appropriation of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars.

Electric Equipment:

We ask for an appropriation of four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars.

Cement Work:

We ask an amount of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars.

Floors:

We ask an amount of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars for new floors in the wards at the Department for Men.

Vegetable House:

For this purpose we ask the sum of fifteen hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars.

Upholsterers' Shop:

For this we ask the sum of thirty-five hundred (\$3,500.00) dollars.

Water Supply:

For this purpose we ask thirty-five hundred (\$3,500.00) dollars

To the Officers and Employees:

We again recognize the efficiency of our officers and the faithfulness of the employees. They have rendered effective assistance in the work of the institution, and we take pleasure in making public acknowledgment.

To the Board:

We thank you for the encouragement given us during the past year and trust that we will merit a continuation of the same spirit in the future.

Sincerely yours,

GEO. F. EDENHARTER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1907-1908.

RESULTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients at beginning of the year.....	909	1,126	2,035
Admitted during the year.....	212	185	397
Whole number under treatment.....	1,121	1,311	2,432
Discharged as recovered.....	56	83	139
Discharged as improved.....	68	44	112
Discharged as unimproved.....	8	13	21
Died.....	99	52	151
Remaining at the close of the year.....	890	1,119	2,009
Percentage of recovered of whole number under treatment.....	4.995	6.331	5.71
Percentage recovered to number admitted.....	26.415	44.864	35.012
Percentage died of whole number treated.....	8.631	3.966	6.209
Daily average number actually present.....	823.466	1,014.895	1,838.261

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL, 1848.

RESULTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	13,857	11,803	25,660
Discharged as recovered.....	5,600	4,861	10,461
Discharged as improved.....	2,216	2,178	4,394
Discharged as unimproved.....	2,459	1,533	3,992
Discharged as not insane.....	37	29	66
Discharged as feeble-minded.....	.....	6	6
Died.....	2,642	2,062	4,704
Total number discharged and died.....	12,954	10,669	23,623

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY MONTHS FOR THE YEAR.

MONTH.	Admitted.		DISCHARGED.						Died.	
			Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
October, 1907.....	12	15	10	7	8	6	1	.....	6	5
November, 1907.....	23	10	.....	9	6	3	2	.....	8	8
December, 1907.....	8	12	14	.....	12	2	.....	1	11	.....
January, 1908.....	17	20	5	.....	9	1	.....	2	5	5
February, 1908.....	16	8	2	11	5	7	.....	2	12	3
March, 1908.....	18	15	4	15	4	1	1	.....	9	3
April, 1908.....	17	20	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	6	2
May, 1908.....	21	9	5	1	7	2	.....	1	9	5
June, 1908.....	24	19	2	4	7	4	.....	.....	5	7
July, 1908.....	14	25	2	15	.....	7	.....	3	11	5
August, 1908.....	24	15	4	.....	5	.....	1	1	11	5
September, 1908.....	18	17	8	15	5	10	.....	3	5	4
Total fiscal year, 1907-1908....	212	185	56	83	68	44	8	13½	99½	52

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS FROM BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL, 1848.

FISCAL YEAR.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						REMAINING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR.								
				Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Idiotic.			DIED.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Up to Oct. 31—																		
1883.....	6,814	5,361	11,375	2,960	2,555	5,515	541	783	1,324	1,112	890	2,002	.....	.....	.....	786	622	1,408
1884.....	481	585	906	190	139	329	51	37	88	41	44	85	.....	.....	.....	81	31	112
1885.....	453	321	774	234	147	381	26	71	97	78	12	90	7	7	14	70	57	127
1886.....	416	371	787	163	148	311	48	49	97	117	14	131	6	4	10	62	41	183
1887.....	391	386	697	108	137	345	65	106	171	108	54	162	6	4	10	51	33	84
1888.....	353	325	678	141	170	311	67	45	112	82	35	117	4	3	7	55	60	115
1889.....	337	237	574	151	91	242	37	70	107	70	28	98	8	3	11	42	43	85
1890.....	380	284	664	77	63	140	110	108	218	130	80	210	.....	.....	.....	35	35	70
1891.....	302	259	561	33	89	122	61	40	101	116	153	269	1	.....	.....	55	55	110
1892.....	200	199	399	47	80	127	82	45	127	55	28	83	.....	.....	.....	50	50	100
1893.....	198	202	400	107	67	174	83	47	130	23	4	27	.....	.....	.....	51	54	105
1894.....	246	206	452	74	81	155	76	39	115	25	31	56	.....	.....	.....	70	70	140
1895.....	269	210	479	59	71	130	73	39	112	45	11	56	.....	.....	.....	81	51	132
1896.....	251	232	483	80	70	150	68	51	119	19	16	35	.....	.....	.....	78	56	134
1897.....	290	232	522	79	102	181	82	38	120	58	5	63	1	2	3	71	57	128
1898.....	304	264	568	74	95	169	55	55	110	73	10	83	.....	.....	.....	73	65	138
1899.....	342	282	624	103	68	171	38	33	71	105	12	117	.....	.....	.....	79	82	161
1900.....	385	265	570	97	96	193	78	77	155	37	9	46	1	.....	.....	84	59	143
1901.....	313	269	582	99	81	180	73	74	14	34	13	47	1	.....	.....	98	80	178
1902.....	388	228	566	113	77	190	89	53	142	19	15	34	.....	.....	.....	89	52	141
1903.....	349	240	589	102	85	187	87	72	159	17	15	32	.....	.....	.....	84	85	169
1904.....	387	250	637	119	52	171	98	71	169	39	24	63	1	.....	.....	125	72	197
1905.....	322	231	553	74	49	123	80	55	135	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	110	84	194
1906.....	262	179	441	99	113	212	72	50	122	25	13	38	1	.....	.....	100	62	162
*Sept. 30—																		
1907.....	222	160	382	61	52	113	53	26	79	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	63	54	117
1908.....	212	185	397	56	83	139	68	44	112	8	13	21	.....	.....	.....	99	52	151
Total..	13,857	11,803	25,516	5,600	4,861	10,461	2,216	2,178	4,394	2,459	1,533	3,992	37	29	66	2,642	2,062	4,704

*Beginning with 1907 the fiscal year was changed to end with September 30, each year.

AGE AND MARITAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR.

AGE.	ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.				DIED			
	Recovered.				Otherwise.							
	Single.		Married.		Single.		Married.		Single.		Married.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Under 15 years.....	9	1	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	3	1	1
15 to 20 years.....	10	8	7	4	4	4	4	3	7	5	3	3
20 to 25 years.....	11	7	17	5	2	10	6	9	3	8	17	7
25 to 30 years.....	24	17	33	2	4	14	12	7	8	4	12	7
30 to 35 years.....	13	5	38	2	2	18	11	12	4	3	18	5
35 to 40 years.....	11	2	30	1	1	10	2	2	4	1	10	8
40 to 45 years.....	4	1	18	1	2	5	2	1	2	1	5	2
45 to 50 years.....	20	8	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
50 to 55 years.....	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
55 to 60 years.....	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
60 to 65 years.....	4	1	18	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
65 to 70 years.....	20	8	4	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
70 to 75 years.....	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
75 to 80 years.....	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Over 80 years.....	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Age or marital condition unknown.....	82	41	130	144	17	20	38	64	26	15	66	35
Total.....	82	41	130	144	17	20	38	64	26	15	66	35

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR

TIME.	Discharged.				Died.	
	Recovered.		Otherwise.		Men.	Women.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Under one month.....			2		7	5
From one to two months.....				2	4	2
From two to three months.....	1			1	4	
From three to six months.....	12	6	18	2	6	5
From six to nine months.....	20	5	8	4		2
From nine to twelve months.....	5	3	7	5	1	
From one to two years.....	11	33	16	11	19	6
From two to three years.....	5	24	9	11	15	2
From three to four years.....	1	6	9	7	10	5
From four to five years.....		2	1	6	7	3
Over five years.....		5	7	7	26	22
Total.....	55	84	77	56	99	52

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS BY COUNTIES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTY.	ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.		DEATHS.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Bartholomew.....	4	1	5	3	2	1
Benton.....	4		5	1	1	1
Boone.....	7	6	4	7	3	1
Brown.....	1		1	2		
Carroll.....	4	5		3	2	1
Clark.....	8	8		3	3	1
Clay.....	6	5	2	2		
Clinton.....	2	4	1	5	3	2
Dearborn.....	4	5		8	2	2
Floyd.....	3	3	1	2	2	
Fountain.....	2	3	1	2	2	
Hamilton.....		4	2	3	1	1
Hancock.....	3	2	4	2	1	2
Hendricks.....	2		2	3	1	2
Howard.....	6	3	4	1	6	2
Jackson.....	6	5	3	4	3	
Jefferson.....	2	2	1	3	2	2
Jennings.....	3	2	2	2	4	1
Johnson.....	6	2	3		2	
Lawrence.....	5	5	2	5	1	2
Marion.....	51	55	34	31	28	11
Monroe.....	5	2	2		2	
Martin.....						1
Montgomery.....	6	8	5	3		4
Morgan.....	5	1	3	4		1
Noble.....						1
Ohio.....						2
Owen.....	2	4	1	1		1
Parke.....	5	3	4		1	2
Putnam.....	3	3	2	1	3	2
Ripley.....	8	3	4	1	1	1
Scott.....	2	2			1	
Shelby.....	5	3	5	2	3	
St. Joseph.....						1
Switzerland.....		4	3	3	1	1
Tipppecanoe.....	10	14	4	7	2	1
Tipton.....			1	1	2	
Vermillion.....	4	5	1	3	1	
Vigo.....	23	8	13	12	8	2
Warren.....	1	2	1	4	1	
Washington.....	4	3	3	4	1	1
Total.....	212	185	132	140	99	52

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

FORM.	Men.	Women.	FORM.	Men.	Women.
Alcoholism.....	3		Mania, alcoholic.....	1	
Alcoholism, chronic.....	10		Mania, chronic.....	88	2
Dementia.....	1	2	Mania, depressive.....		2
Dementia, alcoholic.....	1		Mania, epileptic.....	9	
Dementia, organic.....	5		Mania, hysterical.....		2
Dementia, praecox.....	1	2	Mania, periodic.....	3	
Dementia, primary.....	5		Mania, religious.....		1
Dementia, pueritic.....		1	Mania, recurrent.....	21	12
Dementia, senile.....	9	8	Mania, sub-acute.....	4	6
Hypomania.....		1	Melancholia.....	9	22
Dementia, terminale.....	1		Melancholia, acute.....	26	34
Imbecility.....	1	2	Melancholia, agitata.....		8
Insanity, alcoholic.....		1	Melancholia, chronic.....	8	17
Insanity, adolescent.....	4	1	Melancholia, recurrent.....	5	7
Insanity, climateric.....		3	Melancholia, stuporous.....		1
Insanity, confusional.....		7	Morphomania.....	2	2
Insanity, epileptic.....		1	Paranoia.....	11	20
Insanity, hysterical.....		1	Paresis.....	17	3
Mania.....	1	1			
Mania, acute.....	41	15	Total.....	212	185

CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	CAUSE.	Men.	Women.
Alcoholism.....	2	2	Injury.....	9	
Apoplexy.....	2		Lagrippe.....	2	
Child birth.....		1	Lactation.....		2
Climateric.....		3	Loss of child.....		1
Cystitis, chronic.....	1		Loss, financial.....	1	
Death of father.....		1	Loss of employment.....	1	
Death of son.....	1		Masturbation.....	1	
Death of wife.....	1	1	Mental stress.....		1
Disappointment in love.....	1	1	Menopause.....		11
Domestic trouble.....	2	2	Morphine habit.....	2	1
Epilepsy.....	8	1	Nephritis.....	1	
Excessive use of liquor.....	21		Nervous prostration.....	1	
Excitement, religious.....	5		Overheated.....	1	
Fever, typhoid.....	1		Overstudy.....	1	1
Fright.....	1		Overwork.....	5	1
Hemiplegia.....	1		Puerperium.....		6
Hereditary.....	17	21	Senility.....	9	5
Hysteria.....		1	Sunstroke.....	1	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	1		Syphilis.....	8	
Ill health.....	4	6	Unknown.....	102	121

NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

ATTACKS AND DURATION.	Men.	Women.
First attack, under one month duration.....	42	17
First attack, from 1 to 3 months duration.....	30	16
First attack, from 3 to 6 months duration.....	19	25
First attack, from 6 to 9 months duration.....	15	27
First attack, from 9 to 12 months duration.....	5	4
First attack, from 1 to 2 years duration.....	25	26
First attack, from 2 to 3 years duration.....	8	12
First attack, over 3 years duration.....	15	15
First attack, duration unknown.....	5	8
Second attack.....	35	32
Third attack.....	6	4
Fourth attack.....	2	4
Fifth attack.....	2	1
Over five attacks.....	3	4
Total.....	212	185
Of the above were recommitted.....	48	45

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	CAUSE.	Men.	Women.
Aneurism.....	1		Insufficiency, aortic.....		1
Apoplexy.....	3	1	Marasmus.....	1	
Asthma, cardiac.....		1	Meningitis, tubercular.....	1	
Ataxia, locomotor.....	1		Myocarditis.....	6	4
Cancer.....	1	1	Myocarditis, chronic.....	4	2
Cancer of liver.....	1		Myolitis, acute.....	1	
Cancer of stomach.....	1		Nephritis.....		2
Convulsions.....	1		Nephritis, acute.....	2	
Catarrh, intestinal.....	1		Nephritis, chronic.....	4	2
Convulsions, epileptic.....	7		Nephritis, intestinal.....		1
Convulsions, maniacal.....	3		Edema, pulmonaris.....		1
Convulsions, parietic.....	8		Esophagus, structure of.....		1
Convulsions, uraemic.....	1		Paresis.....	5	1
Debility, senile.....		1	Peritonitis.....	1	1
Encephalitis, chronic.....		1	Pneumonia.....	2	
Enteritis, gastro.....	1		Pneumonia, broncho.....		
Enterocolitis, acute.....	6	1	Pneumonia, hypostatic.....		4
Epilepticus, status.....	4	4	Pneumonia, lobar.....	1	1
Exhaustion.....		1	Sclerosis, spinal.....		1
Fracture of skull.....	1		Thrombosis, cerebral.....		1
Heart, dilatation of.....	1	1	Tuberculosis.....	2	3
Heart, valvular disease.....	3		Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	19	13
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....	1		Uraemia.....	1	
Influenza.....	1				
			Total.....	99	52

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.	OCCUPATION.	Men.	Women.
Artist.....	1		Milliner.....		1
Baggage-master.....	1		Molder.....	1	
Baker.....	1		Painter.....	3	
Bookkeeper.....	1		Physician.....	1	
Carpenter.....	9		Porter.....	1	
Cabinetmaker.....	1		Powder worker.....	1	
Carriage trimmer.....	1		Printer.....	3	
Cement worker.....	1		Railroader.....	8	
Clerk.....	9	1	Saleslady.....		1
Coal miner.....	5		Salesman.....	1	
Conductor.....	3		Sawmaker.....	1	
Cook.....	1		Sawyer.....	1	
Domestic.....		12	Seamstress.....		4
Dressmaker.....		2	Shoemaker.....	1	
Druggist.....	1		Stenographer.....	1	
Electrician.....	1		Student.....		1
Engineer.....	3		Tailor.....	2	
Express messenger.....	1		Teacher.....	2	
Farmer.....	58		Teamster.....	1	1
Farmer's wife.....		5	Telegraph operator.....	1	1
Gardener.....	1		Telephone operator.....	1	2
Horseshoer.....	1		Tinner.....	1	
Housekeeper.....		26	Tile worker.....	1	
Housewife.....		79	Traveling man.....	1	
Housework.....		14	Waiter.....	1	
Laborer.....	43		Watchmaker.....	1	
Laundress.....		1	None.....	10	25
Livery man.....	1		Unknown.....	18	9
Machinist.....	3				
Merchant.....	2		Total.....	212	185

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

STATE.	Men.	Women.	COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.
Indiana	142	115	Austria	1	1
Illinois	2	5	Canada	1	2
Iowa	1	2	England	1	1
Kansas	1	1	Finland	1	4
Kentucky	20	23	Germany	3	1
Missouri	1	3	Holland	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	Hungary	1	3
New York	1	1	Ireland	2	2
North Carolina	1	1	Italy	1	1
Ohio	15	10	New Foundland	1	2
Pennsylvania	2	2	Russia	1	7
Texas	1	3	Switzerland	11	1
Virginia	1	1	Unknown	11	7
			Total	212	185

CIVIL CONDITIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

CONDITION.	MEN.			WOMEN.		
	Ad-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Died.	Ad-mitted.	Dis-charged.	Died.
Single	82	43	33	41	35	17
Married	115	78	56	112	95	26
Widowed	11	9	8	25	9	8
Divorced	3	2	2	6	1	1
Separated	1	1	1	1	1	1
	212	132	99	185	140	52

EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

EDUCATION.	Men.	Women.
Collegiate	14	4
Common school	178	170
Read	1	1
None	13	3
Unknown	6	7
Total	212	185

COLOR OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

COLOR.	Men.	Women.
White	206	178
Colored	6	7
Total	212	185

STATISTICS.

*Prepared in Accordance with a Resolution of the National Conference of
Charities and Corrections, Adopted May 15, 1906.*

POPULATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	847	1,012	1,859
Number of patients enrolled at beginning of fiscal year.....	909	1,126	2,035
Number admitted during the year.....	212	185	396
Number discharged or died during the year.....	231	191	422
Number present at end of fiscal year.....	815	1,033	1,850
Number enrolled at end of fiscal year.....	890	1,119	2,009
Daily average attendance during the year.....	823.45	1,014.89	1,838.34
Average number of officers and employes during the year.....			350.14

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses—		
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$126,755 52	
2. Clothing.....	12,719 96	
3. Subsistence.....	114,668 47	
*4. Ordinary repairs.....	35,944 12	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	73,112 65	
Total.....		\$363,200 72
Extraordinary Expenses—		
1. New buildings, land, etc.....		
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings:		
Electric equipment.....	\$9,900 00	
Plumbing.....	4,999 87	
Fire protection.....	4,824 12	
Cement work.....	1,983 83	
Painting.....	10,000 00	
Total.....		31,707 82
Grand total.....		\$394,808 54

*Includes \$5,645.70 for labor.

Executive head: Superintendent.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Statement of Funds of Central Indiana Hospital for Insane and Disbursements of Same During Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Maintenance fund	\$310,000 00	
Excess per capita fund.....	6,134 06	
Expended during October, 1907.....		\$31,157 30
Expended during November, 1907		27,080 70
Expended during December, 1907.....		30,371 84
Expended during January, 1908.....		27,845 81
Expended during February, 1908.....		26,258 13
Expended during March, 1908.....		27,555 53
Expended during April, 1908.....		24,785 91
Expended during May, 1908.....		24,768 83
Expended during June, 1908.....		24,593 24
Expended during July, 1908.....		23,285 78
Expended during August, 1908.....		23,999 24
Expended during September, 1908.....		21,683 17
Unexpended balance		2,748 58
Total	\$316,134 06	\$316,134 06
<hr/>		
Repair fund	\$25,000 00	
Expended during October, 1907.....		\$813 55
Expended during November, 1907.....		2,061 08
Expended during December, 1907.....		3,428 19
Expended during January, 1908.....		1,424 28
Expended during February, 1908.....		1,860 15
Expended during March, 1908.....		2,308 89
Expended during April, 1908.....		1,268 47
Expended during May, 1908.....		1,420 28
Expended during June, 1908.....		2,408 04
Expended during July, 1908.....		1,974 24
Expended during August, 1908.....		3,518 51
Expended during September, 1908.....		2,360 95
Unexpended balance.....		153 37
Total	\$25,000 00	\$25,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued.

Clothing Fund	\$15,000 00	
Expended during October, 1907.....		\$1,945 53
Expended during November, 1907.....		2,141 42
Expended during December, 1907.....		1,577 27
Expended during January, 1908.....		395 13
Expended during February, 1908.....		1,545 57
Expended during March, 1908.....		533 47
Expended during April, 1908.....		446 40
Expended during May, 1908.....		759 04
Expended during June, 1908.....		2,488 40
Expended during July, 1908.....		604 25
Expended during August, 1908.....		714 12
Expended during September, 1908.....		1,818 01
Unexpended balance.....		31 39
Total	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
Electrical Equipment Fund.....	\$10,000 00	
Expended		\$9,900 00
Unexpended balance.....		100 00
Total	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Fire protection fund.....	\$5,000 00	
Expended during August 1908.....		\$4,804 12
Expended during September, 1908.....		20 00
Unexpended balance.....		175 88
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Plumbing fund	\$5,000 00	
Expended during September, 1908.....		\$4,999 87
Unexpended balance.....		13
Total	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
Painting fund	\$10,000 00	
Expended during June, 1908.....		374 55
Expended during July, 1908.....		4,189 63
Expended during August, 1908.....		4,135 95
Expended during September, 1908.....		1,299 87
Total	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Cement work fund.....	\$2,500 00	
Expended during August, 1908.....		\$759 83
Expended during September, 1908.....		1,224 00
Unexpended balance.....		516 17
Total	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00

EXHIBIT No. 2.

*Vouchers Paid from Maintenance Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal
Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	George F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Contingent fund	\$2,000 00
2.	Peru Basket Co.....	Laundry baskets	200 00
3.	The Canby, Ach & Canby Co.....	Tea	227 75
4.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.....	Queensware	74 10
5.	The E. C. Dolmetsch Co.....	Spectacles	30 00
6.	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Vinegar	69 36
7.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Coffee	497 46
8.	Crescent Oil Co.....	Oils	48 30
9.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chip soap, etc.....	376 04
10.	John O'Neill	Flour	246 50
11.	Acme Milling Co.....	Flour	707 20
12.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Meal and bran.....	31 00
13.	Standard Oil Co.....	Coal oil	4 68
14.	Charles Bailey	Corn	74 38
15.	Geo. D. Hardin.....	Hay and corn.....	263 46
16.	Wulschner-Stewart Music Co.....	Sheet music	10 63
17.	Genno Manufacturing Co.....	Genno	90 00
18.	J. Elwood Lee Co.....	Medical supplies	238 35
19.	A Kiefer Drug Co.....	Soda ash	13 00
20.	Capital Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	11 75
21.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	37 32
22.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	449 21
23.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	20 45
24.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	58 83
25.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	2 16
26.	Joseph Gardner	Buckets, tin, etc.....	147 35
27.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Canned peaches	500 00
28.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
29.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	135 29
30.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline, etc.....	4 30
31.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Harness repair, etc.....	15 80
32.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Linoleum	230 45
33.	Morris & Company.....	Pork loins	768 32
34.	Armour & Company.....	Butterine	720 00
35.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Eggs	351 00
36.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Potatoes, etc.....	336 18
37.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	2,179 95
38.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Dressed poultry	43 11
39.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	667 13
40.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	859 08
41.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Muslins, etc.....	326 76
42.	Kipp Bros. & Co.....	Brushes	39 00
43.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Feather dusters	48 00
44.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Medical supplies	29 49
45.	Frankce Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	148 32
46.	Frank E. Janes.....	Oats	54 90
47.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services	17 50
48.	The Indianapolis Star.....	Legal notice	2 00
49.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	14 00
50.	The Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Medical books	20 25
51.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	226 67
52.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, hams and lard.....	3,069 35
53.	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Water bottles	3 45
54.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	3 69

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
55.	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	\$23 00
56.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	124 00
57.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense, weekly pay, etc....	668 85
58.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,507 62
59.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	11 95
60.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	4,070 61
61.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	114 62
62.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Harness oil	1 50
63.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs, sal soda.....	140 40
64.	Capifal Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	10 50
65.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	6 33
66.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	30 33
67.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Coffee	497 27
68.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Disinfectant	17 50
69.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Grapes	72 00
70.	The E. C. Dolmetsch Co.....	Hair brushes	20 00
71.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Canned corn	80 00
72.	Acme Milling Co.....	White Rose flour.....	728 00
73.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.....	Big Four flour.....	312 00
74.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fresh fish	5 00
75.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	30 39
76.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	494 77
77.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
78.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Meal	19 20
79.	Nelson Morris & Co.....	Pork loins	610 43
80.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Medical supplies	100 03
81.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chip soap	328 72
82.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Apples and lemons.....	32 30
83.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, ham and lard.....	2,698 15
84.	Lion Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	19 50
85.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine and bacon.....	802 95
86.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin, thread, etc.....	367 94
87.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	273 24
88.	A. Booth & Co.....	Oysters	410 70
89.	J. L. Keach.....	15 bbl. cider.....	84 75
90.	Chas. G. Grah.....	Barber chairs, etc.....	146 95
91.	Central Rubber and Supply Co....	Rubber blankets	145 00
92.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline, etc.....	7 40
93.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Upholsterer's supplies	45 05
94.	John W. Neumann & Co.....	Potatoes, apples, etc.....	1,090 52
95.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Turkeys	685 96
96.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notice	7 00
97.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	177 20
98.	Chas. E. Price.....	Milk	728 68
99.	Am. District Tel. Co.....	Messenger service	50
100.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Sharpening knives, etc.....	2 25
101.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	3,463 55
102.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,952 98
103.	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams	2 33
104.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	14 00
105.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,423 02
106.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Weekly pay, etc.....	859 79
107.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	7 11
108.	Ward Bros. Drug Co.....	Vaccine shields	4 00
109.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline	2 00
110.	Chas. G. Grah.....	Barber supplies	9 20
111.	J. E. Bell.....	Legal services	25 00
112.	Thos. A. Clifton.....	Salary and expense.....	106 25
113.	D. H. Davis.....	Salary and expense.....	100 00

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Payable To.</i>	<i>What For.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
114.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	\$31 02
115.	L. E. Morrison & Co.....	Rubber blankets, etc.....	229 10
116.	Kipp-Link Phonograph Co.....	Records and repairs.....	5 15
117.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Harness repairs, etc.....	5 10
118.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Condensers for lanterns.....	13 50
119.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Corn meal	32 00
120.	Horlick's Malted Milk Co.....	Malted milk	40 00
121.	German-American Trust Co.....	Boiler ins., 2d installment....	100 00
122.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soap and sal soda.....	232 73
123.	The Sanitas Co., Ltd.....	Sanitas soap, etc.....	236 06
124.	Barrett Manufacturing Co.....	Aqua ammonia	36 75
125.	J. Elwood Lee Co.....	Medical supplies	20 40
126.	Louis E. Haag.....	Vaccine lymph	6 12
127.	Standard Oil Co.....	Engine oil	7 65
128.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Coke and sand.....	13 20
129.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	676 57
130.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	237 99
131.	G. A. Nicholson & Co.....	Oysters	314 30
132.	John O'Neill	Flour	356 30
133.	John B. Bright & Son.....	Tea	309 26
134.	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Vinegar and pickles.....	71 49
135.	National Candy Co.....	Candy and nuts.....	269 25
136.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Peaches, etc.....	534 90
137.	A. Booth & Co.....	Oysters	4 20
138.	J. L. Keach.....	Cranberries	84 00
139.	The Glossbrenner-Dodge Co.....	Eggs	259 20
140.	Simon Pink	Rubber boots	141 24
141.	The Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Medical books	14 51
142.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	183 28
143.	John W. Newmann & Co.....	Potatoes, etc.....	848 18
144.	Capital Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	5 25
145.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notice	6 00
146.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services	8 00
147.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Apples, lemons, etc.....	94 20
148.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	25 00
149.	A. Heimberger	Salary and expense.....	123 32
150.	Adolf Scherrer	Professional services	54 76
151.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	113 95
152.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	2,196 72
153.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Muslins, crash, etc.....	490 55
154.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Dolls, pipes, etc.....	138 81
155.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co....	Yeast	17 75
156.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	7 00
157.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, hams and lard.....	1,957 34
158.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.....	Queensware	113 89
159.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin	186 07
160.	Swift & Co.....	Pork loins and bacon.....	625 64
161.	Simon P. Neidigh.....	Incidental expense	12 00
162.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Dressed poultry	11 88
163.	Aeme Milling Co.....	Flour	702 40
164.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	810 40
165.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	4,897 30
166.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine	750 00
167.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Dressed poultry	628 34
168.	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Telegrams	1 26
169.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	65 68
170.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	20 75
171.	Geo. D. Hardin.....	Baled straw	66 03
172.	Eli Marvin	Salary and expense.....	97 30

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
173.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Main pay roll.	\$9,562 03
174.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Weekly pay expense bills.	1,015 21
175.	Armour & Co.	Butterine and pork loins.	1,244 23
176.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.	Drugs	2 00
177.	The E. C. Dolmetsch Co.	Spectacles	27 50
178.	H. J. Heinz Co.	Pickles	82 00
179.	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	47 00
180.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	146 50
181.	John O'Neill	Flour	304 20
182.	Acme Milling Co.	Flour	673 50
183.	John B. Bright & Son.	Coffee	745 22
184.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	623 03
185.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	32 73
186.	C. H. McDowell.	Services as chaplain.	20 00
187.	M. C. Hunt.	Chip soap and sal soda.	404 48
188.	John W. Neumann & Co.	Potatoes, etc.	410 42
189.	The A. Burdsal Co.	Gasoline	2 00
190.	Techentin & Freiberg.	Blanket, etc.	7 00
191.	The Indianapolis News.	Legal notice	1 80
192.	Star Publishing Co.	Legal notice	1 50
193.	L. A. Greiner & Son.	Veterinary services	16 50
194.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.	Queensware	159 30
195.	Capital Paper Co.	Toilet paper	5 25
196.	J. L. Keach.	Lemons and apples.	11 00
197.	M. O'Connor & Co.	Soaps, etc.	187 15
198.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.	Oysters	388 00
199.	Geo. Hitz & Co.	Apples	5 00
200.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.	Turkeys	16 89
201.	J. R. Budd Co.	Poultry and eggs.	259 40
202.	J. C. Perry & Co.	Groceries	1,372 47
203.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.	Dry goods	498 91
204.	Daniel Stewart Co.	Drugs	104 02
205.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Meal	19 20
206.	Sanitas Co., Ltd.	Disinfecting liquid	78 30
207.	A. H. Altschul.	Brushes	290 50
208.	Charles E. Price.	Milk	842 72
209.	Century Biscuit Co.	Crackers	242 54
210.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	Beef, hams and lard.	2,940 82
211.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.	Yeast	17 38
212.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Expense bills and weekly pay.	854 13
213.	The Bobbs-Merrill Co.	Magazines	10 80
214.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.	Coal	5,185 45
215.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Main pay roll.	9,564 97
216.	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	32 01
217.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	617 96
218.	C. H. McDowell.	Services as chaplain.	20 00
219.	M. C. Hunt.	Chip soap and sal soda.	276 56
220.	Techentin & Freiberg.	Duck horse cover.	2 50
221.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Machine oil	3 50
222.	Taylor Carpet Co.	Carpets and linoleum.	352 15
223.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Medical supplies	23 04
224.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	Medical supplies	10 89
225.	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	54 50
226.	Wm. B. Burford.	Stationery	209 38
227.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Meal and oats.	81 01
228.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.	Flour	295 20
229.	Acme Milling Co.	Flour	467 50
230.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.	Dressed Poultry	2 30
231.	John B. Bright & Son.	Tea	293 62

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
232.	John W. Neumann & Co.....	Potatoes	\$433 25
233.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Galvanized buckets	86 50
234.	The Indianapolis News.....	Advertising	1 80
235.	Atlas Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	9 50
236.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Sponges	4 32
237.	The Albert Gall Co.....	Wall paper, hanging, etc.....	62 15
238.	Wulschner-Stewart Music Co.....	Sheet music, etc.....	8 85
239.	Geo. D. Hardin.....	Provender	237 00
240.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Oysters	374 50
241.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	2 00
242.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Vaccine lymph	7 20
243.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	176 83
244.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	799 68
245.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	122 24
246.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.....	Queensware, etc.....	135 60
247.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	505 60
248.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	872 87
249.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Coke and cement.....	15 55
250.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline	3 20
251.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	17 88
252.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Lemons and apples.....	30 30
253.	Geo. J. Mayer.....	Rubber stencils, etc.....	2 40
254.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	384 06
255.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	1,228 01
256.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine, etc.....	767 60
257.	Southern Seed Co.....	Garden seeds	49 18
258.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense bills, weekly, etc.....	1,131 95
259.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Burial outfit	7 00
260.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, pork, hams and lard...	3,116 50
261.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,658 27
262.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	3,264 22
263.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Lemons and apples.....	17 50
264.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry	42 73
265.	J. L. Keach.....	Potatoes, etc.....	654 20
266.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	17 88
267.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	182 77
268.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	868 00
269.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Meal and bran.....	30 10
270.	John B. Bright & Son.....	Coffee	796 21
271.	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Pickles and vinegar.....	98 56
272.	Acme Milling Co.....	Flour	604 80
273.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	367 30
274.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	222 12
275.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	273 25
276.	A Kiefer Drug Co.....	Atomizers	5 00
277.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	25 00
278.	A. Heimberger	Salary and expense.....	120 00
279.	Eli Marvin	Salary and expense.....	107 85
280.	Simon P. Neidigh	Incidental expense	10 00
281.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	583 42
282.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	31 92
283.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	6 60
284.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Disinfectant	18 75
285.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chipped soap	181 94
286.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Matches	37 50
287.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	4,630 24
288.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Ammonia	90 26
289.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.....	Queensware	84 66
290.	Southern Seed Co.....	Seed corn	8 00

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Payable To.</i>	<i>What For.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
291.	L. E. Morrison & Co.	Rubber blankets	\$129 00
292.	Standard Oil Co.	Oils, etc.	36 06
293.	Armour & Co.	Eggs and butterine	1,050 24
294.	F. G. Kamps, Jr.	Fish	4 95
295.	The A. Burdsal Co.	Gasoline, etc.	5 00
296.	J. C. Perry & Co.	Groceries	9 13
297.	Morris & Co.	Hams	536 16
298.	Star Publishing Co.	Legal notice	7 00
299.	Am. District Telegraph Co.	Messenger service	1 05
300.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 42
301.	Hatfield Electric Co.	Electrical supplies	7 19
302.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.	Dry goods, etc.	583 52
303.	Tutewiler & Son	Undertaking	21 00
304.	D. H. Davis	Salary and expense	100 00
305.	L. A. Greiner & Son	Veterinary services	6 00
306.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.	Magazines	2 35
307.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.	Telephone service	22 55
308.	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service	59 63
309.	Thos. A. Clifton, trustee	Salary and expense	90 68
310.	Techentin & Freiberg	Harness, etc.	5 63
311.	M. O'Connor & Co.	Groceries, etc.	1,493 66
312.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	Beef, pork and lard	2,718 56
313.	Geo. F. Edenbarter, Supt.	Expense bills, weekly pay, etc.	873 61
314.	Geo. F. Edenbarter, Supt.	Main pay roll	9,673 58
315.	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	31 20
316.	Star Publishing Co.	Legal notice	2 00
317.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.	Sal soda	55 72
318.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Oats and meal	82 45
319.	John O'Neill	Flour	312 00
320.	Acme Milling Co.	Flour	548 60
321.	Charles J. Gardner	Beef	2,918 10
322.	The Olds Soap Co.	Chipped soap	261 51
323.	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	226 61
324.	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	46 45
325.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.	Eggs	157 95
326.	Armour & Co.	Lard and butterine	1,090 74
327.	The Indianapolis News	Legal notice	1 50
328.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	535 27
329.	Charles E. Price	Milk	840 00
330.	L. A. Greiner & Son	Veterinary services	10 00
331.	J. R. Budd Co.	Poultry and eggs	197 40
332.	Geo. Hitz & Co.	Oranges, lemons, etc.	99 10
333.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	Pork loins	536 23
334.	Atlas Paper Co.	Toilet paper	9 50
335.	The A. Burdsal Co.	Gasoline, etc.	7 00
336.	Sander & Recker Furniture Co.	Commodore	22 00
337.	Chas. G. Grah	Barber supplies	7 25
338.	Havens & Geddes Co.	Muslin, etc.	159 43
339.	Charles D. Pearson & Co.	Queensware, etc.	122 10
340.	C. H. McDowell	Services as chaplain	20 00
341.	Daniel Stewart Co.	Drugs	106 98
342.	Henry L. Harding	Horse	160 00
343.	M. O'Connor & Co.	Groceries, etc.	1,090 93
344.	The Taylor Carpet Co.	Carpets	27 00
345.	Morris & Co.	Hams and bacon	753 68
346.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.	Table linen, etc.	478 45
347.	J. L. Keach	Potatoes	557 15
348.	Kipp Bros. Co.	Flags, etc.	23 50
349.	Crescent Oil Co.	Belt dressing	8 75

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
350.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.	Yeast	\$17 50
351.	Tutewiler & Son	Undertaking	7 00
352.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.	Fresh fish	7 53
353.	J. C. Perry & Co.	Groceries	920 83
354.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.	Coal	1,510 71
355.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Medical supplies	32 67
356.	National Biscuit Co.	Crackers	212 51
357.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	145 50
358.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Expense bills, weekly pay	781 39
359.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Main pay roll	9,643 72
360.	John O'Neill	Flour	310 80
361.	John F. Platt	Coffee	497 61
362.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Meal	28 00
363.	C. H. McDowell	Services as chaplain	25 00
364.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	596 25
365.	Acme Milling Co.	Flour	589 40
366.	Atlas Paper Co.	Toilet paper	4 75
367.	Mooney-Mueller Drug Co.	Port wine	41 60
368.	Indianapolis Dairy Co.	Eggs	230 40
369.	The Indianapolis News	Legal notice	5 04
370.	H. J. Heinz Co.	Vinegar	34 58
371.	Gus Habich	Baseballs, etc.	43 50
372.	Armour & Co.	Butterine, etc.	768 99
373.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	Medical supplies	12 64
374.	Chas. G. Grah	Barber supplies	7 85
375.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.	Medical supplies	1 85
376.	Chas. D. Pearson & Co.	Queensware	93 10
377.	M. C. Hunt	Chipped soap, etc.	374 70
378.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	Hams, pork and lard	1,101 58
379.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	30 84
380.	The A. Burdsal Co.	Gasoline, etc.	7 00
381.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.	Muslins, etc.	306 30
382.	M. O'Connor & Co.	Dried peaches, etc.	274 80
383.	J. C. Perry & Co.	Groceries	1,453 09
384.	Daniel Stewart Co.	Drugs	145 32
385.	Charles Bailey	Ear corn	139 88
386.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.	Coal	2,205 50
387.	Geo. Hitz & Co.	Lemons	11 00
388.	Techentin & Freiberg	Harness, etc.	4 90
389.	Star Publishing Co.	Legal notice	5 00
390.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 14
391.	Am. District Telegraph Co.	Messenger service	1 10
392.	J. L. Keach	Potatoes	857 91
393.	Tutewiler & Son	Undertaking	7 00
394.	National Biscuit Co.	Crackers	177 90
395.	C. J. Gardner	Beef	2,939 79
396.	J. R. Budd Co.	Dressed Poultry	42 75
397.	Fred Goepper	Plowing garden	31 40
398.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.	Yeast	16 50
399.	Charles E. Price	Milk	852 96
400.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Expense bills, weekly pay	754 19
401.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.	Main pay roll	9,733 92
402.	Wm. B. Burford	Stationery	68 45
403.	Charles Bailey	Hay	185.73
404.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	553 16
405.	C. H. McDowell	Services as chaplain	20 00
406.	D. H. Davis	Trustee's services	100 00
407.	Acme Milling Co.	Flour	586 60
408.	Geo. T. Evans & Son	Flour	288 00

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
409.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Canned goods	\$207 50
410.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	9 13
411.	Tiona Refining Co.....	Oils	45 24
412.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co.....	Meal	30 40
413.	Indianapolis Poultry Co.....	Eggs	218 63
414.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Ammonia	172 48
415.	The Olds Soap Co.....	Chip soap	285 75
416.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	27 42
417.	Weber Drug Co.....	Vaccine lymph	5 16
418.	Ward Bros. Drug Co.....	Vaccine shields	4 50
419.	The E. C. Dolmetsch Co.....	Pipes	3 85
420.	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	650 00
421.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	134 17
422.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Strawberries	88 00
423.	Frank E. Janes.....	Oats	58 00
424.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services	15 00
425.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Harness repairs, etc.....	6 65
426.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Canned goods, etc.....	686 02
427.	Atlas Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	9 50
428.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline, etc.....	5 00
429.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Crash, sheeting, etc.....	499 12
430.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware, etc.....	60 70
431.	J. Elwood Lee Co.....	Medical supplies	21 20
432.	Simon P. Neidigh.....	Street car fares.....	12 00
433.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	830 40
434.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notice	8 00
435.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fresh fish	9 08
436.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	7 35
437.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	1,034 29
438.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, pork, hams, etc.....	3,653 31
439.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	2,226 96
440.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co....	Yeast	17 50
441.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Berries and lemons.....	143 10
442.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	173 53
443.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry	3 60
444.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	7 00
445.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Medical supplies	19 91
446.	A. Heimberger	Salary and expense.....	106 68
447.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	64 18
448.	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice	60 75
449.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Magazines	5 70
450.	Eli Marvin	Salary and expense.....	85 50
451.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	22 65
452.	Thos. A. Clifton.....	Salary and expense.....	98 52
453.	John W. Neumann & Co.....	Potatoes	514 12
454.	Wm. Robinson	Cutting grass, etc.....	109 75
455.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense bills, weekly pay, etc.	624 57
456.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,709 43
457.	Indian Refining Co.....	Oils	24 89
458.	John B. Bright & Son, Inc.....	Coffee	780 31
459.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Tea	172 63
460.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	93 02
461.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chip soap and sal soda.....	266 26
462.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	182 86
463.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co.....	Meal	20 00
464.	John O. Neill.....	Flour	300 00
465.	Acme Milling Co.....	Flour	568 50
466.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	26 88
467.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
468.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	\$510 97
469.	Weber Drug Co.....	Medical supplies	7 50
470.	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Vinegar	44 15
471.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notices	13 11
472.	Atlas Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	4 75
473.	The A. Burdsal Co.....	Gasoline	1 00
474.	Indianapolis Dairy Co.....	Eggs	313 20
475.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Grocers' sundries, etc.....	182 98
476.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	1,285 27
477.	Chas. D. Pearson & Co.....	Queensware	126 00
478.	Consumers' Ice Co.....	Ice	45 00
479.	The Amber Klenzer Co.....	Laundry supplies	22 60
480.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notices	14 00
481.	Red Star Compressed Yeast Co.....	Yeast	16 50
482.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Leather fly net.....	4 00
483.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	713 00
484.	Charles E. Price.....	Milk	827 20
485.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry	7 05
486.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services	4 00
487.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	14 00
488.	William Robinson	Labor with team, etc.....	22 00
489.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Ammonia	89 99
490.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	218 94
491.	F. G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fresh fish	6 23
492.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, hams, lard and veal....	3,614 18
493.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Fruit and potatoes.....	1,466 63
494.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense bills, weekly pay, etc.	548 56
495.	Indiana Reformatory	Brooms	145 50
496.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	3 44
497.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine	770 66
498.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,788 02
499.	Atlas Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	9 50
500.	Barrett Manufacturing Co.....	Ammonia	26 00
501.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	27 35
502.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Medical supplies	9 17
503.	Swift & Co.....	Beef, veal and bacon.....	2,530 96
504.	Swift & Co.....	Butterine	750 00
505.	Indiana National Bank.....	Blank checks	13 75
506.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Saddle pad, etc.....	1 50
507.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fresh fish	3 96
508.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Potatoes, fruit, etc.....	971 16
509.	Indianapolis Commission Co.....	Fresh fruit	18 60
510.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	131 51
511.	Armour & Co.....	Lard	462 03
512.	Tutewiler & Son.....	Undertaking	7 00
513.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notice	2 16
514.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	652 61
515.	Wm. Suckow	Flour	562 50
516.	John O'Neill	Flour	305 40
517.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Hams	663 28
518.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	25 00
519.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co.....	Meal	20 00
520.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	3 12
521.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chipped soap	234 24
522.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	Medical supplies	7 56
523.	Tiona Refining Co.....	Oils, gasoline, etc.....	44 65
524.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turbine oil	3 90
525.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	26 61
526.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin, etc.....	199 45

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Payable To.</i>	<i>What For.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
527.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry and eggs.....	\$267 43
528.	Charles E. Price.....	Fresh milk	841 60
529.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	185 06
530.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	1,319 64
531.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	17 62
532.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 60
533.	H. Raley	Cleaning vault	6 00
534.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Drugs	139 47
535.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense bills, weekly pay, etc.	567 07
536.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,717 02
537.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	3,223 76
538.	Indiana Fuel Supply Co.....	Coal	681 38
539.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Poultry	30 75
540.	Frank G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fresh fish	1 98
541.	The Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	31 56
542.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	1,107 04
543.	J. L. Keach.....	Potatoes, fruit, etc.....	641 07
544.	Geo. D. Hardin.....	Ear corn	83 30
545.	C. H. McDowell.....	Services as chaplain.....	20 00
546.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery	199 87
547.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	516 38
548.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.....	Flour	300 00
549.	M. C. Hunt.....	Chipped soap	349 42
550.	The Geiger-Tinney Co.....	Tea	79 87
551.	F. A. Davis & Sons.....	Tobacco	52 80
552.	Kingan & Co.....	Cooked ham	4 09
553.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	23 25
554.	Vondersaar & Co.....	Peaches	50 00
555.	Geo. Hitz & Co.....	Peaches	50 00
556.	H. J. Heinz Co.....	Vinegar	84 47
557.	Hollweg & Reese.....	Queensware	58 01
558.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Evaporated peaches	145 00
559.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Medical supplies	76 70
560.	Star Publishing Co.....	Legal notice	1 62
561.	V. Bachman	Flour	651 10
562.	John B. Bright & Son.....	Coffee	183 23
563.	The Indianapolis News.....	Legal notice	1 83
564.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service	58 73
565.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Sheeting, etc.....	183 69
566.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils, etc.....	35 15
567.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	166 71
568.	Indianapolis Commission Co.....	Eggs and fruit.....	296 64
569.	Daniel Stewart Co.....	Medical supplies	112 01
570.	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.....	Beef, veal and lard.....	1,688 15
571.	Albert Gall Co.....	Painting at sick hospital....	710 70
572.	L. A. Greiner & Son.....	Veterinary services.....	9 00
573.	The Amber Klenzer Co.....	Laundry supplies	20 95
574.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	1,062 71
575.	Simon P. Neidigh.....	Street car fares.....	12 00
576.	Eli Marvin	Salary and expenses.....	94 50
577.	D. H. Davis.....	Salary and expenses.....	120 00
578.	Thos. A. Clifton.....	Salary and expenses.....	123 25
579.	Harmon & Hall.....	Phaeton	172 50
580.	Am. District Telegraph Co.....	Messenger service	1 80
581.	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	1 12
582.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	18 13
583.	Barrett Mfg. Co.....	Ammonia	66 30
584.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine, hams, etc.....	1,414 74
585.	Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....	Adding machine	400 00

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
586.	Techentin & Freiberg.....	Rubber horse covers.....	\$9 50
587.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Medical supplies.....	34 92
588.	Kipp Bros. Co.....	Playing cards, clocks, etc....	116 00
589.	Charles E. Price.....	Fresh milk.....	840 00
590.	A. Heimberger.....	Salary.....	75 00
591.	Wm. Robinson.....	Labor on cement walks.....	143 75
592.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Expense bills, weekly pay....	663 90
593.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Main pay roll.....	9,606 60
Total paid from Maintenance Fund.....			\$313,385 48

EXHIBIT No. 3.

*Vouchers Paid from Repair Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1907.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Wire cable.....	\$5 48
2.	Chas. G. Grah.....	Grinding shears.....	1 40
3.	Indianapolis Stove Co.....	Stove linings.....	2 50
4.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Boiler repairs.....	10 34
5.	Indianapolis Belting & Supply Co.....	Repairs for engineer.....	19 97
6.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Repairs, castings, etc.....	42 05
7.	Hatfield Electric Co.....	Electric repairs.....	32 54
8.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	59 12
9.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Repairs, plumbing, etc.....	6 50
10.	P. W. Kennedy.....	Repair of coal buckets.....	57 60
11.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll.....	454 00
12.	Am. Laundry Mach. Mfg. Co.....	Laundry repairs.....	122 05
13.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Repairs for ice machine.....	11 01
14.	H. T. Conde Implement Co.....	Repair of mail wagon.....	39 50
15.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, etc.....	94 04
16.	Chas. F. Wehking Co.....	Brickwork on boilers.....	148 85
17.	The Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Boiler tubes, etc.....	104 65
18.	Am. Tent & Awning Co.....	Removing awnings.....	12 50
19.	Am. Laundry Mach. Mfg. Co.....	Laundry apron.....	6 50
20.	Central Supply Co.....	Earthenware hoppers.....	13 50
21.	William Ehrich.....	Repair of ranges.....	176 12
22.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Plumbing supplies, etc.....	196 76
23.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Engine and boiler repairs....	505 31
24.	Hide and Leather Belting Co.....	Repairing belts, etc.....	211 59
25.	Joseph Gardner.....	Tinners' supplies, etc.....	27 70
26.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	38 85
27.	F. H. Cheyne Electric Co.....	Electrical repairs.....	27 95
28.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing, etc.....	10 75
29.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll.....	435 50
30.	Hatfield Electric Co.....	Electric repairs.....	5 67
31.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Lamps, belts, etc.....	36 50
32.	Joseph Gardner.....	Tinners' supplies.....	42 75
33.	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Hotbed sash.....	50 40
34.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineer's supplies.....	65 00
35.	Indianapolis Paint & Color Co....	Paints, glass, etc.....	233 30
36.	F. H. Cheyne Electric Co.....	Labor on electric.....	1 83
37.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	99 00
38.	John A. Schumacher Co.....	Ward floors.....	1,825 38

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
39.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	\$81 26
40.	Central Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	187 32
41.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Repair of engine, etc.....	255 19
42.	The Westinghouse Machine Co.....	Repairs for stoker.....	38 89
43.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	52 05
44.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	454 65
45.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	42 50
46.	Indianapolis Belting & Supply Co..	Gaskets	8 88
47.	Hatfield Electric Co.....	Porcelain shades	3 54
48.	Robins Conveying Belt Co.....	Grease cups	5 04
49.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Glass, putty, etc.....	63 43
50.	Chas. G. Grah.....	Repair of barber tools.....	8 15
51.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Plumbers' supplies	163 11
52.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	187 92
53.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Electric lamps	99 00
54.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electric brushes	16 80
55.	Central Supply Co.....	Plumbers' supplies	28 69
56.	The Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	M. H. gaskets.....	25 00
57.	The John Van Range Co.....	Repairs for range.....	2 00
58.	Pioneer Brass Works.....	Brass castings	57 00
59.	Chas. J. Aufderheide.....	Repair of doors.....	9 25
60.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	52 80
61.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Repairing sewer	25 90
62.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Repair of boilers, etc.....	155 62
63.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	469 65
64.	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Repair of typewriter.....	5 10
65.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electrical repairs	1 38
66.	Robins Conveying Belt Co.....	Conveying belt	400 14
67.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Cone cutters, etc.....	10 79
68.	Kipp Link Phonograph Co.....	Repair of music boxes	15 20
69.	Hatfield Electric Co.....	Electrical repairs	3 10
70.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Sharpening surgical instr....	4 40
71.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	47 15
72.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	131 75
73.	The Am. Laundry Mach. Mfg. Co..	Laundry repairs	43 00
74.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineers' supplies	101 18
75.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Boiler repairs	214 98
76.	D. V. Reedy & Co.....	Repair of elevators	224 24
77.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Repair, hardware, etc	156 49
78.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Repair of sewer.....	5 00
79.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	496 25
80.	The Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Boiler tubes, etc.....	241 56
81.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	91 00
82.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Repairs for ice machine.....	11 15
83.	The Platt Iron Works Co.....	Repairs for pump.....	28 00
84.	D. V. Reedy & Co.....	Cable balls	1 50
85.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber	178 30
86.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Engineers' supplies	8 78
87.	Albert Schiffing	Repairs of lawn mowers.....	21 50
88.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Repair, hardware, etc.....	21 53
89.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Pulley	92
90.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Repair of surgical instr.....	70
91.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Cement, etc.....	7 40
92.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Locks, etc.....	15 58
93.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Boiler repairs, etc.....	379 30
94.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing	3 20
95.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	497 00
96.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	22 95
97.	Central Supply Co.....	Repair, material	565 67

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
98.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Sewer repairs	\$212 85
99.	General Electric Co.....	Bearing sleeves	24 00
100.	Michigan Lumber Co.....	Lumber	174 99
101.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Repair, hardware, etc.....	150 61
102.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electrical supplies	21 00
103.	Harmon & Hall.....	Plow points	4 20
104.	H. T. Conde Implement Co.....	Plow shovels	4 20
105.	Lilley & Stalnaker.....	Keys, etc.....	17 52
106.	Kipp Link Phonograph Co.....	Repair of phonograph.....	6 50
107.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Fire brick and clay.....	7 25
108.	The Platt Iron Works Co.....	Pump repairs	7 70
109.	Wm. Langsenkamp & Son.....	Repairing copper coil.....	10 75
110.	Wm. Ehrlich	Repair of range.....	16 06
111.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Boiler repairs, etc.....	185 50
112.	Central Supply Co.....	Engineers' repairs	94 39
113.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works..	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	52 80
114.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	491 00
115.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co.....	Belts, etc.....	41 40
116.	The Am. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co..	Laundry castings	31 50
117.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Cement	8 33
118.	The Am. Tent & Awning Co.....	Replacing awnings	136 50
119.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Boiler repairs	22 80
120.	The Platt Iron Works Co.....	Pump repairs	2 10
121.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Repair, hardware, etc.....	47 17
122.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, glass, etc.....	244 47
123.	Wm. M. McNealey.....	Cement work	20 00
124.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	51 80
125.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Sewer connections	83 80
126.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Plumbers' supplies	220 76
127.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works..	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	23 30
128.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	486 35
129.	Indianapolis Tent & Awning Co..	Laundry apron	22 00
130.	The Am. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co..	Laundry repair	47 50
131.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	226 05
132.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Commutator	17 50
133.	Indiana Fan Co.....	Electric fan repairs.....	3 10
134.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing, etc.....	676 41
135.	A. B. Meyer & Co.....	Lime	2 00
136.	D. V. Reedy & Co.....	Elevator repairs	79 19
137.	Royse Electric Co.....	Electrical repairs	7 30
138.	General Electric Co.....	Electrical repairs	34 50
139.	Chas. Krauss & Sons.....	Pump repairs	12 40
140.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Repair, hardware	32 57
141.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Plumbers' supplies	397 98
142.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works..	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	26 20
143.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, oils, etc.....	119 99
144.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Repair of ice machine.....	199 32
145.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	16 53
146.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	487 00
147.	Hide, leather & Belting Co.....	Belt laces, etc.....	10 40
148.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Pantasote	100 08
149.	Chas. G. Grah.....	Barber supplies	8 05
150.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Plumbers' supplies, etc.....	87 67
151.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Repairing battery, etc.....	18 40
152.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	55 60
153.	Chas. F. Wehking Co.....	Repairs on pump house.....	177 50
154.	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Repair lumber	168 80
155.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Sewer repairs	20 00
156.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works....	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	44 65

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
157.	Fred H. Laakmann	Laying concrete floors.....	\$144 50
158.	P. W. Kennedy.....	Coal elevator buckets.....	101 80
159.	Kirkhoff Bros. Co.....	Steam fitting, etc.....	406 30
160.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Repairs on ice plant.....	143 49
161.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	487 00
162.	Central Supply Co.....	Plumbing, supplies, etc.....	129 50
163.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Repair of engine.....	39 05
164.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Files, etc.....	28 80
165.	Dow Wire & Iron Works.....	Graphite paint	8 00
166.	The Babcock & Wilcox Co.....	Repairs for flue cleaners.....	121 50
167.	A. B. Meyer Co.....	Cement	6 94
168.	The A. Bruner Co.....	Sewer repairs	35 00
169.	John A. Schumacher Co.....	Repairs on pump house.....	258 75
170.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Repairs on boilers.....	1,520 47
171.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	24 35
172.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	449 00
173.	Joseph Gardner	Tinners' supplies	34 55
174.	Joseph Gardner	Repairs of buildings.....	856 45
175.	C. W. Glenn.....	Resetting registers	6 15
176.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Repair material, etc.....	108 68
177.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Boiler repairs	90 90
178.	Joseph Gardner	Repairs on buildings.....	527 17
179.	Kirkhoff Bros. & Co.....	Boiler repairs	1,030 20
180.	Acme Carriage & Wagon Works...	Repairs, shoeing, etc.....	32 45
181.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Hardware	1 50
182.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....	Repairing motor	51 00
183.	Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	Sewing Machine Repairs...	5 45
184.	F. Baughman	Cutting tire on wagon.....	1 00
185.	Henry Vogt Machine Co.....	Repairs for ice machine.....	12 90
186.	The Am. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co...	Repair of laundry machine...	55 00
187.	Henry C. Smithers.....	Repairs on roof.....	6 40
188.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Repair payroll	438 30
Total of vouchers paid from Repair Fund.....			\$24,846 63

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Vouchers Paid from Clothing Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1907.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	\$125 00
2.	A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.....	Hats	121 00
3.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Clothing, etc.....	592 38
4.	Hibben Hollweg & Co.....	Clothing, etc.....	528 40
5.	Indiana Reformatory	Suits of clothing.....	360 00
6.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	7 75
7.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	211 00
8.	L. Strauss & Co.....	Jean trousers	375 00
9.	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Men's shoes	125 00
10.	Stout's Factory Shoe Store Co...	Men's slippers	200 00
11.	C. W. Lefler Hat Co.....	Men's caps	37 00
12.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Muslin, etc.....	163 97
13.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin, prints, etc.....	676 45
14.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	11 40

EXHIBIT No. 4—Continued.

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
15.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Men's shoes	\$125 00
16.	Indiana Reformatory	Men's suits	237 75
17.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	189 85
18.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	135 50
19.	L. Strauss & Co.....	Suits of clothing.....	600 00
20.	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Men's shoes	250 00
21.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Sewing room supplies.....	392 02
22.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	15 80
23.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	183 95
24.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Sewing room supplies.....	195 48
25.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	13 90
26.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	185 75
27.	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Women's shoes	125 00
28.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Men's shoes	250 00
29.	Saks & Company.....	Men's half hose.....	77 56
30.	L. Strauss & Co.....	Men's white shirts.....	233 24
31.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Men's half hose.....	80 07
32.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	577 95
33.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	15 75
34.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	186 00
35.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	6 00
36.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Muslin, etc.....	164 96
37.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Jeans, etc.....	162 66
38.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	17 00
39.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	182 85
40.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin, etc.....	245 50
41.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	18 40
42.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	182 50
43.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Muslin, prints, etc.....	388 54
44.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	170 00
45.	Peter Nutz	Repairing shoes	13 00
46.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	187 50
47.	L. Strauss & Co.....	Suits of clothes.....	1,200 00
48.	A. P. Hendrickson Hat Co.....	Straw hats	36 00
49.	Nathan Plant & Co.....	Ladies' shoes	150 00
50.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	898 75
51.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	14 25
52.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	189 40
53.	J. A. Ehrensperger & Co.....	Shoes	102 00
54.	Stout's Factory Shoe Store Co...	Men's shoes	300 00
55.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	12 50
56.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	189 75
57.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	293 52
58.	Indiana Reformatory	Shoes	225 00
59.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	11 50
60.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	184 10
61.	Indiana Reformatory	Suits of clothes.....	405 00
62.	Saks & Company.....	Suits of clothes.....	396 00
63.	L. Strauss & Co.....	Suits of clothes.....	396 00
64.	Hibben, Hollweg & Co.....	Flannel, etc.....	86 60
65.	Peter Nutz	Mending shoes	13 75
66.	Havens & Geddes Co.....	Muslins, flannel, etc.....	344 66
67.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Clothing payroll	176 00

Total of vouchers paid from Clothing Fund..... \$14,968 61

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Vouchers Paid from Fire Protection Fund for Expenditures During the
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	Obenchain & Boyer.....	Chemical engines	\$4,610 00
2.	Adolf Scherrer.....	Professional services	138 30
3.	John A. Schumacher Co.....	Partition for fire protection..	55 82
4.	C. C. Glazier.....	Two play pipes.....	20 00
	Total.....		<u>\$4,824 12</u>

EXHIBIT No. 6.

*Vouchers Paid from Electrical Equipment Fund for Expenditures During
the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	The General Engineering Co.....	1st partial paym't on turbines	\$5,000 00
2.	The General Engineering Co.....	2d partial paym't on turbines	3,500 00
3.	The General Engineering Co.....	3d partial paym't on turbines	1,400 00
	Total paid from Electrical Equipment Fund:.....		<u>\$9,900 00</u>

EXHIBIT No. 7.

*Vouchers Paid from Cement Work Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal
Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	Fred H. Laakmann.....	Cement walk	\$605 83
2.	Wm. Robinson	Excavating for cement walk..	154 00
3.	Fred H. Laakmann.....	Cement work	1,224 00
	Total of vouchers paid from Cement Work Fund.....		<u>\$1,983 83</u>

EXHIBIT No. 8.

*Vouchers Paid from Plumbing Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal
Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

No.	Payable To.	What For.	Amount.
1.	Foley Bros. & Co.....	Plumbing in Dept. for Men...	\$4,854 25
2.	Adolf Scherrer	Architect's fees, plumbing...	145 62
	Total of vouchers paid from Plumbing Fund.....		<u>\$4,999 87</u>

EXHIBIT No. 9.

*Vouchers Paid from Painting Fund for Expenditures During the Fiscal
Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>Payable To.</i>	<i>What For.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	Johnson Woodbridge Co.....	Paints, oils, etc.....	\$374 55
2.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, oils, etc.....	689 63
3.	Fertig & Kevers	Painting	3,500 00
4.	Fertig & Kevers	Painting storehouse	181 60
5.	Sargent Paint & Color Co.....	Paints, oils, etc.....	54 35
6.	Fertig & Kevers	Painting	2,500 00
7.	Albert Gall Co.....	Painting	1,400 00
8.	Albert Gall Co.....	Painting	376 00
9.	Fertig & Kevers	Painting	650 00
10.	Adolf Scherrer	Architect fees	199 50
11.	Adolf Scherrer	Architect fees	53 28
12.	Adolf Scherrer	Architect fees	21 09
Total of vouchers paid from Painting Fund.....			\$10,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Balance Sheet September 30, 1908, Central Indiana Hospital for Insane.

Central Indiana Hospital for Insane.....	\$2,382,754 12
Real estate	\$1,634,250 00
Personal property	372,115 81
Maintenance fund	2,748 58
Repair fund	153 37
Clothing fund	31 39
Electrical equipment fund	100 00
Fire protection fund	175 88
Plumbing fund	13
Cement work fund	516 17
Clothing account	567 21
Repair material	24,071 33
Ward supplies	3,024 36
Laundry supplies	6,065 24
Engineer's supplies	893 55
Medical supplies	2,372 73
House furnishings	9,488 61
Light	369 90
Salaries and wages	132,401 22
Newspaper, library, etc.....	496 94
Telephone, telegraph, etc.....	439 15
Stable, farm, etc.....	1,997 40
Incidental expense	2,421 22
Stationery	2,435 69
Undertaking	
Water	6,809 60

EXHIBIT No. 10—Continued.

Fuel	\$36,090 68	
Subsistence	114,668 47	
Eli Marrin	2,034 18	
Earnings		2,034 18
Ice	105 75	
Permanent improvements	27,943 74	
Total	\$2,384,788 30	\$2,384,788 30

EXHIBIT No. 11.

PAY ROLL BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS.

DEPARTMENT.	Extra Labor.	Main Pay Roll.	Repairs Pay Roll.	Clothing Pay Roll.	Total.
Officers	\$24 00	\$23,111 65			\$23,135 65
Department for men		27,852 35			27,852 65
Department for women		21,886 85			21,886 85
Hospital for sick insane		8,212 10			8,212 10
House department		3,351 65			3,351 65
Dining department		4,286 25			4,286 25
Kitchen department		4,787 10			4,787 10
Laundry		6,722 70			6,722 70
Garden and florist department		4,177 50			4,177 50
Sewing department				\$2,248 65	2,248 65
Carpenter department			\$2,966 40		2,966 40
Engineer department	7,313 42	2,443 35	1,698 65		11,455 42
Electrical department		1,612 50			1,612 50
Bakery	80 00	2,022 05			2,102 05
Police department		2,001 95			2,001 95
Tinner's department			980 65		980 65
Upholsterer, barber, butcher, porter, delivery and junk details	30 00	3,120 20			3,150 20
Total pay roll	\$7,447 42	\$115,588 20	\$5,645 70	\$2,248 65	\$130,929 97
Less extra labor					7,447 42
Total regular pay roll					\$123,482 55

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Accounts with Sundry Counties for Clothing and Undertaking Furnished to Patients During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

Allen County	\$0 60
Bartholomew County	281 15
Benton County	147 90
Boone County	193 65
Brown County	111 05
Carroll County	223 40
Clarke County	256 70
Clay County	369 95
Clinton County	262 40

EXHIBIT No. 12—Continued.

Crawford County.....	15 35
Daviess County.....	8 60
Dearborn County.....	275 80
Dubois County.....	8 10
Floyd County.....	384 45
Fountain County.....	252 25
Franklin County.....	11 25
Greene County.....	17 50
Hamilton County.....	328 35
Hancock County.....	199 20
Hendricks County.....	225 60
Howard County.....	285 90
Harrison County.....	26 70
Huntington County.....	39 05
Jackson County.....	287 65
Jefferson County.....	284 85
Jennings County.....	178 10
Johnson County.....	163 35
Knox County.....	15 95
Lawrence County.....	266 85
Laporte County.....	4 65
Lagrange County.....	50
Marion County.....	3,126 60
Martin County.....	12 75
Monroe County.....	230 95
Montgomery County.....	156 75
Morgan County.....	268 75
Noble County.....	20 95
Ohio County.....	60 50
Owen County.....	138 70
Parke County.....	214 40
Perry County.....	3 05
Putnam County.....	212 20
Ripley County.....	290 80
Scott County.....	37 80
Shelby County.....	244 00
Spencer County.....	6 50
Steuben County.....	10 50
St. Joseph County.....	1 45
Sullivan County.....	10 00
Switzerland County.....	135 90
Tippecanoe County.....	490 65
Tipton County.....	153 55
Vermillion County.....	93 95
Vigo County.....	946 55
Warren County.....	99 90
Washington County.....	163 80
Total	\$12,257 75

EXHIBIT No. 13.

*A Statement of the Amount and Value of Garden Products Raised by Central Indiana Hospital for Insane During the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1908.*

3,340 bushels tomatoes	\$1,431 00
341 bushels green tomatoes	85 25
467 bbls. cabbage	402 25
285 bbls. parsnips	451 25
309 bbls. beets	516 00
92½ bbls. kraut	647 50
9 bbls. carrots	11 25
274 bbls. onions	462 00
144 bushels onions	117 20
100 doz. onions	8 05
10 bbls. greens	12 50
90 bushels greens	53 30
296 bushels lettuce	176 50
14 bbls. radishes	28 00
89 doz. radishes	14 90
73 doz. pie plant	11 50
65 bbls. pie plant	130 00
2 bbls. peas	6 00
12 bushels peas	12 00
17 bushels cantaloupes	17 00
172 bbls. cantaloupes	258 00
3 bbls. sage	6 00
504 bushels beans	381 00
24 gallons horse radish	15 15
16 gallons lima beans	12 00
3,500 pickles	10 50
2,450 pumpkins	51 00
3,008 doz. ear corn	240 64
17 doz. egg plant	12 75
1,225 doz. cucumbers	130 10
126 doz. celery	44 40
96 doz. beets	28 20
12 doz. cauliflower	15 00
7 bushels turnips	4 25
Total	\$5,802 44

EXHIBIT No. 14.

A Record of the Sales of Discarded Property During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1907, and September 30, 1908, and Proceeds Paid to State Treasurer by the Central Indiana Hospital for Insane.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1906.			
Nov. 1.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for November, 1907.....	\$34 75
" 1.	Amelia Gordon	For making wrapper.....	1 00
" 1.	William Robinson	5 old barrels	1 20
" 2.	William Farley	1 piece matting	25
" 5.	J. Howard	2 bushels refused corn.....	50
" 7.	H. Cohen	Rubber, 8 barrels and 2 kegs...	6 70
" 10.	A. Ault	1 old box	25
" 10.	J. Jones	1 old box	25
" 27.	C. Hemeger	3 old boxes	75
" 27.	H. Cohen	5 old barrels and junk.....	6 35
" 27.	W. S. Johnson	338 barrels	54 08
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,575 lbs. rags	26 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,465 lbs. bones	14 15
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,070 lbs. lead cable	144 90
" 30.	H. Cohen	5,150 lbs. old iron	25 75
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,200 lbs. grease	30 00
Dec. 1.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for December, 1906.....	34 75
" 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for January, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	E. M. Rife.....	207 small boxes.....	8 25
" 31.	W. O. Duncan.....	1 old farm w'g'n, 1 l'ndry wagon	6 00
" 31.	William Woesner	564 lbs. old grease.....	20 00
" 31.	P. Stephenson	5 old brooms.....	25
" 31.	H. Cohen	15 kegs, 8 old barrels and junk	8 85
" 31.	Joe Branson	1 old box	25
" 31.	Mrs. Hauze	3 old boxes	70
" 31.	Joe Jackson	2 bbls, 5 boxes & 4 rub. sheets	3 70
" 31.	W. S. Johnson	195 barrels	31 25
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,050 lbs. rags	15 75
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,930 lbs. bones	9 65
1907.			
Jan. 1.	The Sinker Davis Co.....	Old engine, 4,650 lbs. scrap iron	\$46 50
" 1.	William Woesner	564 lbs. old grease.....	20 00
" 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for February, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	282 barrels	45 06
" 31.	H. Jackson.....	9 brooms, 4 boxes, 1 rubber sheet	1 70
" 31.	Anna Garrett	Old rags	85
" 31.	Joe Pierson	2 old rubber sheets.....	50
" 31.	A. R. Cates	1 piece old linoleum.....	1 50
" 31.	W. H. Davis	3 boxes	55
" 31.	H. Garrett	Old brooms and old rags.....	85
" 31.	Wm. Carbaugh	Bottles, rubber and old iron...	2 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	10 old barrels.....	3 60
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,225 lbs. bones.....	11 10
Feb. 28.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for March, 1907.....	34 75
" 28.	William Woesner	1,255 lbs. grease.....	44 50
" 28.	M. C. Hunt.....	15 sal soda kegs.....	1 80
" 28.	Mrs. E. J. Furniss.....	Making robe, skirt & 2 gowns..	1 50
" 28.	Otto Heine	50 lbs. old iron.....	50
" 28.	W. S. Johnson.....	349 barrels	55 80

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1907.			
Feb. 28.	A. R. Caster.....	Old rubber and linoleum.....	\$2 10
" 28.	Mrs. Tolson	Old rags and old broom.....	1 90
" 28.	Wm. Rostine	14 old barrels.....	7 15
" 28.	R. Greeson	6 boxes	2 50
" 28.	Wm. Carbaugh	6 boxes and rubber sheet, etc..	2 70
" 28.	H. Cohen	4 barrels and 2 kegs.....	1 30
" 28.	H. Cohen	3 barrels and rags.....	4 95
" 28.	H. Cohen	2,115 lbs. rags	31 72
" 28.	H. Cohen	3,020 lbs. old iron	12 08
" 28.	H. Cohen	1,800 lbs. bones	9 00
Mar. 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for April, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	Wm. Woesner	564 lbs. grease	20 00
" 31.	J. Howard	7 bushels refused corn.....	1 90
" 31.	Mrs. Garrett	Rags	55
" 31.	H. Cohen	3 barrels, keg and old iron....	2 25
" 31.	Wm. Carbaugh .....	.....	75
" 31.	Wm. Rostine	4 old barrels and metal.....	3 40
" 31.	David Hoyt	4 old barrels, 5 kegs and metal	5 60
" 31.	O. D. Davis.....	8 boxes, 4 old buckets & rubber	3 40
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	307 old barrels.....	49 14
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,145 lbs. bones.....	5 73
" 31.	H. Cohen	825 lbs. rags	12 37
" 31.	H. Cohen	275 lbs. lead cable	19 25
" 31.	H. Cohen	180 lbs. tea lead	6 30
" 31.	H. Cohen	5 lbs. tin foil.....	75
Apr. 30.	W. S. Johnson	233 barrels	37 24
" 30.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for May, 1907.....	34 75
" 30.	Joseph Haas	1,655 lbs. old grease	45 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,900 lbs. bones	9 50
" 30.	H. Cohen	875 lbs. rags	13 15
" 30.	H. Cohen	25 lbs. metal & old rags.....	7 00
" 30.	Wm. Carbaugh	10 lbs. metal	2 15
" 30.	O. Davis	2 boxes	50
" 30.	Mrs. Tolson	Old rags	1 55
" 30.	D. Hoytz	Old barrels, metal & rubber....	6 10
May 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for June, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	H. Cohen	810 lbs. old grease.....	29 16
" 31.	Northn. Ohio Metal Refin'g Co.	3,200 old lamps.....	16 00
" 31.	Barbara Hanson	Making 2 dresses.....	1 00
" 31.	C. C. Gregory.....	400 small boxes	8 00
" 31.	M. C. Hunt.....	30 sal soda kegs.....	3 00
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	351 barrels	56 04
" 31.	Mrs. Barker	Old rags	2 55
" 31.	L. M. Hudson.....	Old lawn mower.....	1 50
" 31.	Wm. Carbaugh	Rubber and metal.....	2 00
" 31.	J. Perish	Refused corn	3 75
" 31.	D. Hoytz	6 barrels and 200 boxes.....	8 75
" 31.	Wm. Carbaugh	Old boxes and metal and can..	1 55
" 31.	D. Hoytz	250 boxes and barrels.....	10 55
" 31.	Frank Zinmiller	7 old rubber sheets.....	1 25
" 31.	H. Duncan	3 old desks and 3 old sheets....	1 25
" 31.	H. Cohen	Barrels, boxes and brass.....	3 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,075 lbs. rags	16 10
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,000 lbs. bones	10 00

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1907.			
June 29.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for July, 1907.....	\$34 75
" 29.	M. C. Hunt.....	32 sal soda kegs.....	3 20
" 29.	W. S. Johnson.....	256 barrels	40 96
" 29.	David Hoytz	100 boxes, 3 kegs and 1 barrel..	4 00
" 29.	H. Cohen	Old files and rags.....	5 50
" 29.	L. M. Hudson	Old rags and 1 door.....	2 00
" 29.	F. Couch	10 boxes	2 00
" 29.	C. Bryant	Old rubber and rags.....	70
" 29.	D. Hoytz	5 barrels and 100 boxes.....	5 50
" 29.	W. Thorp	Old socks	65
" 29.	Joe Branson	Refused corn	75
" 29.	Wm. Rostine	2 kegs and metal.....	1 75
" 29.	H. Cohen	5 barrels	1 50
" 29.	H. Cohen	1,000 lbs. grease	36 00
" 29.	H. Cohen	1,700 lbs. bones	8 50
" 29.	H. Cohen	1,170 lbs. rags	17 50
July 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for August, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	226 barrels	36 16
" 31.	H. Cohen	575 lbs. old grease	20 70
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,000 lbs. bones	10 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,180 lbs. rags	17 70
" 31.	H. Cohen	Old rags	4 70
" 31.	D. Hoytz	100 boxes, kegs, iron, etc.....	4 80
" 31.	D. Hoytz	215 boxes, 4 barrels and scrap.	9 65
" 31.	John Demfree	1 old bed.....	1 00
" 31.	Wm. Carter	Old iron and rubber.....	1 85
" 31.	D. Hoytz	2 old barrels and 100 boxes....	4 20
Aug. 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for September, 1907.....	34 75
" 31.	M. C. Hunt.....	34 sal soda kegs.....	3 40
" 31.	Ross Gates	Old rubber and rags.....	1 60
" 31.	D. Hoytz	2 barrels metal	1 05
" 31.	Joe Funk	1 barrel refused corn.....	75
" 31.	Wm. Farley	1 old mattress	50
" 31.	R. Cates	Old linoleum	50
" 31.	H. Cohen	Old rags	2 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,000 lbs. bones.....	10 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	500 lbs. grease	18 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	875 lbs. rags	13 00
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	366 barrels	58 52
" 31.	W. Munch	1 barrel refused corn.....	75
Sept. 30.	W. S. Johnson.....	339 barrels	54 25
" 30.	D. Hoytz	55 kegs, 2 barrels and box....	3 45
" 30.	Mrs. Jones	Old rags, old broom and box...	1 05
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,100 lbs. rags	16 50
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,725 lbs. bones	8 62
" 30.	H. Cohen	250 lbs. grease.....	9 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	8,000 lbs. iron.....	25 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	Iron	1 75
" 30.	Wm. Farley	2 rugs	50
" 30.	D. Hoytz	88 boxes, 4 barrels and metal..	5 63
" 30.	Dennis Connor	1 barrel, 1 box and R. sheets..	1 15
" 30.	Joe Branson	1 barrel refused corn.....	75

Total for eleven months ending September 30, 1907.....\$2,022 76

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1907.			
Oct. 31.	Mrs. M. Baker.....	Rags	\$1 20
" 31.	Sam Blum	5 old boxes	1 50
" 31.	D. Hoytz	100 boxes, 1 barrel chambers..	5 60
" 31.	M. C. Hunt.....	40 sal soda kegs.....	3 20
" 31.	S. C. Merritt.....	Stone jars	1 05
" 31.	David Cook	7 large boxes.....	1 75
" 31.	D. Hoytz	Copper, bucket, iron roller, etc..	4 80
" 31.	Chas. Davis	Old buckets, butter tubs, etc...	75
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	202 barrels	32 28
" 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	1 old tree.....	5 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,005 lbs. bones	10 25
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,625 lbs. rags	24 38
" 31.	H. Cohen	910 lbs. grease.....	32 75
Nov. 30.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for October, 1907.....	34 75
" 30.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for November, 1907.....	34 75
" 30.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for December, 1907.....	34 75
" 30.	H. Cohen	5 lbs. tin foil.....	75
" 30.	W. S. Johnson.....	302 barrels	48 28
" 30.	Ben Saperstine	Old chambers, 2 boxes, 1 brl..	1 90
" 30.	D. Hoytz	120 bxs., 2 bbls. sacks & iron..	5 40
" 30.	J. Bennan	Old hoops, screen & bbl. & bx..	80
" 30.	L. M. Hudson.....	1 window sash.....	50
" 30.	Wm. Jones	Junk and boxes.....	1 90
" 30.	D. Hoytz	90 boxes and 6 barrels.....	5 40
" 30.	H. Cohen	875 lbs. rags.....	13 13
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,585 lbs. bones	12 92
" 30.	H. Cohen	300 lbs. grease.....	10 80
" 30.	H. Cohen	1 barrel and 1 box.....	50
Dec. 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for January, 1908.....	34 75
" 31.	M. C. Hunt.....	40 sal soda kegs	3 20
" 31.	D. Hoytz	11 lard bbls., 12 cider bbls..	9 00
" 31.	D. Hoytz	2 pickle bbls., 6 oil bbls.....	5 20
" 31.	D. Hoytz	40 salt bbls., 2 vinegar & 2 syrup	3 25
" 31.	D. Hoytz	17 old chambers & stone jar...	3 00
" 31.	D. Hoytz	2 old rubber blankets.....	50
" 31.	Mrs. Armstrong	3 boxes and old iron.....	1 15
" 31.	Wm. Jones	Chicken feed and old brooms...	70
" 31.	H. Cohen	270 lbs. grease	8 50
" 31.	H. Cohen	425 lbs. rough grease	1 08
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,975 lbs. rags	15 80
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	214 barrels	34 28
1908.			
Jan. 31.	D. Hoytz	19 bbls., 226 bxs., jars, bucket.	17 80
" 31.	C. D. Davis.....	Boxes, barrel and bucket.....	1 20
" 31.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Uncl'm'd wages, Blanche Gentile	80
" 31.	Geo. F. Edenharter, Supt.....	Unclaimed wages, Thos. Wiles..	4 15
" 31.	H. Cohen	740 lbs. grease	23 32
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,025 lbs. cracklings	2 55
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,125 lbs. rags	17 00
" 31.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for February, 1908.....	34 75
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	296 barrels	47 38
Feb. 29.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for March, 1908.....	34 75
" 29.	A. H. Altschul.....	Refunded freight	4 69

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1908			
Feb. 29.	Indiana Reformatory	Refunded freight	\$3 37
" 29.	Mrs. Eliz. Furniss	Making 2 wrappers	2 00
" 29.	Joseph Bowers	Chicken feed	75
" 29.	D. Hoytz	38 bbls. & 105 small boxes	13 55
" 29.	Wm. Woesner	Old shoes and boards	3 50
" 29.	Wm. Jones	Chicken feed	60
" 29.	Joseph Dawson	Old chair and boxes	1 35
" 29.	Charles Davis	Old sacks, cheese boxes, etc.	85
" 29.	W. S. Johnson	234 barrels	32 78
" 29.	H. Cohen	600 lbs. clear grease	18 90
" 29.	H. Cohen	715 lbs. rough grease	1 79
" 29.	H. Cohen	235 lbs. tea lead	6 11
" 29.	II. Cohen	1,700 lbs. rags	13 60
Mar. 31.	D. Hoytz	161 small boxes and 37 barrels	9 73
" 31.	Century Biscuit Co.	24 cracker barrels	3 60
" 31.	M. C. Hunt	33 sal soda kegs	2 64
" 31.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for April, 1908	34 75
" 31.	H. Cohen	2,935 lbs. rags	23 48
" 31.	H. Cohen	910 lbs. grease	28 67
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,150 lbs. rough grease	2 88
" 31.	H. Cohen	3,150 lbs. old iron pipe	14 18
" 31.	H. Cohen	3,670 lbs. burnt iron	12 85
" 31.	H. Cohen	7,675 lbs. bones	42 60
" 31.	W. S. Johnson	182 barrels	24 49
" 31.	Joe Nelson	1 bx., 1 bag & 3 old brooms	40
" 31.	O. D. Davis	2 old bags & 1 old rub. blanket	20
" 31.	D. Hoytz	12 old chambers and bags	80
" 31.	M. Flory	Old shoes	50
" 31.	C. Underwood	1 old shelf	25
" 31.	A. D. Craig	2 old boxes	30
Apr. 30.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for May, 1908	34 75
" 30.	W. S. Johnson	252 barrels	35 28
" 30.	G. C. Ballard	One old horse	40 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	3,750 lbs. rags	30 00
" 30.	H. Cohen	860 lbs. clear grease	27 09
" 30.	H. Cohen	990 lbs. rough grease	2 48
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,950 lbs. bones	10 83
" 30.	D. Hoytz	10 barrels and 106 boxes	7 80
" 30.	D. Hoytz	1 load small boards and hoops	1 00
" 30.	C. Jones	2 old boxes	50
" 30.	H. G. Guff	5 jugs and 2 rubber blankets	80
" 30.	L. Hadley	3 old brooms	10
" 30.	S. Patent	5 bags and 1 old coat	60
" 30.	H. Cohen	3 old brooms & 1 old rub. blan.	15
" 30.	Joe Funk	1 barrel refused corn	75
" 30.	Wm. Muncher	1 barrel refused corn	75
May 4.	L. B. Bauman	2 loads of beets	8 00
" 4.	National Biscuit Co.	42 cracker barrels	6 30
" 6.	Wm. Woenepner	4 barrels old shoes	3 00
" 9.	D. Hoytz	113 small bxs., 10 bbls. & 20 pots	8 75
" 22.	Joe Branson	4 old socks and 2 flower pots	25
" 23.	Henry Capes	3 old rubber blankets	40
" 32.	Wm. Woesner	1 barrel old shoes	85
" 25.	M. C. Hunt	29 sal soda kegs	2 32
" 25.	D. Hoytz	4 bbls., 1 bx., botls. & 59 sm. bx.	4 25

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Sold.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1908.			
May 25.	Chas. Beverly	1 bbl. old shoes, 3 old br., & sack	\$0 90
" 25.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for June, 1908.....	34 75
" 29.	H. Cohen	753 lbs. clear grease	23 72
" 29.	H. Cohen	977 lbs. rough grease	2 44
" 29.	H. Cohen	3,750 lbs. rags	30 00
" 29.	H. Cohen	1,475 lbs. bones	8 19
" 30.	The A. Bruner Co.....	2,965 lbs. old iron	14 82
June 1.	W. S. Johnson.....	176 barrels	24 57
" 4.	National Biscuit Co.....	57 barrels	870
" 4.	Wm. Farley	Sprinkling can and old sack...	10
" 4.	D. Hoytz	3 bbls. 66 old bbls. 2 tubs, 44 bxs.	6 72
" 4.	S. Wright	2 barrels	1 35
" 4.	Chas. Beverly	1½ barrels old shoes.....	1 10
" 8.	R. S. Camplin	46 berry crates and 3 old brooms	2 90
" 9.	S. Wright	7 berry crates	52
" 9.	D. Hoytz	4 barrels and 10 old socks....	2 50
" 16.	D. H. Darnell	Slops for July, 1908.....	34 75
" 16.	Sam Culbertson	1 load wood	50
" 17.	A. Wise	4 boxes	1 00
" 29.	W. S. Johnson	151 barrels	21 25
" 30.	H. Cohen	3,050 lbs. rags	24 40
" 30.	H. Cohen	1,630 lbs. bones.....	9 05
" 30.	H. Cohen	573 lbs. clear grease.....	18 05
" 30.	H. Cohen	2,137 lbs. rough grease.....	5 35
" 30.	H. Cohen	33 old pots.....	1 65
" 30.	H. Cohen	1 old carriage.....	25 25
July 7.	National Biscuit Co.....	46 barrels	6 90
" 11.	J. W. Risser.....	1,010 old lamps.....	7 57
" 11.	C. Mayer	100 lbs. old iron.....	50
" 11.	Harry Howard	2 bags and 1 bag corn.....	60
" 11.	D. Hoytz	8 bbls., 57 old bxs. & 23 old pots	7 00
" 14.	S. Wright	10 berry crates & 20 peach bscts	1 65
" 14.	Sallie Curry	3 old boxes.....	70
" 22.	Harry Howard	1 bbl. old corn & 3 old brooms.	85
" 25.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for August, 1908.....	34 75
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	239 barrels	33 46
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,700 lbs. bones.....	9 40
" 31.	H. Cohen	6,120 lbs. old paper.....	21 42
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,525 lbs. rags.....	12 20
" 31.	H. Cohen	3,150 lbs. old iron.....	11 03
" 31.	H. Cohen	350 lbs. clear grease.....	11 02
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,370 lbs. rough grease.....	3 43
Aug. 1.	M. C. Hunt.....	30 sal soda kegs.....	2 40
" 6.	National Biscuit Co.....	59 barrels	8 85
" 6.	Harry Howard	½ sack of refuse crn & old shoes	85
" 7.	Dick Hanley	2 boxes	50
" 7.	D. Hoyt	9 bbls., 28 pots & 60 small boxes	8 80
" 13.	R. S. Camplin.....	100 grape bscts, old sheets, etc.	90
" 17.	J. Jones	1 box	25
" 17.	Joe Funk	1 sack refused corn.....	35
" 17.	Joe Dawson	Junk, copper, brass, lead, etc..	5 10
" 17.	Arch Wise	1 box and junk.....	65
" 31.	W. S. Johnson.....	175 barrels	24 48

EXHIBIT No. 14—Continued.

1908.

Aug. 31.	D. H. Darnell.....	Slops for September, 1908.....	\$34 75
" 31.	H. Cohen	1,200 lbs. rough grease.....	3 00
" 31.	H. Cohen	420 lbs. clear grease.....	13 23
" 31.	H. Cohen	3,180 lbs. rags.....	25 44
" 31.	H. Cohen	137 lbs. tea lead & 10 lbs. tinfoil	5 06
" 31.	H. Cohen	12,615 lbs. old iron.....	52 20
Sept. 25.	H. Cohen	4,640 lbs. bones.....	25 75
" 25.	H. Cohen	9,410 lbs. iron pipe.....	42 35
" 25.	H. Cohen	2,355 lbs. cast iron.....	8 25
" 25.	H. Cohen	690 lbs. brass.....	45 00
" 25.	H. Cohen	285 lbs. lead.....	5 70
" 25.	H. Cohen	200 lbs. clear grease.....	6 30
" 25.	H. Cohen	665 lbs. rough grease.....	1 67
" 25.	H. Cohen	1,810 lbs. rags.....	14 48
" 25.	Wm. Robinson	7¼ bushels onion sets.....	14 50
" 25.	Century Biscuit Co.....	66 barrels	9 90
" 25.	General Engineering Co.....	2 barrels	2 00
" 25.	M C. Hunt.....	26 sal soda kegs.....	2 08
" 25.	Frank Beverly	4 sacks old shoes and 4 pots...	1 20
" 25.	D. Hoyt	5 barrels and junk.....	3 45
" 25.	C. H. Gillett	8 pots, 6 old brms., old rubr., etc.	85
" 25.	H. Cohen	4 pots and paper.....	45
" 25.	W. S. Johnson.....	203 barrels	28 42

Total for twelve months ending September 30, 1908....*....\$2,034 18

Total for twenty-three months ending September 30, 1908...\$4,056 94

EXHIBIT No. 15.

INVENTORY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

DEPARTMENT.	Apparatus Plant.	Equipment Tools, etc.	Stock, Material, Books.	Total.
Housekeeper, department for women.....		\$7,069 30		\$7,069 30
Housekeeper, department for women.....		4,723 95		4,725 95
Housekeeper, storehouse.....		1,339 10		1,339 10
Ward property, department for men.....		26,771 13		26,771 13
Ward property, department for women.....		30,221 85		30,221 85
Dining department.....		1,907 08	\$129 35	2,036 43
General kitchen, department for men.....		3,388 45	597 60	3,986 05
General kitchen, department for women.....		4,798 00	1,452 75	6,250 75
Store.....		96 25	3,102 77	3,199 02
Bakery.....		1,016 10	162 00	1,178 10
Butcher shop.....		82 25	276 77	359 02
Upholster shop.....		195 95	482 27	678 22
Tin shop.....		623 50	477 85	1,101 35
Barber shop and club room.....		357 25		357 25
Laundry.....	\$11,000 00	956 50	25 14	11,981 64
Clothing department.....		360 70	7,577 91	7,938 61
Engineer department.....		5,140 85	2,473 74	
Stirling boilers, coal apparatus.....	90,000 00			
Pipe lines, etc., department for men.....	17,170 00			
Pipe lines, etc., department for women.....	22,195 00			
Pipe lines, etc., pathological and other buildings.....	13,870 00			
Heating apparatus hospital for sick insane.....	12,948 00			
Ice plant and cold storage.....	6,335 00			170,132 59
Electrical department.....		476 36	607 62	
Electric light plant.....	35,000 00			
Fire alarm system.....	240 00			
Domestic telephone system.....	2,358 54			
Turbines and switch board.....	9,900 00			48,582 52
Carpenter department.....		1,629 15	8,334 30	9,963 45
Paint shop.....		28 00	449 50	477 50
Plaster shop.....		6 00	13 00	19 00
Fire department.....		5,748 00		
Six extinguisher engines at department for men.....	4,610 00			10,358 00
Police department.....		60 05		60 05
Officers' barn.....		3,067 70	26 20	3,093 90
Chapel and porter's department.....		631 55		631 55
Farm and garden.....		1,329 57	141 25	1,470 82
Florist's department.....		1,867 45	4,651 50	6,518 95
General library (2,421 vols).....			1,810 00	1,810 00
Drug department.....		485 95	1,157 20	1,643 15
Surgical instruments (for general use).....		285 65		285 65
Pathological department and scientific library (866 vols).....		5,620 93	3,132 44	8,753 37
Hospital for sick insane.....		8,729 65	85 27	8,814 92
Total.....	\$225,626 54	\$119,014 22	\$37,166 43	\$381,807 19



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Trustees and Superintendent
of the

Indiana Village for Epileptics

at New Castle

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30
1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
November 13, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, December 2, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

December 2, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 2, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 3, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

INDIANA VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

1908.

TRUSTEES.

SILAS W. HALE, President.....	Geneva
OLIVER L. NASH, Vice-President.....	Rushville
ENOCH G. HOGATE, Secretary.....	Bloomington
GEORGE NICHOL, Treasurer.....	Anderson

SUPERINTENDENT.

W. C. VAN NUYS, M. D.

FARM MANAGER.

LEWIS E. CLOUD.

BOOKKEEPER.

LEWIS A. WAMPLER.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HONORABLE J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana*:

Sir—The undersigned Trustees for the Indiana Village for Epileptics respectfully make to you their report for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908, as follows:

By act of March 6, 1905, an appropriation of \$150,000.00 was made for the purchase of a site for the Indiana Village for Epileptics and for such other purposes in preparing the site for the reception of patients as might be available out of the said fund. The site was purchased one year later, and on the 17th day of March, 1906, you appointed Trustees as follows:

Charles L. Henry, for one year;

Enoch G. Hogate, for two years;

Silas W. Hale, for three years.

Mr. Henry's term expired March 17, 1907, and in his place you appointed George Nichol, of Anderson. By the act of 1907, the Boards of the various State Institutions were increased to four members, and on the 25th day of June, 1907, you appointed Oliver L. Nash as Trustee.

After the Board was appointed in March, 1906, the first duty, under the law, was to appoint a Superintendent having the qualifications that are required by law, and on the 9th day of May, 1906, Doctor Walter C. Van Nuys was by the Board appointed to that place, and he assumed the duties of his office on the 2nd day of July, 1906.

The amount of land purchased for said Village was 1,244 acres, and the cost of the land, including the expenses of the commission that selected and purchased the same, was \$125,579.34, leaving a balance of \$24,420.66 available for the erection of buildings and other purposes of said Village.

The land purchased was composed of a number of farms. The buildings and fences were in bad repair; in fact, but one house on the whole tract was habitable without considerable repairs. The other dwelling houses and outbuildings were in an extremely dilapidated condition.

With the \$24,420.66 above mentioned, the Board of Trustees set about putting the farm in shape for cultivation as far as the means at hand would permit, buying horses, harness and wagons, seeds for the farm, and the erection of some buildings for the housing and care of patients. Out of this sum two buildings were erected to provide for forty patients and necessary employes. An old house was repaired and furnished to serve as a residence for the Superintendent.

On the 19th day of August, 1907, the Governor's proclamation was issued, giving notice, as by law provided, that the Indiana Village for Epileptics was ready for the reception of patients.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

On the 6th day of September, 1906, a contract was let for the erection of said two buildings for Colony Group No. 1, the cost of which was as follows:

The general contract	\$14,975 00
The sewer	195 70
Extras and additions	644 95

Total cost of buildings in Group No. 1.....\$15,815 65

The Legislature of 1907 made an appropriation of \$75,000 for buildings and equipment.

On the 6th day of September, 1907, contracts were let for two buildings in Colony Group No. 2, the cost of which was as follows:

The general contract	\$26,854 00
Extras and additions	721 04
Heating and plumbing	7,507 07
Heating and plumbing extras	656 19
Sewer	463 00

Total for said two buildings of Group No. 2.\$36,201 30

On the 9th day of May, 1908, contracts were let for a third building in Colony Group No. 2, the cost of which was as follows:

The general contract	\$14,104 00
Contract for plumbing	1,157 00
Contract for heating	1,625 00

Total for third building of Group No. 2....\$16,886 00

This last building will be ready for acceptance by November 7, 1908. When this building is accepted and filled with patients, according to the design of the law, we shall have in the Village 116 patients.

A small building has been erected to serve as an office and meeting place for the Board. The cost of this building was, approximately, \$750.

THE FARM.

The General Assembly of 1907 appropriated \$25,000 for furnishings for buildings already erected, topographical survey, fencing, farm drainage, horses and mules, farm implements, seeds for farm and garden, wagons, carriages and buggies, harness, repairs to farm buildings, cisterns, walks, roads, grading brick plant and maintenance, which sum was made available April 1, 1907. A large part of this sum was expended for maintenance. Out of this sum the farm has been put in better repair, some fencing built and several of the farm houses repaired. Horses, wagons, seeds, farm implements, etc., have been purchased. The report of the Superintendent, accompanying this report, will detail the manner of the expenditure of this sum.

One of the great needs is adequate outside fencing. The Village has a large amount of pasture land. The pasture ought to be rented out, not only for the revenue it will bring but the pasture is better if properly grazed. The fences, both outside and inside, are in such condition that stock cannot be confined to the pastures. The rental of the pasture land for one year, it is believed, will pay the cost of fencing.

The farm needs a large amount of drainage to insure the

highest productiveness. Some fields need drainage in places, some extensive drainage. This work, properly accomplished, lasts many years.

Orchards, vineyards and small fruits should be set out from time to time, and the work ought to commence now. The Village ought to put up all its fruit supplies for the winter months, which would result in a saving to the State and would provide employment for female patients.

Cribs, granaries, facilities for raising hogs, poultry, etc., should be furnished. These expenditures will result in increased income from the farm. During the year just closed \$4,328.97 was paid into the State Treasury from the sale of farm products.

Additional cement walks are needed. Roads should be built to provide access to buildings erected. *Particularly ought a road to be graded, drained and graveled from the Muncie Pike to Colony Group No. 2, which stands approximately one-quarter of a mile from the said Pike. Access to this group is now had by driving across a pasture. The road, in very wet or freezing weather, would become practically impassable.*

For all the things mentioned above to improve the farm, and prepare it for working with our own force, for roads, cement walks, etc., we believe there should be an annual appropriation of \$9,000 for the next biennial period—\$2,000 of the first year's appropriation to be available April 1, 1909, that horses, wagons and farming implements may be purchased and fences erected so that grazing land may be utilized.

POPULATION FOR THE FUTURE.

At the present time our population consists entirely of men and boys. A few are not able, mentally or physically, to do much work, but most of them, under proper control and management, can do a fair amount of work. We are strongly impressed that, within the next biennial period, provision should be made for at least fifty women and an equal number of boys. Provision for women can be made by locating two cottages for men on the east side of the

valley of the Blue River and transferring thereto the patients now at Colony Group No. 1. Male patients then will all be on the east side of the valley. Women can then be admitted to the buildings of Colony Group No. 1. It will be necessary, however, to build a day room and lavatory in connection with this group.

Experience has shown that boys should not be cared for in the same buildings with men. Habits of thought, language and conduct of some of the men are such that boys, if possible, should not be subjected to them. In connection with the building for boys, provision should be made for school, so that the boys may receive the rudiments of an education.

LAUNDRY.

The matter of washing and ironing for patients and employes is a question of growing magnitude. When the population for which we are almost prepared is obtained our laundry bill will be about \$2,000 per year. This will increase as the population increases. With the large and increasing outlay for laundry work, we deem it the part of economy to build and equip a laundry of our own at the earliest practical moment.

MAINTENANCE.

For the maintenance of the institution there should be appropriated, as heretofore, a per capita allowance per year of \$300, based upon the average monthly population.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Maintenance.

Per capita per annum for each person, based upon a daily average actually present each month	\$300
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Farm and Grounds.

Fencing, purchase of horses, harness, wagons, farm implements and tools, drainage and ditching, building of corn cribs, granary, poultry houses, piggery, the planting of orchards, vineyards and small fruit, the building of cement walks, roads and grading (annually)	\$2,000
---	---------

(Two thousand dollars of the first year's appropriation for the farm and grounds should be made available April 1, 1909.)

School House.

Purchase of school house and one acre of land..... \$1,200

Buildings and Equipment.

Two cottages for 50 men\$40,000

Additions to Colony No. 1 to accommodate female patients..... 7,500

Two cottages for 50 boys 36,000

Repairing and equipping farm house to serve as dining room and
kitchen for boys 2,000

Repairing and furnishing school house 500

Laundry building and equipment..... 7,500

Water supply and sewage disposal 6,000

Total for Buildings and Equipment\$99,500

Respectfully submitted,

SILAS W. HALE,
OLIVER L. NASH,
ENOCH G. HOGATE,
GEORGE NICHOL,
Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen—It becomes my duty to submit the report of the operations of the Indiana Village for Epileptics for the year ending September 30, 1908.

The Indiana Village for Epileptics was established by act of the General Assembly for 1905 for "the scientific treatment, education, employment and custody of epileptics."

The present status of the work is as follows:

One thousand two hundred and forty-four acres of land purchased.

Four buildings for patients erected, furnished and occupied.

One building for patients will be completed next month; furnishings for this building have been purchased and are on the premises.

One four-room frame office building, erected, furnished and occupied.

One small dairy house erected over spring of running water.

Five wells drilled.

Three small pump houses erected and gasoline engines installed therein.

One gasoline and oil house erected.

One house repaired for use as Superintendent's residence.

One house moved, relocated, remodeled and extensively repaired for farm residence.

Four houses repaired for use of employes.

One barn and one carriage house moved, remodeled and extensively repaired.

One barn repaired for use as dairy barn.

Three other barns repaired.

A topographical survey of the land has been made. Cement walks have been laid at both Colonies; the grading and road making has been completed at Colony 1, the grading is being done at Colony 2; 1,245 rods of good wire fence and 30 rods of plank fence built. Farm wagons, farm implements, tools, harness, 12 horses, a dairy herd, etc., have been purchased; the raising of hogs and poultry has been started.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed a small siding for our use on their right of way. The C., C., C. &

St. L. Railroad Company has placed a siding upon the State land, and this will be extended upon request of the Board of Trustees.

The first two buildings erected constitute Colony Group No. 1, as follows:

One "Family Building," containing rooms for employes, dining room and kitchen for patients and, in the basement, the steam heating plant for both buildings.

One "Dormitory Building"—two dormitories communicate by corridors with a central lavatory room. Each dormitory has a clothing and attendants' room. The lavatory is used in common.

These buildings provide quarters for 40 male patients. Nine employes can be quartered in them. The first patient was admitted September 16, 1907, and five were present at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Colony Group No. 2 consists of three buildings as follows:

One "Family Building" containing rooms for employes, dining room and kitchen for patients and, in the basement, a hot water heating plant for the "Family" and "Dormitory" buildings.

One "Dormitory Building." Two dormitories, each containing twenty-five beds, communicate with a large day-room. Lavatory and bath room are in the rear. Each dormitory is provided with a seclusion room for disturbed patients, a clothing room and attendants' room.

One building for a class of patients that cannot be handled to advantage in an exclusively dormitory building. This building contains, on the first floor, a small reception room, an attendants' room, an airy, commodious day-room, nine single rooms for patients and a lavatory. On the second floor are located a dormitory for seventeen patients, an attendants' room, a lavatory, bath room and clothing room. The steam heating plant for this building is located in the basement.

Two wells have been drilled for this Group. Both are connected with a 6,000-gallon storage compression tank in the basement of the "Family Building." Gasoline engines are used in pumping. In case one engine or pump should break down, the other is relied upon to furnish water until repairs can be made.

The "Family Building" and "Dormitory Building," of this Group, were opened for admission of patients April 25, 1908. The third building of the group will be completed

next month. This group, when completed, will provide for 76 patients; 13 employes can be quartered in them.

All our patients are males. No buildings for females have been erected.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Fiscal Year 1907-1908.

Present September 30, 1907.....	5
Admitted	79
Discharged unimproved	1
Died	1
Present September 30, 1908.....	81
On visit September 30, 1908.....	1
Total enrolled September 30, 1908.....	82
Average number present.....	39.36773

One death occurred during the year, the only death since the Village was opened. The patient, apparently enjoying his usual good health, was weeding in the garden when an epileptic seizure occurred, from which he did not recover. Single attacks of epilepsy are frequently fatal, although not usually so considered.

The general health of our patients has been good throughout the period. We have had no epidemics. We have had no case of serious illness of any kind, with the exception of those conditions peculiar to epilepsy. Accidents, the result of patients falling in epileptic seizures, have occurred as follows: Fracture of femur, 1 case; fracture of clavicle, 1 case; fracture of base of skull, 1 case; dislocation of shoulder, 3 cases; severe burn, 1 case; numerous cuts and bruises, more or less severe. Accidents cannot be entirely prevented. Epileptics are extremely venturesome. The most rigid supervision is required to prevent the daily occurrence of serious accidents.

There have occurred during the period 3,928 seizures of the grand mal type and 5,016 seizures of the petit mal type, a total of 8,944 seizures. Based upon the daily average of our population, the average number of seizures for each patient has been 227.2+. This is misleading, however, because about half of the seizures occurred in a half-dozen patients, in serial attacks or conditions of "status."

Our population is divided among the various counties as follows:

Adams	3	Lawrence	1
Allen	6	Madison	3
Blackford	1	Marion	5
Boone	1	Martin	1
Brown	2	Monroe	3
Carroll	2	Montgomery	1
Cass	2	Morgan	1
Clark	2	Pike	3
Clinton	2	Posey	1
Dubois	3	Pulaski	1
Fayette	1	Randolph	2
Floyd	1	Shelby	1
Fulton	1	St. Joseph	2
Greene	2	Sullivan	1
Hamilton	1	Switzerland	1
Huntington	1	Union	1
Jackson	1	Vigo	2
Jasper	1	Vanderburgh	1
Jay	3	Wabash	1
Jefferson	2	Wayne	3
Jennings	2	Warrick	1
Johnson	1	Wells	1
Knox	1	Whitley	2
Lagrange	1		

An effort has been made to divide our capacity as equitably as possible among the various counties of the State. This effort has, to some extent, been defeated by the requirements of the law and the pressure for admission from those counties having a large population. The law leaves no choice in the matter of first admissions. The patients admitted first must be those whose labor can be utilized by the institution. In some instances the applications of helpless, paralytic or demented patients from counties not represented have been rejected in favor of able-bodied applicants from counties already represented. This is unavoidable, and will be, until buildings have been erected here for the several classes of epileptics and each class can be kept to itself.

Of the total of 84 admissions from the opening of the Village to the end of this fiscal year, 40 have been from

county poor asylums and 7 from county jails. Of the remaining 37 admissions, 5 have, at some time, been confined in the insane hospitals or School for Feeble-Minded Youth in this State. The remaining 32 younger patients, whose average age is 21, have had no previous institutional experience. The majority of them are manly, intelligent boys and young men. All are natives of Indiana. Without provision here, it is safe to assume that at some time in the future the majority of them would find their way into the State hospitals for the insane or the county poor asylums and jails of the State. As the capacity of this institution increases one of the sources of supply of patients for the insane hospitals of the State will be diminished.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The bulk of the farm work this year, as heretofore, has been done on shares.

One hundred and twenty-seven acres of oats were sown, the Village receiving one-half the crop.

Three hundred and thirty-six acres of corn were planted, the Village receiving one-half the crop cribbed.

Eighty acres of clover and 157 acres of timothy, orchard grass and mixed hay were taken care of. Part of the hay was sold in the field, part put up on shares and part put up by our patients and employes, with our own teams.

Our herd has kept us supplied with milk and butter. Milk is one of the best articles of diet for epileptics.

Our garden has been a source of profit and pleasure to us in spite of the dry season. About 10 acres of garden and 20 acres of potatoes were planted. Our potato crop, still in the ground, will supply us for a year and furnish seed potatoes next spring. The garden, potatoes, etc., were tended by the patients, under the supervision of one paid employe.

You are referred to Exhibit No. 5 for statement of farm and garden products sold and money turned into the State Treasury, and to Exhibit No. 6 for a statement of farm and garden products used and on hand.

OUR NEEDS.**FARM**

It should be remembered that the site of the Village embraces 1,244 acres of rich agricultural land. A large part of the land, before its purchase by the State, belonged to persons who did not live thereon, but whose tenants occupied the houses. It would be a difficult task to find in Henry County a tract of land of equal size with so few improvements. It would be more difficult to find as large a tract of land of equal productiveness. Most of the houses were in an extreme state of dilapidation. Some of them have been repaired. We have about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of outside fencing. In my report of two years ago I stated that all of the outside fencing was old and in bad condition. I now wish to emphasize that statement as strongly as possible. Gates have rotted away and fallen, fence posts have rotted at the ground, wires have broken and pickets have fallen down. Efforts at repair are of very little value. We have about 300 acres of valuable pasture land over and above our present needs. This land has produced no return to the State for two years, and during this time pasture land has been at a premium. If properly fenced, every acre of it could be rented at a good price. The rental for one year would more than pay the cost of fencing.

Another year we should do more of our farm work and lease less land on the shares. More than \$4,300 was turned into the State Treasury during the present fiscal year. It should be remembered that an equal amount went to those persons who worked the land on shares. In order to farm we must have more horses, harness, wagons and farm implements of various kinds. We have plenty of epileptic labor that can, and should be, so utilized. One patient now drives a team and has the entire care of it. This man fills the position of a paid employe.

An annual expenditure for farm drainage will be necessary for some years to come. Several of our best fields should be drained, in places. Some fields should be extensively drained. The Spring and Fall rains cause overflows,

which could be prevented if the water was properly carried away.

We need crib room for corn, granaries, and more room for hay. Pig pens should be built and a large number of brood sows purchased. We need facilities for caring for poultry. We should be able to furnish all our own eggs.

The planting of orchards, vineyards and small fruits should receive early attention. A start in this direction should be made next year and continued each succeeding year. The gathering and canning of fruit should furnish employment for female patients.

We shall need additional cement walks for our new buildings. A road will be necessary to connect the buildings of Colony Group No. 2 with the "Muncie Pike." The only access to this group is across a hilly pasture. In wet weather this road is almost impassable.

For the purposes mentioned above—fencing, purchase of horses, harness, wagons, farm implements and tools, drainage and ditching, building of corn cribs, granary, poultry houses, piggery, the planting of orchards, vineyards and small fruits, the building of cement walks, roads and grading—I would recommend an annual appropriation of \$9,000 for the next two years, with the request that \$2,000 of the appropriation for the first year be made available April 1, 1909, in order that we may purchase horses for next season's work and do some very necessary fencing.

NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

In my report of two years ago I advocated, in the development of the Village, as complete a separation of the sexes as might be obtained. The Blue River Valley, three-quarters of a mile wide, should, in my opinion, separate the sexes.

On either side of this valley, the high ground should be utilized for building purposes. As suggested two years ago, three groups of buildings for males and three for females could advantageously be erected, as follows:

On each side of the valley—

One group for the better class of adults.

One group for the better class of children of school age.

One group for low-grade adults and children.

Thus, six distinct centers would be established, each subject to further subdivision and classification. Each center would have its industries, and the children's groups schools.

The laundry work for the entire Village could be done in one center; in another the baking, mattress making, etc.

With increase in population and the development of epileptic labor, new industries may be added.

I see no reason for departure from this general plan.

The pressure for the admission of patients to the Village is extreme. If the institution was now fully equipped for 1,250 patients, it could be immediately filled. Surely, there cannot be a greater demand for State care for any class of unfortunates. The lot of the epileptic, unprovided for, in Indiana, is a pitiable one. Since the establishment of this institution epileptics are excluded from some of the institutions to which they formerly had access, upon the ground that the State has made provision for them here. In answering the appeals of the relatives of epileptics we can only say that provision has not yet been made for them. Letters of inquiry or formal applications for admission are received daily.

I firmly believe that more buildings than those now requested should be erected here during the next two years, but realizing that further provision must be made for the insane and other dependents, only the most urgent of our needs are now brought forward.

TWO COTTAGES FOR MEN.

Colony Group No. 1 is situated west of the Blue River valley; Colony Group No. 2 east of the valley. Both groups are for men. The men of Colony Group No. 1 should be transferred to the east side of the valley and housed in two

cottages, each complete with dining-room and kitchen. All male patients will then be on the east side of the valley. The cost of the two cottages is estimated at \$40,000.

ADDITIONS TO COLONY NUMBER ONE.

The buildings of Colony Group No. 1 were erected with the money that remained after the purchase of the land for the site of the Village. Funds were not available for a day-room and lavatory for use during the day. For the accommodation of female patients these are essential. For the addition of a day-room and lavatory for this group and the enlargement of the heating plant, \$7,500 will be required.

This improvement will provide for the accommodation of 40 women. The demand for the admission of women is extreme. It is disgraceful that epileptic women should be confined in the county poor asylums and especially in the jails of the State.

TWO COTTAGES FOR BOYS OF SCHOOL AGE.

In the great majority of cases epilepsy begins in childhood or early youth. We must get these cases early in order to accomplish much good. For erecting two cottages for 50 boys \$36,000 will be required. This will be the beginning of our group of buildings for boys of school age. About 250 boys should ultimately be provided for in this group. I am convinced that for children congregate dining-rooms and kitchens are preferable to separate dining-room and kitchen in each cottage. The cost of construction, food supplies and help are all decreased by the adoption of the former plan. Therefore, I would not recommend that dining-rooms and kitchens be erected in connection with these cottages. Neither would I recommend that a congregate dining-room and kitchen for 250 patients be erected in this group at the present time. It would be much too large for immediate needs.

I would recommend that one of the old frame farm

houses adjacent to the proposed site for these buildings be repaired and used for a dining-room and kitchen. The cost of this improvement, with equipment, will be \$2,000.

PURCHASE OF SCHOOL HOUSE.

Within two hundred yards of the proposed site for two cottages for boys stands a brick school house that formerly belonged to the township. When this tract of land was purchased by the State and owners and tenants left the property, there was no longer need for a school house, and this building, with one acre of ground, passed into private hands. This acre of ground cuts a notch in the State property. It should belong to the State, even if the building could not be utilized.

School facilities must be provided for boys of school age and this building will serve as a school house and place for holding services for some time to come. The property can be purchased for \$1,200, and the appropriation of this sum is strongly recommended.

REPAIRING AND FURNISHING SCHOOL HOUSE.

For repairing and furnishing school house, providing desks and other school equipment, the sum of \$500.00 will be required.

LAUNDRY.

All our laundry work is done at steam laundries in New Castle. We paid out for laundry bills during the past fiscal year \$904.42. Our laundry bill for the coming year will be at least twice that amount. A laundry should be provided, ready for use when our population is increased. Plans have been made for a laundry building large enough to do the work for 1,250 patients. One wing of this building should be erected and equipped during the next biennial period. The cost of building one wing and equipment will be \$7,500.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE.

At least three wells must be drilled and pumping facilities provided. Sewage must be disposed of in a sanitary manner. For water supply and sewage disposal \$6,000 will be needed.

MAINTENANCE.

It will be necessary for our allowance for maintenance to remain at \$300 per capita per annum for each person, based upon a daily average actually present each month. This amount may seem large in comparison with the per capita cost of operating large institutions, but a comparison with the per capita cost of operating small institutions, started in a similar way, will disclose the fact that this request is reasonable.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

Maintenance.

Per capita per annum for each person, based upon a daily average actually present each month.....	\$300 00
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Farm and Grounds.

Fencing, purchase of horses, harness, wagons, farm implements and tools, drainage and ditching, building of corn cribs, granery, poultry houses, piggery, the planting of orchards, vineyards and small fruit, the building of cement walks, roads and grading, annually.....	\$9,000 00
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School House.

Purchase of school house and one acre of land.....	\$1,200 00
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Buildings and Equipment.

Two cottages for men.....	\$40,000 00
Additions to Colony No. 1.....	7,500 00
Two cottages for boys.....	36,000 00
Repairing and equipping farm house to serve as dining room and kitchen	2,000 00
Repairing and furnishing school house.....	500 00
Laundry	7,500 00
Water supply and sewage disposal.....	6,000 00

Total for buildings and equipment.....	\$99,500 00
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IN CONCLUSION.

I wish to commend the heads of departments who have faithfully and loyally discharged their duties.

The monthly wage paid attendants is so small that frequent changes are inevitable, leading to considerable inconvenience. I am deeply indebted to those who have remained and who have cheerfully and faithfully performed their duties.

I am grateful for your constant interest, support and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. VAN NUYS,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

*Consolidated Statement of Revenues and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1908.*

COMMISSION FUND.

Balance unexpended from Commission Fund, available at beginning of Fiscal Year.....	\$10,923 90
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 2.....	\$10,923 84
Reverted to State Treasurer.....	06

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT FUND.

Appropriation	\$75,000 00
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 3.....	\$60,745 88
Balance unexpended at end of fiscal year, to be carried forward to new fiscal year.....	14,254 12

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Appropriation \$300 per capita of yearly population Average per capita population for fiscal year, 39.36773 at \$300.....	11,810 32
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 4.....	\$11,806 85
Reverted to State Treasurer.....	\$3 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

From Commission Fund.....	\$10,923 84
From Buildings and Equipment Fund.....	60,745 88
From Maintenance Fund.....	11,806 85
Total	\$83,476 57

EXHIBIT No. 2.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Commission Fund for
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

October, 1907.

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
2.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	18 03
3.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	368 53
4.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	44 17
5.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	9 30
6.	The Courier Co.....	Advertising	9 20
7.	New Castle Democrat.....	Advertising	3 60
8.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	8 05
9.	Wright Bros.	Groceries and merchandise...	53 03
10.	Wm. Peed	Bread, meat, etc.....	51 95
11.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	6 35

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
12.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	\$23 37
13.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness, supplies, etc.....	50 85
14.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	9 60
15.	Wm. H. Armstrong Co.....	Merchandise	70 80
16.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Supplies	32 33
17.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	3 85
18.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	2 00
19.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Hardware	7 85
20.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	24 75
21.	H. H. Locker.....	Stove, etc.....	21 85
22.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber, etc.....	239 83
23.	Robt. B. Smith.....	Chickens	29 00
24.	A. E. Wilkinson & Co.....	Grass seed	1 15
25.	M. S. Hoover.....	Repairing well	15 00
26.	Ed Miller	Baling hay	210 00
27.	Sol Peckinpaugh	Hauling coal	28 00
28.	Frank Sowash	Drilling well	213 40
29.	M. M. Maddy.....	House-moving	275 00
30.	N. C. Plumbing & Supply Co.....	Labor and supplies.....	33 69
31.	W. E. Kerr.....	Fencing	599 75
32.	W. H. Ervin.....	Painting and papering.....	41 75
33.	B. E. Felts.....	Labor—carpenter work.....	56 00
Total.....			\$2,728 69

November, 1907.

34.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
35.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	7 99
36.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	381 95
37.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	8 35
38.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	55 45
39.	Wm. Peed	Bread, meat, etc.....	59 85
40.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	26 43
41.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	3 50
42.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Horse-shoeing	1 15
43.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	18 10
44.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Merchandise	1 37
45.	Cent. Rubber and Supply Co.....	Rubber sheets, etc.....	22 20
46.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Supplies	30 91
47.	H. T. Conde Implement Co.....	Butter wagon	85 00
48.	Z. Bendfeldt & Son.....	Repairs "Nipp house".....	657 50
49.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber and supplies "N. H".	197 16
50.	Elwood Macy	Plastering "Nipp house".....	180 00
51.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware "Nipp house".....	11 20
52.	Geo. F. Mowrer.....	Glass, supplies, etc., "N. H".	8 69
53.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Supplies "Nipp house".....	2 65
54.	Miller & Werst.....	Tinners' supplies "Nipp h."...	2 19
55.	B. E. Felts.....	Labor—carpenter work	57 00
56.	Orville Peckinpaugh	Farm labor	27 22
57.	H. E. Land.....	Farm labor	12 00
58.	Chas. Martindale	Farm labor	9 75
Total.....			\$2,034 27

December, 1907.

59.	W. C. Van Nuys Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
60.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	25 12
61.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	44 40
62.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	84
63.	New Castle Courier Co.....	Advertising	5 00
64.	Hunt & Nixon.....	Insurance	303 00

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
65.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	\$7 20
66.	C. E. Van Matre, M. D.....	Consultation	5 00
67.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	84 55
68.	Strong & Crandall.....	Meat, bread, etc.....	63 25
69.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	42 84
70.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	6 45
71.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Stable supplies	11 60
72.	Beam & Lynn.....	Merchandise	1 55
73.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Merchandise	6 45
74.	Wright Furn. Co.....	Merchandise	5 95
75.	L. W. Loomis.....	Merchandise	7 50
76.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Gloves	60
77.	J. A. Newby.....	Phonograph and supplies.....	40 60
78.	S. L. Clevenger.....	Farm labor, etc.....	7 64
79.	Lee Livezey	Hauling gravel	45 50
80.	Geo. F. Mowrer....	Glass and supplies.....	3 30
81.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Hardware	8 83
82.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	16 25
83.	Wm. H. Ervin.....	Painting and papering.....	113 85
84.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Paper, paint, drugs, etc.....	55 17
85.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber and supplies.....	59 47
86.	N. C. Plumbing & Supply Co.....	Shower bath and repairs....	153 85
87.	B. E. Felts.....	Carpenter work	49 00
88.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Repairs "Nipp house".....	233 76
89.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	48 24
Total.....			\$1,623 42

January, 1908.

90.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
91.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	3 95
92.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	11 00
93.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	81 31
94.	Strong & Crandall.....	Meat, bread, etc.....	86 30
95.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Coal, flour and meal.....	72 73
96.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	59 19
97.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs and supplies.....	13 79
98.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness repairs	1 20
99.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	2 30
100.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	10 05
101.	F. A. Bolser.....	Veterinary services	31 00
102.	J. F. Mowrer.....	Window glass, etc.....	4 78
103.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	8 55
104.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Merchandise	9 90
105.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil tank and oil.....	15 15
106.	Jones of Binghamton.....	Scales	16 00
107.	John Van Range Co.....	Range repairs	7 33
108.	N. C. Plumbing and Supply Co....	Repair work	5 63
109.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber, etc.....	48 09
110.	Powell & Dorste.....	Supplies	3 75
111.	W. E. Kerr.....	Wire fence	75 67
112.	B. E. Felts.....	Labor—carpenter work	57 50
113.	J. A. Watts.....	Cutting wood	9 00
114.	Clayton Rockhill	Farm labor	16 25
115.	Mrs. S. L. Clevenger.....	Sewing	12 32
Total.....			\$829 40

February, 1908.

116.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
117.	New Castle Lbr. Co.....	Coal	335 50
118.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs, paints and supplies...	18 47

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
119.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Table felt	\$3 60
120.	W. H. Fleming.....	Chickens	4 00
121.	B. E. Felts.....	Labor—carpenter work	37 75
122.	M. W. Long.....	Hauling coal	6 00
123.	Wm. Barnes.....	Cutting wood	18 38
124.	S. L. Clevenger.....	Labor	13 50
125.	S. P. Jennings.....	Mill work, etc.....	25 20
126.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Tin work	21 00

Total.....	\$650 06
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March, 1908.

127.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
128.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	367 17
129.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	9 25
130.	S. L. Clevenger.....	Labor	45 75
131.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil	9 45
132.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	9 56
133.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	7 25
134.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs and supplies.....	26 62
135.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	12 15
136.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Overalls	6 00
137.	M. W. Long.....	Hauling coal	6 00
138.	Sol Peckinpugh	Hauling coal	40 25

Total.....	\$706 11
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April, 1908.

139.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	\$124 55
140.	Strong & Crandall.....	Bread, meat, etc.....	90 61
141.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	69 99
142.	Murphey Bros. Grocery Co.....	Seed potatoes	1 10
143.	J. W. Cartwright.....	Raspberry plants	6 00
144.	W. H. Van Schoyck.....	Seed potatoes	59 85
145.	A. E. Wilkinson & Co.....	Seeds, etc.....	53 48
146.	G. W. Hedges.....	Strawberry plants	9 00
147.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Delivery wagon	138 50

Total.....	\$553 08
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May, 1908.

148.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	\$13 35
149.	A. E. Wilkinson & Co.....	Seeds	9 25
150.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	12 20
151.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	16 30
152.	Ice & Joyce.....	Agricultural implements.....	16 90
153.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Line hose and leather.....	5 80
154.	Ed Smith	Paint and drugs.....	13 88
155.	S. L. Clevenger.....	Labor	9 50
156.	Harvey H. Koons.....	Horse and harness.....	100 00
157.	Lon Rodgers	Buggy and repairs.....	37 25
158.	S. C. Symons.....	Tomato plants	3 00
159.	I. W. Pitman.....	Seeds	2 97
160.	Ed Peed	Livery	2 50
161.	J. J. Hickman.....	Potatoes	41 12
162.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	24 35

Total.....	\$308 37
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June, 1908.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
163.	Peed & Stinson.....	Meats, bread, etc.....	\$158 73
164.	J. J. Hickman.....	Potatoes	33 00
165.	James M. Loer.....	Ice	13 38
166.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	58 91
167.	Rose City Laundry.....	Laundry	42 38
168.	J. F. McIntyre & Co.....	Shoes	6 00
169.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	94
170.	The Courier Co.....	Advertising	4 38
171.	New Castle Democrat.....	Advertising	5 30
172.	New Castle Tribune Co.....	Advertising	2 25
173.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	37 26
174.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs	41 36
175.	Ed Smith	Stock food and w. w brush...	1 00
176.	Geo. F. Mowrer.....	Glass, etc.....	4 25
177.	Dr. C. E. Van Matre.....	Professional services	12 00
178.	F. A. Bolser, V. S.....	Professional services	1 00
179.	Ice & Joyce.....	Implements	65 35
180.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Agricultural supplies	75
181.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	11 95
182.	Lon Rodgers	Wagon repairs	2 75
183.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness supplies	3 50
184.	I. W. Pitman.....	Seeds and plants.....	5 00
185.	A. E. Wilkinson & Co.....	Seeds, etc.....	3 50
186.	N. C. Elevator Co.....	Bran and salt.....	14 10
187.	Newby Auto Co.....	Athletic goods and oil.....	5 20
188.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Roofing	43 81
189.	Wm. A. Fox.....	Undertaking	44 00
Total.....			\$622 05

July, 1908.

190.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Merchandise	\$69 73
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September, 1908.

191.	E. N. Harlan.....	Groceries, etc.....	\$47 00
192.	E. N. Harlan.....	Groceries, etc.....	74 33
193.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	130 90
194.	Clift & Hayes.....	Shoes	10 50
195.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs and merchandise.....	104 06
196.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Tinners' repairs	50
197.	E. T. White.....	Tile	6 60
198.	George Strong	Threshing, etc.....	26 31
199.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating repairs	148 46
200.	Charles Ice	Team and wagon.....	250 00
Total.....			\$798 66

Grand total for fiscal year..... \$10,923 84

EXHIBIT No. 3.*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Building and Equipment Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.***October, 1907.**

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Contract new buildings (first payment)	\$3,406 50
2.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architect's fees	1,053 26
3.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Contract new buildings (second payment)	6,152 50
4.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing (first estimate)	1,748 38
5.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architect's fees	87 78
6.	Frank Sowash	Drilling well	367 72
Total.....			\$12,816 14

November, 1907.

7.	Z. Bendfeldt & Son.....	Contract new buildings (third payment)	\$7,139 37
8.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing (second payment)	2,684 34
9.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architect's fees	109 08
Total.....			\$9,932 79

December, 1907.

10.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Construction	\$3,999 40
11.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing.....	1,909 00
12.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architect's fees	65 13
Total.....			\$5,973 53

January, 1908.

13.	Z. Bendfeldt & sons.....	Construction	\$2,255 50
14.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing.....	441 79
15.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architect's fees	26 97
16.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Merchandise	62 01
17.	Smith-Kruse Co.....	Crash	25 20
Total.....			\$2,811 47

February, 1908.

18.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Construction	\$1,305 00
19.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fees	14 50
20.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	629 24
21.	Hunt & Nixon.....	Insurance	194 95
22.	J. A. Burgner.....	Dry goods	191 17
23.	Ot J. Holloway.....	Furniture	40 75
24.	F. P. Smith & Co.....	Lamps	41 00
25.	The John Van Range Co.....	Kitchen utensils	292 47
26.	Mrs. S. L. Clevenger.....	Sewing	29 74
Total.....			\$2,738 82

March, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
27.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Construction	\$2,611 30
28.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Construction (extras)	570 56
29.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing.....	1,259 58
30.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fees	37 89
31.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	128 00
32.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	361 90
33.	Ritchie, Stein & Canaday.....	Mattresses and pillows.....	318 60
34.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	5 75
35.	Wright Bros.....	Household supplies	21 73
36.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Hardware	19 00
37.	Higgin Mfg. Co.....	Screens	18 45
38.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber, etc.....	190 99
39.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Tin work	17 73
Total.....			\$5,561 48

April, 1908.

40.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$111 50
41.	N. C. Plumbing and Supply Co.....	Soap trays	3 50
42.	George Strong	Gasoline engine, etc.....	156 45
43.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	264 35
44.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Filing cases	90 50
45.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	39 05
46.	S. P. Jennings.....	Lumber and supplies.....	98 96
47.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	183 45
48.	Elwood Macy	Plastering	78 50
Total.....			\$1,026 26

May, 1908.

49.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$116 25
50.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fees	253 29
51.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	79 02
52.	Moreland & Co.....	Safe—cabinet	80 00
53.	S. P. Jennings.....	Supplies	82 75
54.	McCray Refrigerating Co.....	Refrigerator	158 00
55.	J. Stigleman Mfg. Co.....	Cabinet	34 50
56.	New Castle Democrat.....	Advertising	8 85
57.	The Courier Co.....	Advertising	10 00
58.	New Castle Tribune Co.....	Advertising	2 25
59.	Frank Sowash	Drilling well, etc.....	249 75
60.	H. T. Coffin.....	Clock	5 00
Total.....			\$1,079 66

June, 1908.

61.	R. R. Smith's Sons.....	Construction	\$4,097 48
62.	Powell & Dorste.....	Heating and plumbing.....	120 10
63.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fee	45 52
64.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	114 25
65.	S. P. Jennings.....	Supplies	27 45
66.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Supplies	23 11
67.	Ot J. Holloway.....	Office furniture	26 85
68.	O. P. Cook.....	Office chairs	13 50
69.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Dishes and table.....	10 70
70.	N. C. Plumbing and Supply Co.....	Awnings, etc.....	14 70
Total.....			\$4,493 66

July, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
71.	R. R. Smith's Sons.....	Construction	\$4,781 52
72.	Hutzel & Co.....	Heating	858 78
73.	A. E. Werkhoff.....	Plumbing	405 00
74.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fee	67 17
75.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	118 25
76.	S. P. Jennings.....	Supplies	204 05
77.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Roofing	20 97
78.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Supplies	15 80
79.	John Rosaa	Labor on sewer.....	2 50
80.	J. A. Burgner.....	Dry goods	127 98
81.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods	10 21
82.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Paints, oil, glass, etc.....	9 15
Total.....			\$6,621 38

August, 1908.

83.	Z. Bendfeldt & Sons.....	Construction (extras)	\$74 91
84.	R. R. Smith Sons.....	Construction Cust. bldg.....	2,700 00
85.	R. R. Smith Sons.....	Cement work Colony 2.....	264 70
86.	Hutzel & Co.....	Heating Cust. bldg.....	275 40
87.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fee	33 06
88.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	117 25
89.	S. P. Jennings.....	Building supplies	116 28
90.	Elwood Macy	Plastering	76 89
91.	C. A. Michael & Son.....	Tinners' supplies	75
92.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Painting supplies	22 44
93.	W. A. Shopp & Co.....	Plumbing supplies	3 05
94.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Extension ladder	4 25
95.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Supplies	8 63
96.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Household supplies	562 33
97.	J. A. Burgner.....	Dry goods	178 31
98.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	316 05
99.	Moreland & Co.....	Safe—cabinet	65 00
100.	John Van Range Co.....	Utensils	31 08
101.	J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co.....	Brushes	10 30
Total.....			\$4,860 68

September, 1908.

102.	A. E. Werkhoff.....	Plumbing Cust. bldg.....	\$472 50
103.	R. R. Smith Sons.....	Constr. Cust. bldg.....	600 00
104.	W. S. Kaufman & Son.....	Architects' fee	11 91
105.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	115 50
106.	W. H. Armstrong Co.....	Surgical supplies	29 50
107.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	817 83
108.	Mrs. Bertha Craig.....	Sewing	32 68
109.	Frank Sowash	Drilling well, etc.....	70 00
110.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Paint supplies	9 43
111.	Mrs. Alfred Rockhill.....	Sewing	20 79
112.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Office supplies	6 10
113.	George Strong	Engine and E. supplies.....	136 90
114.	H. T. Coffin.....	Clocks	15 00
115.	S. P. Jennings.....	Building supplies	83 02
116.	N. C. Plumbing and Supply Co....	Plumbing and supplies.....	142 79
117.	Ritchie, Stein & Canaday.....	Mattresses and pillows.....	257 26
118.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware	8 80
Total.....			\$2,830 01

Grand total for fiscal year..... \$60,745 88

EXHIBIT No. 4.*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Maintenance Fund for
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

December, 1907.

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
1.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$424 16
2.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	112 35
3.	Enoch G. Hogate, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	105 37
4.	George Nichol, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	86 29
5.	Oliver L. Nash, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	81 30
6.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Special expenses	34 21
Total.....			\$843 68

January, 1908.

7.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$438 42
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February, 1908.

8.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$425 82
9.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	11 19
10.	Strong & Crandall.....	Meat, bread, etc.....	72 61
11.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	78 44
12.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour, coal and feed.....	23 83
13.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	49 88
14.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	10 25
15.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	4 50
16.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Gloves	60
17.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Buggy repairs, etc.....	2 70
18.	Jno. C. Livezev & Son.....	Hardware	95
19.	Carpenter Hardware Co.....	Supplies	65
20.	Hollenbeck Wire and Iron Works..	Wire guard	3 85
21.	Geo. F. Mowrer.....	Glass and putty.....	1 26
Total.....			\$686 53

March, 1908.

22.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	\$99 46
23.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Special expenses	40 76
24.	Enoch G. Hogate, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	101 60
25.	George Nichol, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	85 86
26.	Oliver L. Nash, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	80 34
27.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	17 50
28.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries and merchandise...	97 48
29.	Murphey Bros.....	Groceries	18 71
30.	Strong & Crandall.....	Meat and bread.....	79 80
31.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	50 71
32.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	9 40
33.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Coal, flour, etc.....	23 20
34.	N. C. Lumber Co.....	Car service	7 00
35.	Ed Wilkinson	Trimming hedge	2 50
36.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness supplies	1 50
37.	Huntington & Page.....	Flower seeds	3 60
38.	M. S. Hoover.....	Cleaning well	6 00
39.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	2 40
40.	Geo. F. Mowrer.....	Glass	1 15
41.	Hodson Bros.....	Harness	20 00
42.	W. B. Burford.....	Printing	17 03
Total.....			\$766 00

April, 1908.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
43.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Special expenses	\$27 11
44.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	166 66
45.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	42 58
46.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	467 36
47.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	12 25
48.	Ed Peed	Livery and feed.....	6 75
49.	The Indianapolis Star.....	Advertising	2 65
50.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	3 25
51.	F. A. Bolser.....	Veterinary services	10 50
52.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness repairs	2 80
53.	Rose City Laundry	Laundry	7 53
54.	Chas. Stafford	Dehorning, etc.....	2 80
55.	J. F. McIntyre & Co.....	Shoes and laces.....	2 80
56.	C. M. Pitman.....	Garden seeds	3 12
57.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Underwear	2 40
58.	Ice & Joyce.....	Hardware	1 00
59.	Paul Brown	Stenographic work	1 00
60.	S. L. Clevenger.....	Labor	25 50
61.	Lon Rodgers	Buggy repairs	75
62.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	7 75
63.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs and supplies.....	29 24
Total.....			\$825 80

May, 1908.

64.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
65.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	8 63
66.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	578 53
67.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries	161 49
68.	Strong & Crandall.....	Meat and bread.....	151 39
69.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour, meal and coal.....	\$19 73
70.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and gasoline.....	36 75
71.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Drugs	23 98
72.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	71 57
73.	Rose City Laundry.....	Laundry	28 49
74.	James M. Loer.....	Ice	7 20
75.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	9 15
76.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness repairs	70
Total.....			\$1,264 27

June, 1908.

77.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	\$115 82
78.	Enoch G. Hogate, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	113 81
79.	George Nichol, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	91 80
80.	Oliver L. Nash, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	82 76
81.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	166 66
82.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	9 42
83.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	627 97
84.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	14 05
85.	Ed Peed	Livery	2 95
86.	W. H. Armstrong Co.....	Surgical instruments	9 60
87.	Osborn & Salmon.....	Bandages	2 50
88.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries	206 10
89.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	13 58
90.	Lindon Cereal Coffee Co.....	Coffee	3 00
91.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	12 00
Total.....			\$1,471 12

July, 1908.

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
92.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	\$166 66
93.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	37 51
94.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	646 78
95.	William B. Burford.....	Office supplies	10 58
96.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	21 68
97.	The Courier Co.....	Advertising	1 38
98.	The Indianapolis Star.....	Advertising	1 20
99.	Ed Peed	Livery	4 40
100.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries	149 84
101.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries	110 33
102.	Peed & Stinson.....	Meats, lard, etc.....	60 30
103.	James Meyer	Bread, etc.....	44 13
104.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour, meal, etc.....	14 53
105.	Jersey Creamery	Ice cream	3 20
106.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	75 57
107.	Rose City Laundry.....	Laundry	64 73
108.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	1 20
109.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil, gasoline, etc.....	38 20
110.	W. E. Ferris.....	Seed wheat	42 50
111.	John G. Allen.....	Potatoes	32 00
112.	I. W. Pitman.....	Seeds	1 00
113.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Hardware supplies	6 55
114.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Merchandise	2 60
115.	Ice & Joyce.....	Hardware Supplies	3 20
116.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness repairs	70
117.	William H. Ervin.....	Paper and hanging same.....	4 72
118.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	6 75
119.	Lon Rodgers	Buggy repairs	50
120.	N. C. Plumbing & Supply Co.....	Plumbing supplies	75
121.	F. A. Bolser, V. S.....	Professional services	8 50
122.	Thos W. Box, sheriff Lawrence Co.	Return of John Robertson, escaped	11 61
123.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	22 75
124.	Howard Cloud	Labor, hay field.....	5 00
Total.....			\$1,601 35

August, 1908.

125.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Pay-roll	\$611 79
126.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Salary	166 66
127.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent...	Expense account	11 41
128.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	17 80
129.	Peed & Stinson.....	Meats and lard.....	121 15
130.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries	154 69
131.	James Meyers	Bread	45 63
132.	Martin, Martin & Co.....	Flour and meal.....	15 30
133.	Lindon Cereal Coffee Co.....	Cereal coffee.....	3 00
134.	James M. Loer.....	Ice	31 25
135.	Rose City Laundry.....	Laundry	54 35
136.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	58 48
137.	L. E. Kinsey & Co.....	Merchandise and drugs.....	32 43
138.	Indianapolis Mortar and Fuel Co.	Coal	341 70
139.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and gasoline.....	33 15
140.	Capital City Tile Co.....	Tilene	6 50
141.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Harness repairs	1 10
142.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	7 45
143.	Ed Peed	Livery	2 80
144.	Jno. C. Livezey & Son.....	Supplies	6 35
145.	C. E. Van Matre, M. D.....	Professional services	4 00

No.	To Whom Paid.	Character of Claim.	Amount.
146.	Newby Automobile Co.....	Merchandise	\$5 70
147.	Geo. F. Mowrer.....	Merchandise	2 45
148.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	2 02
149.	Ice & Joyce.....	Mattocks	2 80
Total.....			\$1,739 96

September, 1908.

150.	S. W. Hale, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	\$97 37
151.	Enoch G. Hogate, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	104 22
152.	George Nichol, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	86 70
153.	Oliver L. Nash, Trustee.....	Salary and expenses.....	84 22
154.	W. C. Van Nuys, Superintendent..	Pay-roll	618 75
155.	W. C. Van Nuys.....	Salary	166 66
156.	W. C. Van Nuys.....	Expense account	20 20
157.	Peed & Stinson.....	Meats and lard.....	102 68
158.	James I. Meyers.....	Bread	49 50
159.	Wright Bros.....	Groceries, etc.....	71 41
160.	Allen Maddy	Potatoes	35 50
161.	James M. Loer.....	Ice	15 38
162.	B. B. Pressnall & Son.....	Blacksmithing	5 25
163.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Rental and tolls.....	16 90
164.	Ed Peed	Livery	2 60
165.	R. D. Goodwin & Co.....	Clothing	48 67
166.	Rose City Laundry.....	Laundry	65 08
167.	Gilt Edge Laundry.....	Laundry	54 92
168.	New Castle Mch. Works.....	Stove bolts	30
169.	Kahn-Heller Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	41 77
170.	R. R. Smith Sons.....	Cement work, Colony 2.....	217 35
171.	Ice & Joyce.....	Merchandise	9 45
172.	George Zirkle	Making molasses	8 80
173.	Lon Rodgers	Buggy repairs	11 00
174.	C. H. Wintersteen.....	Stable supplies	22 25
175.	S. G. Eiler.....	Pump repairs	18 00
176.	Bazzle-Wright Hardware Co.....	Mica	2 00
177.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Printing	81 69
178.	Wright Furniture Co.....	Furnishings	79 00
179.	Newby Automobile Co.....	Merchandise	32 10
Total.....			\$2,169 72
Grand total fiscal year.....			\$11,806 85

EXHIBIT No. 5.

Statement of Funds Received from Sale of Products and Money Turned into State Treasury for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

October, 1907.

From Whom Received.	On Account of.	Amount.
William Peed	3 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	\$0 60
William Peed	4 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	80
William Peed	3 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	60
William Peed	5½ lbs. butter at 20 cents....	1 10
William Peed	2 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	40
Z. D. Richardson.....	258 lbs. popcorn at 2½ cents..	6 45
L. E. Cloud	2 loads hay from field.....	12 00
Wm. Haguewood	Pasture	8 00
William Peed	1 beef, 950 lbs., at 4½ cents..	42 75

<i>From Whom Received.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Tom E. Rogers.....	Corn, 284.84 bu. at 50 cents.	\$112 42
Martin, Martin & Co.....	Oats, 116 bu. 14 lbs.....	41 92
William Peed	5 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	1 00
William Haguewood	Cow pasture	10 00
Philip Wewe	Cow pasture	2 50
Thos. Rogers	Corn, 367 11-13 bu, at 52 cts.	191 28
Lee Livezey	Weighing hogs	10
John Griffin	3 bales hay.....	1 50
Will Haguewood	Cow pasture	13 00
Total		\$442 67

November, 1907.

E. L. Baldwin.....	6 ears corn.....	\$0 05
John Gubbins	3,170 lbs. hay at 55 cents....	17 43
James Clinton	15,320 lbs. hay at 55 cents....	84 26
John Gubbins	3,954 lbs. hay at 55 cents....	21 75
H. M. Michaels.....	1 bale straw.....	25
L. E. Cloud.....	2 lbs. butter at 25 cents.....	50
L. E. Cloud.....	4 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	80
George Armstrong	1,780 lbs. hay at 55 cents....	9 79
George Strong	5 4-5 acres corn at \$16.50 per acre	—96 00
John Gubbins	3,260 lbs. hay at 55 cents....	17 93
Will Haguewood	Cow pasture	10 50
Total		\$259 26

December, 1907.

P. Wewe	Cow pasture	\$2 50
S. Ellis	Load hay in field.....	5 00
Strong & Crandall.....	8 lbs. butter at 20 cents.....	1 60
Asa Hernley	Weighing hogs	30
Fred Miteout	4 qts. milk.....	25
Wm. Hanning	4 qts. milk.....	25
H. Michael	4 qts. milks.....	25
D. Michael	4 qts. milk.....	25
J. Haverland	16 qts. milk.....	1 00
Total		\$11 40

January, 1908.

D. Geiser	1 bale straw.....	\$0 25
Z. Bendfeldt	11 qts. milk.....	66
Z. Bendfeldt	4 bales hay.....	2 00
Z. Bendfeldt	4 bales straw.....	1 00
Z. Bendfeldt	Use of farm wagon.....	2 50
G. Strong	157½ bu. oats.....	59 85
W. Haguewood	Pasture	1 50
L. E. Cloud	5,090 lbs. coal.....	8 78
Strong & Crandall.....	9 lbs. butter.....	1 80
Strong & Crandall.....	4 lbs. butter.....	80
Strong & Crandall.....	5 lbs. butter.....	1 00
Martin, Martin & Co.....	848 1-3 bu. wheat, No. 2....	661 76
Martin, Martin & Co.....	163 2-3 bu. wheat, No. 2....	148 96
Martin, Martin & Co.....	257 1-10 bu wheat, No. 4....	187 78
Strong & Crandall.....	3 lbs. butter.....	60
Strong & Crandall.....	4 lbs. butter.....	80
P. Wewe	Damaged hay	3 00
Strong & Crandall.....	7 lbs. butter.....	1 40
Total		\$1,084 44

February, 1908.

<i>From Whom Received.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Strong & Crandall.....	7 lbs. butter.....	\$1 40
Strong & Crandall.....	2 lbs. butter.....	40
Strong & Crandall.....	3 lbs. butter.....	60
Strong & Crandall.....	4 lbs. butter.....	80
Pat Holmes	1,900 lbs. mixed hay.....	8 55
Martin Dolan	Cow pasture	2 75
Strong & Crandall.....	7 lbs. butter.....	1 40
Strong & Crandall.....	9 hogs } 1,900 lbs. {	78 85
Strong & Crandall.....	1 hog, }	2 00
Strong & Crandall.....	7 lbs. butter.....	1 40
Philip Weve	1 ton mixed hay.....	9 00
L. E. Cloud	1 mail box.....	1 00
Strong & Crandall.....	7 lbs. butter.....	1 40
Total		\$109 55

March, 1908.

Elwood L. Baldwin.....	Skimmed milk	\$0 90
Strong & Crandall.....	5 lbs. butter.....	1 00
Strong & Crandall.....	5 lbs. butter.....	1 00
Strong & Crandall.....	3 lbs. butter.....	60
Strong & Crandall.....	4 lbs. butter.....	80
Strong & Crandall.....	2 lbs. butter.....	40
Z. Bendefeldt	1,690 lbs. hay.....	8 45
Z. Bendefeldt	55 qts. milk.....	3 30
S. L. Clevenger.....	25 bu. 25 lbs. corn.....	8 10
Total		\$24 55

April, 1908.

Strong & Crandall.....	2 lbs. butter.....	\$0 40
Strong & Crandall.....	2 lbs. butter.....	40
Jesse Vaughan	1,890 lbs. hay.....	7 56
Strong & Crandall.....	1 lbs. butter.....	20
Strong & Crandall.....	3 hogs, 520 lbs., at \$4.50....	23 40
S. L. Clevenger.....	17 bu. corn.....	7 65
A. Hernley	Weighing	10
Geo. Strong	532 bu. corn (damaged), 30c.	159 60
Matt Williams	2,500 lbs. hay at 40c.....	10 00
Will O'Hara	700 bu. corn damaged, 30c...	210 00
S. L. Clevenger.....	Pasture	1 50
L. E. Cloud	2½ tons coal at \$3.90.....	9 75
B. L. Woodard.....	50 tons hay at \$8.75.....	437 50
Total		\$868 06

May, 1908.

A. Hernley	Weighing	\$0 25
C. Zeinbolt	½ ton hay.....	3 50
C. Zeinbolt	½ ton hay.....	3 50
M. Davis	2 bu. corn.....	1 00
W. Sells	½ ton hay.....	3 50
L. E. Cloud	2 lbs. butter.....	40
S. Ellis	2,290 lbs. hay (35c).....	8 00
Clinton & Son.....	8,100 lbs. straw (22c).....	17 80
Total		\$37 95

June, 1908.

<i>From Whom Received.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Wm. Peed .....	.5 lbs. butter.....	\$0 75
L. E. Cloud .....	.1 lb. butter.....	15
Ed Peed	2,235 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	21 35
Wm. Peed .....	.17¾ lbs. butter.....	2 65
L. E. Cloud .....	.1 lb. butter.....	15
Wm. Peed .....	.3 lbs. butter.....	45
W. Williams .....	.2 bu. corn, 65c bu.....	1 30
L. Ross .....	.1½ bu. corn.....	1 00
Frank Jones	4,440 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	42 44
Isom Bond .....	.1 a. mixed grass.....	2 00
G. Strong .....	.177 bu. corn, damaged, 45c...	80 00
Ed Peed	4,990 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	47 69
Wm. Peed .....	.6 lbs. butter.....	90
V. N. Gold.....	.10 acres orchard grass.....	10 00
Clinton & Son .....	.4 1-5 tons straw at \$4.....	16 80
Ed Peed	2,750 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	26 28
N. C. Elevator Co.....	283 1-5 bu. oats at 43c.....	121 78
Total		\$375 69

July, 1908.

L. E. Cloud .....	.1 lb. butter	\$0 20
S. Ellis .....	.4 loads damaged clover hay...	6 00
L. E. Cloud .....	.1 lb. butter.....	20
L. Ross .....	.1½ bu. corn.....	1 00
J. L. Clawson.....	2,650 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	25 18
O. Job .....	.8a mixed grass at \$1.50.....	12 00
C. Fletcher	3,090 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	29 53
L. E. Cloud .....	.1 lb. butter	20
John Tyler .....	.3½ loads damaged clover hay.	3 50
J. L. Clawson.....	1,370 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	13 09
O. Job .....	.2 acres clover hay.....	6 90
L. Ross .....	.1 1-3 bu. corn.....	1 00
Ed Peed	2,690 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	25 71
Will O'Hara	293 bu. corn, 65c bu.....	190 45
W. Haguewood .....	.8 acres clover at \$5.....	40 00
P. Wieland .....	.10 acres clover at \$3.....	30 00
L. E. Cloud .....	.2 lbs. butter.....	40
Wright Bros.....	.4 bu. string beans, 75c bu...	3 00
S. Ellis .....	.3 loads damaged clover hay..	3 00
S. Ellis .....	.2 loads damaged clover hay..	4 00
John Tyler .....	.2 loads damaged clover hay..	4 00
Thomas Rogers	13,970 lbs. corn, 65c bu.....	133 52
Total		\$532 88

August, 1908.

L. E. Cloud.....	.2 lbs. butter.....	\$0 40
L. Ross .....	.100 lbs. corn.....	1 00
John Tyler .....	.1 load clover hay.....	2 00
H. H. Wilkinson.....	.6 ears corn.....	05
L. E. Cloud.....	.1 lb. butter.....	20
L. E. Cloud.....	.1 lb. butter.....	20
William Peed .....	.5½ lbs butter (20c lb.).....	1 10
S. Ellis .....	.8 bu. corn (65c bu.).....	5 20
Wright Bros.....	.1 bu. string beans.....	75
Total		\$10 90

September, 1908.

<i>From Whom Received.</i>	<i>On Account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
J. Vaughan	1,285 lbs. hay at 35c.....	\$4 50
Hernly & Compton.....	Weighing	20
W. Haguewood	2,910 lbs. corn at 75c.....	32 09
W. Haguewood	11a corn at \$30.....	330 00
W. Haguewood	1 acre corn.....	20 00
George Strong	Rent potato ground.....	3 00
T. E. Rogers.....	12,950 lbs. corn at 75c.....	142 83
A. Hood	1 month 18 days' pasture for 24 steers	39 00
Total		\$571 62
Grand total for fiscal year.....		\$4,328 97

EXHIBIT No. 6.

*Value of Farm Products Raised and not Sold During the Fiscal Year
Ending September 30, 1908.*

Apples, 7½ bushels.....	\$9 95
Beans, dry, 3½ bushels.....	1 62
Beans, green, 34¼ bushels.....	25 69
Beets, 61 dozen.....	23 35
Blackberries, 49 quarts.....	4 90
Butter, 1,045¾ pounds.....	209 15
Cabbage, 497 pounds.....	7 45
Cherries, 38 quarts.....	3 17
Chickens, 4 fries.....	1 20
Corn, 1,998 bushels.....	1,038 96
Corn, green, 453¾ dozen.....	46 54
Cucumbers, 984 dozen.....	109 46
Eggs 138 7-12 dozen.....	21 56
Grapes, 40 pounds.....	1 00
Grapes, wild 3 bushels.....	75
Hay, timothy 56½ tons.....	371 00
Hay, Clover 100 tons.....	500 00
Pork, 1,019½ pounds.....	69 99
Lettuce, 129 pounds.....	10 32
Milk, 18,595 quarts.....	929 75
Molasses, Sorghum 40 gallons.....	22 00
Muskmelons, 3532 only.....	71 21
Oats, A grade, 488 bushels.....	204 96
Oats, damaged, 189 bushels.....	66 15
Onions, green, 619 dozen.....	22 32
Onions, dry, 18½ bushels.....	26 18
Peas, 17¾ bushels.....	21 68
Peas, shelled, ¾ bushels.....	1 50
Peaches, 24¼ bushels.....	35 50
Pears, 22½ bushels.....	9 25
Potatoes, 390¾ bushels.....	387 75

Potatoes, sweet, 3¼ bushels.....	\$5 50
Radishes, 301½ dozen.....	11 31
Raspberries, 24 quarts.....	2 25
Squashes, 77 only.....	3 85
Straw, baled, 3 tons.....	12 00
Tomatoes, 291½ bushels.....	80 85
Turnips, 14¾ bushels.....	7 38
Watermelons, 188 only.....	16 02
Total	<hr/> \$4,393 47

INDUSTRIAL.

Canned and Preserved.

Apples, quarts.....	21
Catsup, quarts.....	24
Corn, green in brine, gallons.....	20
Cucumber pickles, barrels.....	2½
Cucumber pickles, quarts.....	30
Elderberries, quarts.....	39
Grapes, quarts.....	13
Jelly, glasses.....	159
Peaches, quarts.....	221
Peach preserves, quarts.....	1
Peach butter, quarts.....	16
Pears, quarts.....	242
Pear butter, quarts.....	15
Pear preserves, quarts.....	14
Tomatoes, quarts.....	818
Tomato preserves, quarts.....	27

Shoe Mending by Patients.

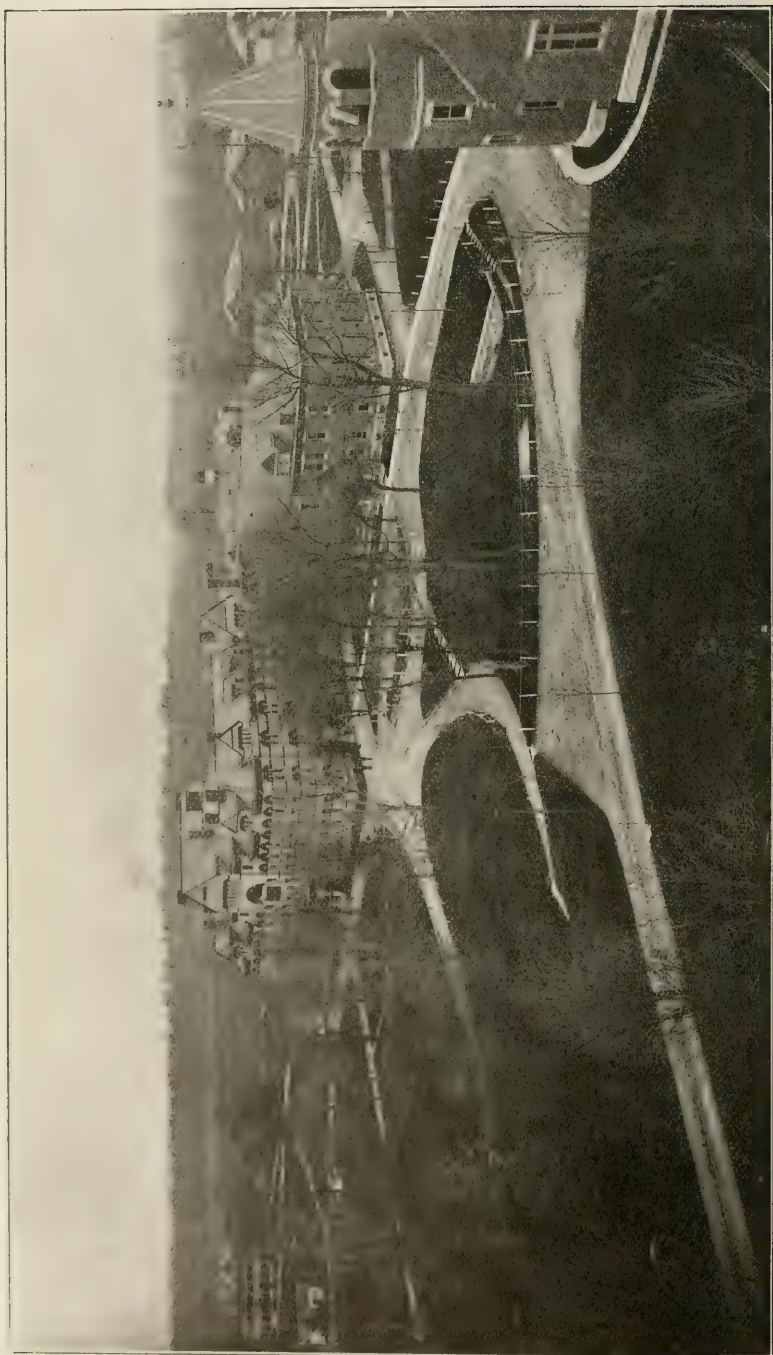
Half soles.....	15
Minor repairs.....	11

Live Stock on Hand.

Horses	12
Colts	2
Cows	23
Steers	9
Heifers	25
Bull	1
Hogs	23
Pigs	32
Boar	1

Chickens.

Hens	32
Roosters	4
Young chickens	50



BIRDSEYE VIEW.

Murray

MAP of the
INDIANA
SOLDIERS & SAILORS ORPHANS
1904
HOME

SCALE
0 100 200



1887



Murray Purchase 1887

PLAT OF HOME GROUNDS.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND
OFFICERS OF THE

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, November 7, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
INDIANAPOLIS, November 12, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

November 13, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with the above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BARCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 13, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, November 13, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

Grand Army.

GARRETT H. SHOVER.....	Indianapolis
F. M. VAN PELT.....	Anderson
JULIUS VICTOR	Indianapolis
JOHN T. ELLER	Bloomington
JOHN F. HAMMELL	Madison
LEWIS MOORE	Columbus
ANDREW FITE	New Albany
S. B. A. CONDER.....	Orleans
F. M. McNAIR.....	Martinsville
WILLIAM F. SWAIM.....	Huntington
JOHN B. ANDERSON.....	Elizabethtown
JAMES M. VAN HOOK	Charlestown
JAMES M. OWEN.....	Bedford
JAMES M. BARLOW	Plainfield
C. J. LYMPUS.....	Shelbyville
JOHN JACKMAN	Washington
LUTHER K. WOLFE.....	Brazil
A. S. CREATH.....	Greensburg
M. N. JUSTUS.....	Bluffton
LOUIS H. DOTY.....	Sharpsville
WILLIAM L. REASONER.....	Indianapolis

Woman's Relief Corps.

LOUISE B. TWINAME.....	Indianapolis
SARAH J. DUFEE.....	Noblesville
NOLA MATHES	Greenfield

Ladies of the G. A. R.

MARY J. STIRK.....	Fort Wayne
LYDIA STEVENS	Marion
MOLLIE COLLINS	Indianapolis

Sons of Veterans.

GEO. W. KRIETENSTEIN, Chairman.....	Terre Haute
GEO. F. OGDEN	Wabash
H. O. P. CLINE.....	Jonesboro
W. F. GELLER.....	Fort Wayne
SAM E. TWIGG.....	Cicero
JOHN D. MILLER.....	Winchester
L. A. HANDLEY.....	Richmond

W. W. KEMPER.....	Muncie
CLARENCE LAN	Tipton
W. A. LEWIS.....	Elwood
J. L. PEETZ	Kokomo
L. L. GLADDIS	Modoc

United Spanish War Veterans.

FRANK C. KIBBEY, Chairman.....	Richmond
CHARLES A. GERARD.....	Indianapolis
THEODORE A. LOUDEN.....	Bloomington
MONROE FITCH.....	Muncie
J. HENRY MEIBOOM.....	Jeffersonville
HARRY BASSETT.....	Indianapolis

Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary.

MISS CARRIE WACHSTETTER.....	Indianapolis
MRS. MINNIE KREITENSTIEN	Terre Haute
MRS. MARY EVANS	Richmond
MRS. FANNIE RABB-GREEN.....	Rising Sun
MRS. LYDIA FITZ WILLIAMS.....	Valparaiso

OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees.

GEO. W. DUNCAN, President.....	Greenfield
LUTHER SHORT, Vice-President.....	Franklin
HUGH DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.....	Indianapolis
LAURA A. CUMBACK, Secretary.....	Greensburg

Officers.

W. T. STOTT, LL.D.....	Superintendent
H. H. WOODS.....	Financial Officer
O. E. HOLLOWAY.....	Physician
MRS. ARABELLA STOTT.....	Matron

Agent for Finding Homes for Children.

MRS. CARRIE W. GREGORY.....	Knightstown
-----------------------------	-------------

SCHOOLS.

ANNIE L. DUNCAN.....Principal and Teacher of Ninth Grade

Teachers.

BELLE A. POWERS.....8th Grade
 EMMA BYERLY7th Grade
 MIRIAM TYNER6th Grade
 GRACE GREGORY5th Grade
 MINNIE A. VAN PELT.....4th and 5th Grade
 FRANCES L. BANTA.....4th Grade
 PEARL BOYINGTON3d Grade
 CHARLOTTE NEWMAN2d Grade
 MABELLE M. WILLIAMS.....1st Grade
 BERTHA TYNERKindergarten and 1st Grade
 VIRGINIA HARRISON.....Stenography and Typewriting
 MABEL CURTIS.....Music and Drawing
 LEITITIA SYER.....Domestic Science

Governesses.

MISS KATE FRIEL.....No. 1
 MRS. LOUEAS WITTNo. 2
 MISS LAURA McCONNELL.....No. 3
 MRS. FLORA WITT.....No. 4
 MISS OLIVE BUCHANANNo. 5
 MISS EVA CARSONNo. 7
 MISS HANNAH TEXTONNo. 8
 MISS BERTHA LANGSTONNo. 9
 MISS N. P. LITTEN.....No. 10
 MISS OLLIE CHANDLERNo. 11
 MRS. INDIA WAGONERNo. 12
 MISS LIZZIE HARTWELLNo. 14
 MISS LUCY BROADBENTNo. 15
 MISS ELLA HARRISONNo. 16
 MISS STELLA REEDNo. 17
 MISS SADIE WEIRNo. 18
 MISS MARIE RIEDERNo. 19

Heads of Departments and Instructors in Industrial Work.

MRS. DELLA REED.....Hospital Matron
 MRS. C. W. BARRETT.....Dining-room Matron
 JAMES H. ROUNDS.....Printing
 CHARLES V. FORT.....Carpenter
 WM. CASELYEngineer

JACOB ROUTSON.....	Painting and Paper-hanging
CHRISTIAN THORSEN.....	Florist
MISS ADELAIDE M. CORY.....	Bookkeeper
GEORGE DILL	Storekeeper
ERNEST GREEN	Baker
D. F. COPPER.....	Shoemaker
J. H. KOCHMAN.....	Tailor
ICEPHINE HUDLESON	Sewing
ROSAMOND BURTON	Laundry
CHARLES WHISLER.....	Farm and Dairy
FRANK C. PAINTER.....	Gardener

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., September 30, 1908.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, J. FRANK HANLY,
Governor of the State of Indiana:

We, the Trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown, Indiana, submit our annual report of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

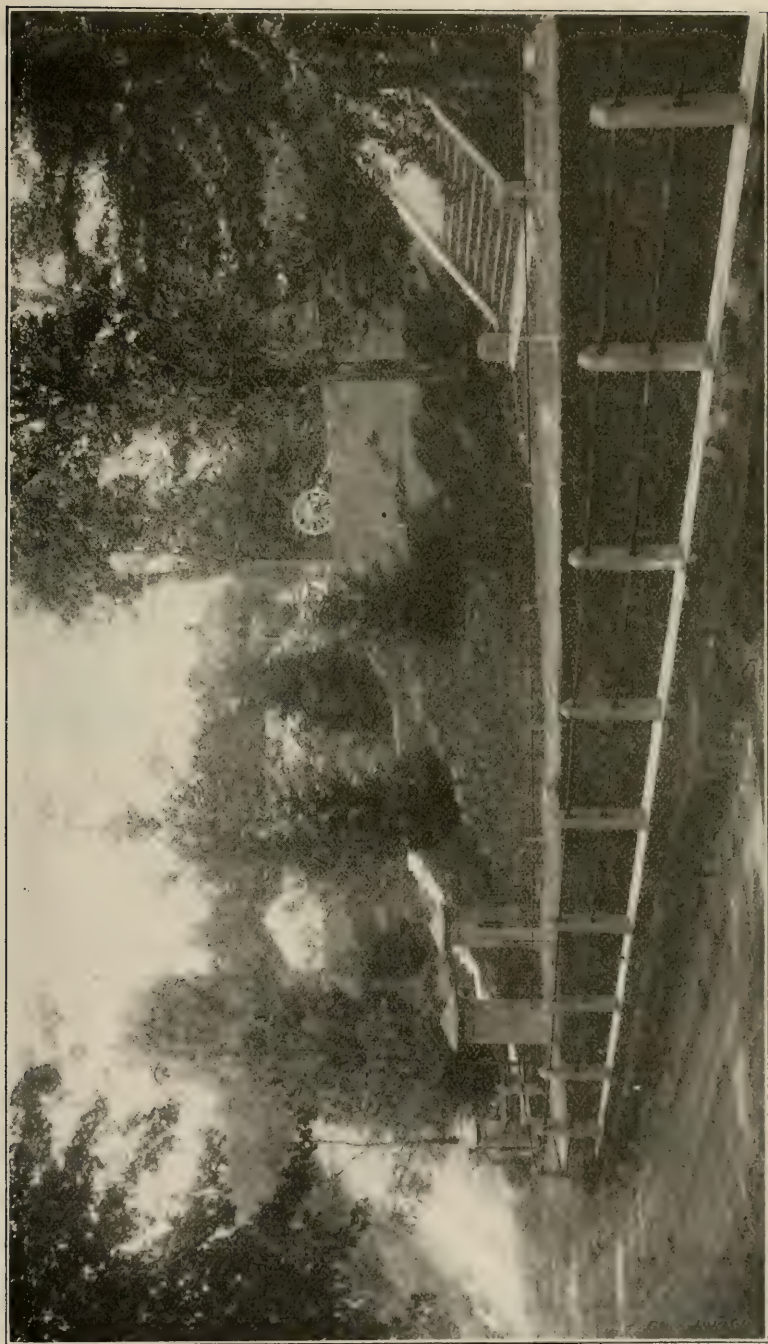
The institution has been conducted in much the same way as shown in our former reports. Only such changes have been made as were thought best in the management of the Home. The latest improved methods of educating the children for useful lives has been put into use and the central idea is to keep abreast of the times in matters of this kind. Nothing has moved or disturbed our progress during the year except on the 21st day of January, 1908, we were called upon to mourn the loss, by death, of our beloved superintendent, Col. A. H. Graham, who had served us so long and well. After choosing, as his successor, Dr. W. T. Stott, Franklin, Indiana, we have moved steadily forward with our work; and in review of the year's work, we are satisfied with what we have accomplished, and enter upon the new year with renewed energy. The Board of Trustees, as now organized, is George W. Duncan, President; Luther Short, Vice-President; Laura A. Cumback, Secretary; Hugh Dougherty, Treasurer.

The buildings are kept in good repair and insured up to the limit of the appropriation for that purpose. We have erected and completed the new Coal House within the appropriation of \$3,100.

We have purchased our coal for the year at \$2.20 per ton, f. o. b. Knightstown, Indiana, from the Sunday Creek Coal Company of West Virginia.



HOSPITAL, LOOKING NORTH.



PUBLIC ROADWAY IN FRONT OF HOME GROUNDS

We have used the appropriation made for fencing on the farm which makes it, in that respect, in fair condition. More could have been used to good advantage.

We refrain from going into details of the departments from the fact that the reports of the Superintendent and officers do that. These reports are attached hereto and are made a part hereof. We saw that our appropriations were running short, and the Board abolished the office of Librarian and assistant dining-room matron, and reduced other salaries, so we could live within the appropriation.

The morals of the institution are good and are persistently maintained. The health has been exceptionally good; but few casualties, and two deaths.

We congratulate ourselves that we have been so favorably blessed during the year. •

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DUNCAN, President.

LUTHER SHORT, Vice-President.

LAURA A. CUMBACK, Secretary.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Maintenance Fund.

Annual appropriation	\$95,000 00
1907.	
October Warrant No. 89,726.....	\$10,213 84
November Warrant No. 90,349.....	10,274 12
December Warrant No. 91,051.....	8,430 32
1908.	
January Warrant No. 91,893.....	9,352 11
February Warrant No. 92,479.....	8,499 47
March Warrant No. 93,375.....	7,667 57
April Warrant No. 94,051.....	8,636 12
May Warrant No. 94,337.....	6,001 90
June Warrant No. 95,572.....	6,915 11
July Warrant No. 95,979.....	5,050 35
August Warrant No. 96,549.....	6,067 53
September Warrant No. 97,663.....	7,756 28
Balance unused	135 28
Total	\$95,000 00

Repair Fund.

Annual appropriation	\$5,000 00
1907.	
October Warrant No. 89,727.....	\$743 31
November Warrant No. 90,350.....	617 57
December Warrant No. 91,052.....	355 25
1908.	
January Warrant No. 91,894.....	472 40
February Warrant No. 92,480.....	200 44
March Warrant No. 93,376.....	175 31
April Warrant No. 94,052.....	608 79
May Warrant No. 94,338.....	197 64
June Warrant No. 95,573.....	399 73
July Warrant No. 95,981.....	171 59
August Warrant No. 96,550.....	340 10
September Warrant No. 97,664.....	712 40
Balance unused	5 47
Total	\$5,000 00

Library Fund.

Annual appropriation		\$300 00
1907.		
October	Warrant No. 89,728.....	\$20 36
November	Warrant No. 90,352.....	25 20
December	Warrant No. 91,053.....	15 28
1908.		
January	Warrant No. 91,896.....	45 27
March	Warrant No. 93,379.....	120 74
April	Warrant No. 94,053.....	17 23
May	Warrant No. 94,339.....	47 97
July	Warrant No. 95,983.....	7 95
<hr/>		
Total		\$300 00

Agent's Fund.

Annual appropriation		\$1,000 00
1907.		
October	Warrant No. 89,730.....	\$61 70
November	Warrant No. 90,353.....	53 65
December	Warrant No. 91,054.....	89 30
1908.		
January	Warrant No. 91,895.....	57 70
February	Warrant No. 92,482.....	61 35
March	Warrant No. 93,378.....	74 50
April	Warrant No. 94,054.....	57 30
May	Warrant No. 94,340.....	97 73
June	Warrant No. 95,575.....	61 85
July	Warrant No. 95,982.....	82 30
August	Warrant No. 96,551.....	81 95
September	Warrant No. 97,665.....	80 65
Balance unused		140 02
<hr/>		
Total		\$1,000 00

Insurance Fund.

Annual appropriation		\$700 00
1907.		
November	Warrant No. 90,354.....	\$35 24
1908.		
April	Warrant No. 94,056.....	461 21
May	Warrant No. 94,342.....	203 55
<hr/>		
Total		\$700 00

Officers' Salaries.

Annual appropriation		\$3,900 00
1907.		
October	Warrant No. 89,729.....	\$200 00
November	Warrant No. 90,351.....	200 00
December	Warrant No. 91,055.....	520 90
1908.		
January	Warrant No. 91,897.....	200 00
February	Warrant No. 92,481.....	180 40
March	Warrant No. 93,377.....	547 13
April	Warrant No. 94,055.....	200 00
May	Warrant No. 94,342.....	200 00
June	Warrant No. 95,574 ⁹	521 91
July	Warrant No. 95,980.....	200 00
August	Warrant No. 96,552.....	200 00
September	Warrant No. 97,666.....	546 40
Balance unused		183 26
Total		\$3,900 00

New Boilers.

Annual appropriation		\$8,902 50
1907.		
October	Warrant No. 89,732.....	\$5,082 73
November	Warrant No. 90,355.....	319 28
1908.		
January	Warrant No. 91,898.....	3,500 40
Balance unused		09
Total		\$8,902 50

Coal House.

Annual appropriation		\$3,100 00
1907.		
October	Warrant No. 89,731.....	\$22 90
1908.		
June	Warrant No. 95,577.....	206 00
July	Warrant No. 95,984.....	204 20
August	Warrant No. 96,553.....	500 57
September	Warrant No. 97,668.....	1,684 67
Balance unused		481 66
Total		\$3,100 00

Fence.

Annual appropriation		\$682 40
1908.		
March	Warrant No. 93,380.....	\$197 07
April	Warrant No. 94,057.....	201 67
May	Warrant No. 94,343.....	25 00
June	Warrant No. 95,576.....	154 95
September	Warrant No. 97,667.....	103 71
		<hr/>
Total		\$682 40

Paid to State Treasurer for Earnings.

1907.		
October	Quietus No. 13,129.....	\$60 75
November	Quietus No. 13,329.....	42 12
December	Quietus No. 13,564.....	65 56
1908.		
January	Quietus No. 13,722.....	147 19
February	Quietus No. 13,803.....	27 24
March	Quietus No. 14,002.....	100 27
April	Quietus No. 14,012.....	177 03
May	Quietus No. 14,246.....	266 19
June	Quietus No. 14,416.....	79 08
July	Quietus No. 14,556.....	345 32
August	Quietus No. 14,647.....	29 43
September	Quietus No. ———.....	91 18
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,431 36

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH DOUGHERTY,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

I herewith submit the thirtieth annual report of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908. The first thing to be recalled is the death of the former Superintendent, A. H. Graham, who passed away January 21st last. He had been in the service of the Board for a long period—seventeen years—and his efficiency was as marked as his service was long. The present Superintendent was elected February 8th last, and what has been the measure of his efficiency, it must be left to you to judge. There were some difficult problems to be solved, such as radical retrenchment, that we might close the year without appealing for more funds; filling the places of several teachers who had resigned; and setting a higher standard for the personal worth of those connected with the Home as employes. As to all these tasks there has been at least reasonable success. We closed the year inside of our appropriations, and the vacancies in the teaching force have been filled. The efficiency of the work in general in the Home is up to the standard set in the past.

In the subjoined table herewith presented may be noted the changes in population for the past ten years:

YEARS.	En-rolled.	Ad-mitted.	Dis-charged. Age Limit.	Dis-charged. Re-quest of Friends.	Dis-charged, for Absence.	Dis-charged, by In- denture.	Sent to Refor- matory.	Deaths	Remain- ing Sept. 30.	Average Daily Attend- ance for Year.
1899.....	638	120	74	28	9	4	2	3	639	583
1900.....	639	115	75	21	5	5	.....	5	641	393
1901.....	641	87	61	29	2	6	.....	.....	630	581
1902.....	630	106	84	32	4	12	.....	2	602	563
1903.....	602	90	70	32	.....	16	.....	2	572	527
1904.....	572	73	45	11	.....	8	.....	4	577	514
1905.....	577	62	70	24	3	6	.....	4	532	491
1906.....	532	74	67	13	5	8	.....	3	510	456
1907.....	510	40	54	15	4	2	.....	2	473	444
1908.....	473	52	48	7	5	6	1	2	456	417

Health.

The year just closed has been marked by good health in general—quite above the average outside the Home. As to matters more in detail you are referred to the report of Dr. O. E. Holloway, M. D., the Home Physician.

The Schools.

These are a large factor in the mental and moral awakening of the children of the Home; and when a child reaches respectable grade in his studies and in his industrial activities there is ground for the hope that he will become a valuable and desirable citizen of the State, and member of society. As is probably well known, the schools are a part of the public school system—the same grades are maintained and the same text used.

Upon the resignation of Miss Francis L. Banta as Principal last June, Miss Annie L. Duncan was chosen Principal; and the several vacancies caused by resignation were filled. Miss Duncan's report of the schools will give further information as to the condition and work of education.

The Industries.

The following departments are maintained: Farming, gardening, floriculture (including care of lawn and greenhouse), printing, shorthand and typewriting, carpentering, engineering, paperhanging and painting, tailoring, sewing, baking, laundering and cooking. Pupils enter upon these various trades when they reach the age of thirteen. The following table gives the number of children in the various industries during the past year:

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Farming	9	..
Gardening	5	..
Floriculture	17	..
Engineering	2	..
Printing	26	..
Carpentering	19	..
Painting and paper hanging.....	6	..
Tailoring .....	..	9
Sewing .....	..	33
Laundering	4	11
Cooking .....	..	16
Shorthand and typewriting.....	8	12
Bakery	12	..



SPRING VALLEY.



ST. LOUIS

LINCOLN HALL.

The Library.

This contains four thousand volumes, and the reading table is supplied with more than a score of papers and magazines. The annual appropriation for the library is three hundred dollars. Among the books added last year was Rhodes' History of the United States, especially covering the period of the Civil War, and Proceedings of the National Charities Convention from 1900 to date, including index of same.

In the future the Library will need a good many books of reference, such as will be helpful in preparing papers and reports, and children's books should be of a higher standard of literary excellence than some of those purchased hitherto.

Finding Homes.

The Agent is employed in finding suitable homes for children; when such a home is found the child passes out by either age limit or by indenture, but no child is sent to a home where the whole surroundings are not good, nor allowed to remain if it be afterwards found that the surroundings are bad. During the present year fourteen children have been placed in homes.

Visiting Committees.

During the year the Home has been favored with the visit of members of committees as follows: Board of State Charities, Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Auxiliaries of both G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans.

Improvements.

As there had been no bids for the construction of the coal house addition, the Board undertook the work; and by the time the fiscal year ended the work was very near completion. The fence fund has allowed the construction of several lines of wire fence, and the inclosing of most of the Home grounds proper, with a fence made of cement posts and two-inch iron pipe.

Religious Opportunities.

Sunday school is held each Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; a sermon or address is given at 2 p. m., and the Christian Endeavor Society conducts services on Sunday evenings.

During the coming year a Bible study class will be conducted in the interest of teachers, employes and any others who may care to attend.

Conclusion.

Besides the annual report, monthly and quarterly reports are made to the Board of State Charities, and monthly reports to the Board of the Home.

Hereafter the children who have completed the prescribed course in any one of the industries shall be entitled to a certificate, and the name and course shall be announced on Commencement day.

The Superintendent has abundant reason to mention the uniform courtesy extended to him by all connected with the Home—officers, employes and children.

W. T. STOTT,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS.

To Dr. W. T. Stott, Superintendent:

Having assumed the principalship of the Home schools only one month prior to the close of the fiscal year, it is not possible for me to give a full report of the school work previous to that time.

The constant aim of the institution is thorough and systematic work, that in its results will compare favorably with that done in any elementary school of the State. The immediate application the pupil must make of all his attainments, upon leaving the Home, necessitates keeping in view the most practical side of education; at the age of thirteen he enters a special industrial training besides that of the regular school.

The outline of the course of study for the Kindergarten and eight grades is substantially the same as that used throughout the public schools; the Indiana text books are used.

The ninth grade, the finishing year of the school course, includes algebra, civil government, physical geography, English, comprising rhetoric, composition and literature; music, drawing, and a review in arithmetic. The pupils completing this course are presented with diplomas at the close of the year.

Special courses are given in stenography and typewriting, in domestic science, and in music and drawing.

During the year appropriate patriotic and various other exercises and entertainments were given.

Commencement exercises beginning June 21 and closing June 25, 1908, consisted of the following:

Program.

Class Address by Superintendent of Public Instruction, Fassett A. Cotton.

Music.

Planting of Class Tree.

Band Concert.

Alumni Business Meeting.

Graduating Exercises.

Base Ball Game.

School Exhibits.

Lawn Entertainment—

“Queen Nobody from Nowhere.”

Patriotic Drill.

School Entertainment—

“Bibi: A Comedy of Toys.”

A class of twenty-six was graduated June 25th. Following is the list of the class and their themes:

Resolved: “That America’s Glories Outweigh Her Dishonors.”

Affirmative: Unie R. Hughes and Albert Stich.

Negative: Martha Kitts and Lena Smith.

The University of Hard Knocks.....	Daniel A. Wiars
Girls from Dickens.....	Clare J. Johnston
Legends of Flowers.....	Mary L. Howard
Hawthorne and Irving—A Comparison.....	Margaret Davis
The Panama Canal.....	Garfield Hankins
American Art.....	Bethel E. Schofield
The Panic of 1907.....	Glenn L. Mitchell
Now.....	Alva Bowman
The Triumph of Promptness.....	Ruth A. Eskirdge
Blue Sky Philosophy.....	Florence D. Staley
The Patriotic Songs of the Nations.....	Anna R. Miller
History of the Class of 1908.....	Cora Mae Ray
Planting Response.....	George W. Trowbridge
Class Prophecy.....	Josephine Ransom
Who Are the Patriotic?.....	Howard Hill
Beethoven and Mozart.....	Marie E. Finney
Woman’s Gift to Literature.....	Kyle B. Bennett
Enthusiasm.....	Carl C. Butcher
Indiana’s Natural Resources.....	Harry Ream
Is Personal Beauty a Boon to the Possessor?.....	Mabel Irene Finney
Talented Men.....	Fred T. Steele
Action Determines Structure.....	Oliver P. M. Perkins

Certificates of proficiency from the department of Domestic Science were given to Josephine Ransom, Fannie Goodwin, Mary Howard, Martha Kitts, Margueritte Green,

Lena Smith, Nellie Gilliland, Margaret Davis, Lena Thornton, Ruth Eskridge, Florence Staley, Cleo Purdy, and Ruth Morgan.

The schools reopened September 8, 1908. The list of teachers includes eleven grade teachers and three in the special departments. The enrollment corresponds to the enrollment of the Home, with the exception of a few children who have not yet attained the age for Kindergarten.

The work of organizing has proceeded satisfactorily. Good interest and a responsive spirit is shown on the part of teachers and pupils, and earnest co-operation on the part of employes.

Supplies necessary for the school work have been furnished promptly.

With grateful acknowledgment for all courtesy shown to me, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE L. DUNCAN.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Population.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	265	208	473
Number received during the year.....	27	25	52
Number discharged or died during the year.....	39	30	69
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	253	203	456
*Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	232	181	413
Average number of officers and employes during the year	24	62	86

Expenditures.

Current expenses—

1. Subsistence	\$47,508 71
2. Employes	30,109 75
3. Clothing	8,821 18
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	8,425 08
<hr/>	
Total	\$94,864 72

Extraordinary expenses—

1. Permanent improvements	\$10,584 34
2. Ordinary repairs	4,994 53
3. Officers' salary and agent's fund.....	4,576 72
4. New buildings	2,618 34
<hr/>	
Total	\$22,774 40
<hr/>	
Grand total	\$117,639 12

*Our daily average attendance is reduced on account of absence during the summer vacation.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL OFFICER.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home:*

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908. Also roster of employes connected with the institution during said year, kind of service rendered and amount paid each.

H. H. WOODS,
Financial Officer.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

October.

1907.		
For Support	\$3,102	74
Furnishing	736	32
Clothing	1,289	39
Fuel and light.....	1,192	47
Farm	96	02
Garden	10	25
Greenhouse	121	30
School	256	69
Office expenses	75	08
Laundry	27	03
Hospital	80	94
Transportation	467	18
Printing office	46	47
Engineer's supplies	32	96
Contingent	25	00
Discharge fund	15	00
Employes	2,639	00
	\$10,213	84

November.

1907.		
For Support	\$3,217	00
Furnishing	402	89
Clothing	1,691	05
Fuel and light.....	1,153	64
Farm	226	24
Garden	240	25

November—Continued.

Greenhouse	\$35 00
School	69 00
Office expenses	10 45
Hospital	50 70
Transportation	178 71
Printing office	158 79
Engineer's supplies	103 20
Contingent	10 95
Discharge fund	60 00
Employees	2,666 25

 \$10,274 12

December.

1907.

For Support	\$3,182 65
Furnishing	160 71
Clothing	483 93
Fuel and light	1,099 77
Farm	94 97
Greenhouse	62 60
School	102 23
Office expenses	35 85
Laundry	184 33
Hospital	37 02
Transportation	174 76
Printing office	15 17
Engineer's supplies	125 37
Contingent	2 46
Discharge outfit	3 50
Employees	2,665 00

 \$8,430 32

January.

1908.

For Support	\$3,159 16
Furnishing	108 04
Clothing	888 72
Fuel and light	1,705 72
Farm	182 87
Garden	3 00
School	106 84
Office expenses	60 10
Laundry	10 80
Hospital	48 07
Transportation	270 11
Printing office	58 80
Engineer's supplies	56 88
Discharge fund	15 00
Employees	2,678 00

 \$9,352 11

February.

1908.

For Support	\$2,396 83
Furnishing	115 23
Clothing	707 58
Fuel and light.....	1,742 90
Farm	109 27
School	105 15
Office expenses	31 30
Laundry	100 95
Hospital	110 52
Transportation	282 18
Printing office	28 66
Engineer's supplies	50 90
Discharge outfit	18 00
Discharge fund	15 00
Employees	2,685 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,499 47

March.

1908.

For Support	\$2,379 64
Furnishing	191 68
Clothing	570 11
Fuel and light.....	865 58
Farm	312 34
Garden	35 80
Greenhouse	39 21
School	101 60
Office expenses	19 35
Laundry	26 25
Hospital	27 50
Transportation	131 63
Printing office	138 52
Engineer's supplies	91 36
Contingent	7 00
Discharge fund	45 00
Employees	2,685 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,667 57

April.

1908.

For Support	\$2,421 98
Furnishing	263 96
Clothing	1,148 01
Fuel and light.....	1,252 35
Farm	234 10
Garden	54 95
Greenhouse	29 00
School	56 80

April—Continued.

Office expenses	\$24 50
Laundry	109 35
Hospital	68 49
Transportation	321 10
Printing office	33 53
Employees	2,618 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,636 12

May.

1908.

For Support	\$1,875 84
Furnishing	5 20
Clothing	390 84
Fuel and light	429 33
Farm	199 96
Greenhouse	35 00
School	50 30
Office expenses	19 55
Laundry	40 45
Hospital	60 95
Transportation	73 63
Printing office	6 30
Engineer's supplies	3 30
Contingent	25 00
Discharge outfit	5 25
Discharge fund	165 00
Employees	2,616 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,001 90

June.

1908.

For Support	\$2,674 24
Furnishing	29 83
Clothing	459 16
Fuel and light	173 00
Farm	190 13
Garden	18 14
Greenhouse	35 00
School	184 14
Office expenses	34 60
Laundry	94 19
Hospital	41 17
Transportation	166 31
Printing office	47 20
Contingent	9 00
Discharge outfit	30 00
Discharge fund	135 00
Employees	2,594 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,915 11

July.

1908.

For Support	\$1,831 25
Furnishing	52 95
Clothing	107 40
Fuel and light.....	238 66
Farm	208 03
Greenhouse	77 90
School	5 15
Office expenses	28 10
Laundry	71 35
Hospital	29 25
Transportation	133 37
Printing office	36 38
Discharge outfit	243 06
Discharge fund	105 00
Employees	1,882 50
	<hr/>
	\$5,050 35

August.

1908.

For Support	\$1,535 44
Furnishing	159 70
Clothing	747 16
Fuel and light.....	648 79
Farm	184 32
Garden	27 10
Greenhouse	35 00
Office expenses	69 44
Laundry	73 35
Hospital	21 30
Transportation	377 78
Printing office	65 96
Discharge outfit	100 19
Discharge fund	75 00
Employees	1,947 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,067 53

September.

1908.

For Support	\$3,011 97
Furnishing	470 80
Clothing	337 83
Fuel and light.....	363 46
Farm	272 49
Greenhouse	26 25
School	317 41
Office expenses	37 94
Laundry	17 50
Hospital	98 58

September—Continued.

Transportation	\$283 43
Printing office	19 20
Discharge outfit	50 42
Discharge fund	15 00
Employees	2,434 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,756 28

Disbursements during the month, as shown by vouchers on file with the Auditor of State, and numbered from 1 to 766 inclusive:

1907.	
October	\$10,213 84
November	10,274 12
December	8,430 32
1908.	
January	9,352 11
February	8,499 47
March	7,667 57
April	8,636 12
May	6,001 90
June	6,915 11
July	5,050 35
August	6,067 53
September	7,756 28
	<hr/>
	\$94,864 72

Recapitulation.

For Support	\$30,788 74
Furnishing	2,697 31
Clothing	8,321 18
Fuel and light	10,865 67
Farm	2,310 74
Garden	389 49
Greenhouse	496 26
School	1,355 31
Office expenses	446 26
Laundry	755 55
Hospital	674 49
Transportation	2,860 19
Printing office	654 98
Engineer's supplies	463 97
Contingent	79 41
Discharge outfit	450 42
Discharge fund	645 00
Employees	30,109 75
	<hr/>
	\$94,864 72

Summary.

Received from Treasurer of Board	\$94,864 72
Disbursements	94,864 72

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. WOODS,
Financial Officer.

[illegible]

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Superintendent and Board of Trustees of the
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home:*

I am pleased to report that the past year has been one of exceptional good health with the inmates of the Home.

We have fortunately escaped any of the contagious or infectious diseases. This is due, in a great measure, I am sure, to the strict and immediate quarantine against any infected locality in the State. It is our invariable rule to allow no child or employe to visit their homes, either for vacation or other causes, when the State Board of Health has reported any contagious diseases in that particular locality; neither are children received from such infected localities without first passing through the quarantine hospital. Usually upon the return of the children from their summer vacation we have a few cases of fever, either typhoid or malarial, the result of exposure while at their homes. This year we have escaped even this.

We have had to treat one case of typhoid fever of local origin. This was so unusual that for a time we feared the infection might be on the Home grounds, and that other cases would follow. A thorough inspection was made without the discovery of a cause, and as there were no other cases we are forced to the conclusion that the infection was from some outside source.

We have continued the plan of caring for the very young and delicate children in the hospital building. We are thus enabled to give them better care as to diet, and their general health, and allow them greater liberties regarding their coming and going, than they could possibly enjoy under the rules and regulations necessary in the division rooms.

The sanitary condition of the Home and its surroundings is excellent and every care is exercised to maintain it so.

I am pleased to report that no death has occurred in the Home during the past year.

To the officers, nurses and governesses of the Home, I am under many obligations for aid and assistance extended to me.

Respectfully submitted,

O. E. HOLLOWAY,
Physician.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

How to Secure the Admission of Children to the Home.

When it is desirous to secure the admission of a child to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, blank application papers may be obtained for the purpose by addressing the Superintendent.

These are to be filled out in accordance with the instructions given and to be returned to the Superintendent. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees next after applications are received, they will be submitted for approval or rejection. In either event, official notice will be given by the Superintendent as to the action of the Board of Trustees, and if the action thereupon has been favorable, the date will be fixed on which the child may be brought to the Home.

No fund has been provided for defraying the railroad expenses of children that have been admitted to the Home. If friends have not the means aid can generally be obtained from the township trustee or the county commissioners.

A family relative is allowed to visit the children once every six months, and to remain twenty-four hours on each visit.

Children may be taken away during vacation, but the Home can not bear any part of the transportation expenses, and they must be returned in due time to enter school at the opening of the session.

Whenever parents desire to take permanent custody of their children, application for discharge, in writing, should be made through the Superintendent to the Board of Trustees.

Laws Governing the Admission of Children.

Section 9. The Trustees and (under regulations and a form of application which they shall prescribe) the Superintendent are authorized and required to receive, as pupils of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, orphans and children residing in this State, under the age of

sixteen years who may be destitute of the means of support and education, in the following order:

First. Orphans, children of such deceased Union soldiers or sailors in the army or navy of the United States in the late Civil War, or in the war with Spain, or in the war in the Philippine Islands, said orphans not having mothers living. If there be not applications for the admission of persons of this class sufficient to fill the Home, then there shall be in like manner admitted:

Second. Orphans, children of such deceased soldiers and sailors, said orphans having mothers living. If there be not applications for the admission of persons of said two classes sufficient to fill said Home, then, in like manner, there shall be admitted:

Third. Children of permanently disabled or indigent soldiers or sailors of said service, residing in this State, or in National Military Homes, having been admitted thereto from this State.

All children admitted to said Home, as pupils thereof, shall be supported and educated therein until they shall be sixteen years of age, unless, for good cause, sooner discharged. Any of said pupils who, by reasons of physical disability or any other cause, may be, in the judgment of said Board, unable to earn a livelihood, shall be retained as pupils of said Home, until they shall be eighteen years of age.

Section 10. Each county in this State shall be entitled to have in said Home a number of pupils proportionate to the number of soldiers furnished by it to the Union service in said war, which proportionate number shall be fixed by said Board according to the capacity of said Home. Applicants from a county already having its full quota in said Home shall be admitted, if the Home shall not be filled at the time of making application; but in the admission of applicants, when all applying can not be accommodated, preference shall be given to those from counties not having in the Home as many pupils in proportion to their quotas, as fixed by said board, as other counties from which applications may be pending shall have therein.

RULES GOVERNING THE HOME.

For the information of the public, and those personally interested, the rules governing the Home are inserted:

1. All employes are under the supervision of the Superintendent, and must give implicit obedience to his orders.

2. In the absence of the Superintendent, the Financial Officer will be in full charge, and obedience to his orders is required.

3. The Superintendent is responsible for the proper use, care and disposition of the property belonging to the Home, and for the due administration of its affairs, but the hearty co-operation of all officers and employes is expected, and a ready and cheerful compliance with all orders and regulations is required.

4. No one will be knowingly employed or continued in service who does not possess the necessary qualifications or fitness for the particular duties to be performed.

5. Cordiality of feeling among the employes is the basis of co-operation, hence no one will be continued in service who can not heartily unite with all for the good of all.

6. Any fact prejudicial to the moral character or standing of any officer or employe coming to the knowledge of another should at once be communicated to the Superintendent, but espionage, tattling and talebearing are forbidden.

7. Governesses, teachers and heads of departments must acquaint all under their charge with the rules and regulations of the Institution, and will be held accountable for the efficient and faithful performance of the duty that devolves upon them respectively.

8. No case of discipline must be referred to the Superintendent, unless beyond the control of the governess. Corporal punishment may be administered when other remedies have failed, but excessive punishment is not to be inflicted at any time. Children deprived of their play hours as a penalty shall be entitled to the liberties of the other children on all intervening holidays and Sundays.

9. It shall be the duty of every officer and employe to report to the governess of the child any misdemeanor or irregularity of conduct coming to their knowledge, and such information must be received and given in a spirit of kindness, and with a view to the best interests of the Institution.

10. Under no circumstances will an employe be allowed to apply to the children any language or epithet calculated to irritate, humiliate or degrade them. No rough expressions or slang phrases must be employed; but, on the other hand, a correct and discreet use of the language in the presence of the children must be observed.

11. The head of each department shall see that the industry conducted by him is taught and practiced in a thorough and comprehensive manner, so that each pupil shall obtain, as far as possible, a practical

knowledge of the same in all its parts. He shall be at his post of duty at the beginning of business hours, preserve good order among its pupils, and secure close and constant application to the work in which they are engaged.

12. Smoking upon the grounds or in the presence of the children is strictly forbidden.

13. Employes are expected to attend Sunday services. Habitual neglect of this duty, will be regarded as a lack of proper interest in the religious training of the children under their care.

14. Leave of absence will be granted by the Superintendent, or the Financial Officer when the Superintendent is not present.

15. In urgent cases relief from duty will be granted.

16. In cases of severe illness, or death of relatives or friends, a reasonable leave of absence will be granted.

17. In case of absence on the part of an employe, a substitute satisfactory to the Superintendent must be provided.

Hours.

18. All persons residing in the Institution are expected to be in their rooms by 10 p. m., at which hour the building will ordinarily be closed.

19. Lights in private rooms, dormitories and division rooms must be extinguished at 10 p. m., except by special permission.

20. Ladies may receive gentlemen in the public parlor, which will be open to the public use until 10 p. m. Except in the case of relatives, ladies will not entertain gentlemen in their private rooms or division rooms. When ladies are apprised of the coming of gentlemen, the Superintendent or Matron must be informed and consent obtained.

21. Wilful violation of the foregoing rules will subject the offender to a forfeiture of position.

Visitors.

22. Are heartily welcome, and all employes are required to show every possible courtesy to all persons who may wish to pass through the various buildings and about the grounds of the Institution.

23. Visitors are not allowed to go through the buildings without an attendant.

24. The buildings will be open to visitors every day in the week except Sunday.

COUNTY REPRESENTATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Adams	1	Marion	46
Allen	14	Madison	27
Bartholomew	7	Marshall	8
Benton	1	Martin	1
Blackford	7	Miami	3
Boone	3	Montgomery	3
Brown	3	Monroe	16
Carroll	2	Morgan	4
Cass	3	Newton	0
Clark	14	Noble	0
Clay	3	Ohio	0
Clinton	10	Orange	5
Crawford	0	Owen	2
Daviess	3	Parke	4
Dearborn	6	Perry	2
Decatur	7	Pike	4
Dekalb	1	Porter	2
Delaware	6	Posey	2
Dubois	1	Pulaski	2
Elkhart	4	Putnam	7
Fayette	0	Randolph	4
Floyd	1	Ripley	1
Fountain	4	Rush	5
Franklin	2	Scott	0
Fulton	0	Shelby	4
Gibson	4	Spencer	3
Grant	30	Starke	0
Greene	1	Steuben	2
Hamilton	16	Sullivan	4
Hancock	1	St. Joseph	5
Harrison	0	Switzerland	1
Hendricks	1	Tippecanoe	12
Henry	10	Tipton	6
Howard	5	Union	0
Huntington	0	Vanderburgh	8
Johnson	4	Vigo	10
Jasper	4	Vermillion	1
Jackson	9	Wabash	9
Jay	6	Warren	5
Jefferson	3	Washington	3
Jennings	4	Warrick	4
Knox	5	Wayne	2
Kosciusko	4	Wells	1
Lagrange	0	White	3
Lake	3	Whitley	0
Laporte	5		
Lawrence	7	Total	456

Descriptive Roll of Children Admitted to Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, from October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908.

No	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served.	Name of Mother.
1	Anderson, Ellen Fern	July 15, 1894	Wabash	April 10, 1908	Anderson, James*	C, 135th Ind.	Anderson, Anna L.*
2	Anderson, James Reed	July 15, 1894	Wabash	April 10, 1908	Anderson, James*	C, 135th Ind.	Anderson, Anna L.*
3	Boye, Charles T.	June 10, 1895	Tippecanoe	Feb. 3, 1908	Boye, James W.*	B, 79th Ind.	Boye, Ida A.
4	Brinson, Nola M.	Dec. 21, 1901	Jennings	Feb. 22, 1903	Brinson, Jonathan*	F, 10th U. S. Inf.	Brinson, Dollie E.
5	Britton, Harold F.	Dec. 16, 1896	Marion	April 28, 1908	Britton, William*	D, 9th Ind.	Britton, Cornelia E.
6	Britton, Rofha F.	Dec. 16, 1896	Marion	April 28, 1908	Britton, William*	D, 9th Ind.	Britton, Cornelia E.
7	Buckner, Wm. B.	Mar. 19, 1897	Green	Feb. 14, 1908	Buckner, William*	C, 147th Ind.	Buckner, Mary Jane.
8	Congleton, Reed G.	Oct. 5, 1894	Vermilion	Oct. 11, 1907	Congleton, Levi W.*	I, 125th Ill.	Congleton, Louisa.
9	Cross, Stierman	April 15, 1893	Laporte	Jan. 11, 1908	Gross, Dallon P.*	I, 87th Ind.	Cross, Margaret.
10	Dolan, Catherine A.	April 23, 1901	Henry	Mar. 1, 1908	Dolan, John T.	C, 161st Ind.	Dolan, Maud L.
11	Dolan, Mary	Oct. 19, 1905	Henry	Mar. 1, 1908	Dolan, John T.	G, 161st Ind.	Dolan, Maud L.
12	Eaglen, Charles W.	Oct. 24, 1897	Bartholomew	Aug. 10, 1908	Eaglen, Isaac	E, 18th Ky.	Hare, Carrie.
13	Eaglen, Minnie	Sept. 27, 1892	Bartholomew	Aug. 10, 1908	Eaglen, Isaac	E, 18th Ky.	Hare, Carrie.
14	Farrer, Dorcas	Aug. 2, 1897	Shelby	Oct. 3, 1907	Farrer, Thomas M.*	E, 45th Mo.	Adams, Avarilla.
15	Farrer, Lorena	June 27, 1893	Shelby	Oct. 3, 1907	Farrer, Thomas M.*	E, 45th Mo.	Adams, Avarilla.
16	Gardner, Frank E.	Sept. 6, 1901	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robert C.*	Sheridan Trp. Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
17	Gardner, George W.	July 15, 1904	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robert C.*	Sheridan Trp. Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
18	Gardner, William H.	May 25, 1900	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robert C.*	Sheridan Trp. Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
19	Green, Benjamin F.	Aug. 3, 1898	Madison	Jan. 3, 1908	Green, Alonzo G.*	B, 65th Ind.	Green, Sarah.
20	Haney, Charles	Aug. 3, 1898	Madison	Aug. 28, 1908	Haney, John W.*	K, 3rd Wis.	Haney, Ada.
21	Haney, Willa	Oct. 4, 1892	Madison	Aug. 28, 1908	Haney, John W.*	K, 3rd Wis.	Haney, Ada.
22	Holler, Eva	July 4, 1892	Monroe	July 17, 1908	Holler, George A.*	H, 33rd Ind.	Harmon, Katherine.
23	Holler, Otto	April 12, 1894	Monroe	July 17, 1908	Holler, George A.*	H, 33rd Ind.	Harmon, Katherine.
24	Hurley, Sarah Emma	Mar. 29, 1902	Jasper	Jan. 1, 1908	Hurley, Theodore*	K, 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
25	Kremer, Roland N.	June 2, 1894	Marion	Jan. 11, 1908	Kremer, John R.*	F, 13th Ind.	Kremer, Anna*
26	Kremer, Mirtle	Sept. 2, 1893	Bartholomew	Feb. 11, 1908	Leeson, Omer	D, 137th Ind.	Leeson, M.*
27	McEntire, Noble	Feb. 4, 1896	Warrick	Oct. 14, 1907	McEntire, A.	B, 146th Ind.	McEntire, S.*
28	Mitchell, Jollie Isis	July 10, 1893	Shelby	Sept. 5, 1908	Mitchell, Joseph*	I, 112th Ill.	Bonner, Josephine.
29	Pierce, Ina Marie	June 17, 1902	Porter	Sept. 2, 1908	Pierce, Roy L.	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Williamson, Maggie.*
30	Pierce, Margaret W.	Feb. 12, 1905	Porter	Sept. 2, 1908	Pierce, Roy L.	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Williamson, Maggie.*
31	Pryor, Della	Feb. 2, 1893	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1908	Pryor, Robert*	D, 29th Ind.	Pryor, Dulecia.*
32	Pryor, Josephine	Jan. 24, 1899	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1908	Pryor, Robert*	D, 29th Ind.	Pryor, Dulecia.*
33	Pryor, Siella	June 4, 1895	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1908	Pryor, Robert*	D, 29th Ind.	Pryor, Dulecia.*
34	Reeves, Patrick T.	Nov. 18, 1896	Vigo	Oct. 7, 1907	Reeves, Theodore	H, 149th Ind.	Reeves, Mary A.*
35	Reeves, Raymond L.	Aug. 19, 1894	Vigo	Oct. 7, 1907	Reeves, Theodore	H, 149th Ind.	Reeves, Mary A.*
36	Russel, Lawrence	Dec. 8, 1894	Laporte	June 10, 1908	Russel, Ferdinand	D, 7th Ohio	Russel, Clara K.
37	Sumner, Alta May	Aug. 8, 1902	Madison	Oct. 8, 1907	Sumner, John L.	K, 18th Iowa	Sumner, Margaret J.
38	Sumner, Cecil Marie	Aug. 18, 1899	Madison	Oct. 8, 1907	Sumner, John L.	K, 18th Iowa	Sumner, Margaret J.

39	Sunner, James Alvin.....	Aug. 5, 1902	Madison.....	Oct. 8, 1907	Sunner, John L.....	K, 18th Iowa.....	Sunner, Margaret J.
40	Swineford, Earl O.....	May 30, 1901	Marion.....	April 15, 1908	Swineford, Harry F.....	C, 8th Ohio.....	Swineford, Pearl.
41	Thomas, Willie R.....	July 15, 1895	Howard.....	Aug. 9, 1908	Thomas, James P.....	H, 8th U. S. Inf.....	Thomas, Fannie.*
42	Vankirk, Ethel.....	Nov. 15, 1905	Grant.....	Dec. 12, 1907	Vankirk, George.....	I, 29th Ind.....	Vankirk, Nellie.
43	Vankirk, Frank.....	Feb. 8, 1901	Grant.....	Oct. 4, 1907	Vankirk, George.....	I, 29th Ind.....	Vankirk, Nellie.
44	Vankirk, John A.....	Nov. 4, 1899	Grant.....	Oct. 4, 1907	Vankirk, George.....	I, 29th Ind.....	Vankirk, Nellie.
45	Vankirk, Marcus A.....	Feb. 14, 1904	Grant.....	Dec. 12, 1907	Vankirk, George.....	I, 29th Ind.....	Vankirk, Nellie.
46	Vankirk, William McK.....	Sept. 25, 1897	Grant.....	Oct. 12, 1907	Vankirk, George.....	I, 29th Ind.....	Vankirk, Nellie.
47	Vaughn, Forest Clay.....	Nov. 11, 1902	Montgomery.....	May 28, 1908	Vaughn, Harry I.*	M, 157th Ind.....	Vaughn, Elsie I.
48	Way, Helen.....	Sept. 7, 1900	Marion.....	Jan. 11, 1908	Way, James K.*	E, 26th Ind.....	Way, Della.
49	Way, Margaret.....	Oct. 3, 1903	Marion.....	Jan. 11, 1908	Way, James K.*	E, 26th Ind.....	Way, Della.
50	West, Edna.....	Mar. 21, 1901	Marion.....	Sept. 7, 1908	West, John B.*	A, 6th U. S. Inf.....	West, Edith.
51	West, George W.....	Oct. 11, 1903	Marion.....	Feb. 8, 1908	West, John B.*	A, 6th U. S. Inf.....	West, Edith.
52	Williams, Earl Rufus.....	Mar. 2, 1895	Blackford.....	Feb. 8, 1908	Williams, George W.*	I, 138th Ind.....	Williams, Catherine.

*Dead.

Descriptive Roll of Children of Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home Discharged from October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908.

No.	Name of Child	Date of Birth	County.	Date of Discharge.	Reason for Discharge.	Trade Learned.
1	Allen, Martha E.	April 11, 1890	Boone	Oct. 3, 1907	Age limit	Cooking school.
2	Anderson, Lola.	Sept. 6, 1891	Tippecanoe	Nov. 6, 1907	Age limit	Tailor shop.
3	Barnesover, James W.	June 14, 1892	Shelby	April 7, 1908	Continued absence	Bakery.
4	Batts, Ethel.	Oct. 7, 1891	Sullivan	Mar. 2, 1908	Age limit	Sewing room.
5	Blewitt, Weaver	Nov. 3, 1891	Martin	Feb. 5, 1908	Age limit	Paint shop.
6	Bowman, Alva	Nov. 3, 1891	Clark	Sept. 5, 1908	Age limit	Printing office.
7	Brinson, Ojuna Jo	Feb. 5, 1904	Jennings	Nov. 6, 1907	Indenture	
8	Brinson, Nola	Dec. 21, 1901	Jennings	Jan. 3, 1908	Indenture	
9	Brinson, Vernie G.	Nov. 20, 1897	Jennings	Feb. 29, 1908	Indenture	
10	Buller, Oma F.	Sept. 15, 1890	Bartholomew	July 8, 1908	Age limit	Florist.
11	Burton, Eva	Mar. 13, 1891	Marion	June 4, 1908	Age limit	Stenography.
12	Calhoun, Milton	Sept. 23, 1891	Marion	Nov. 7, 1907	Age limit	Florist.
13	Cavender, Arthur R.	Nov. 23, 1891	Marshall	June 1, 1908	Age limit	Stenography.
14	Chandler, Alberta E.	Sept. 15, 1891	Johnson	Aug. 4, 1908	Age limit	Cooking school.
15	Childers, Grace May	Feb. 13, 1892	Lawrence	Aug. 18, 1908	Age limit	Cooking school.
16	Clark, Otto B.	Jan. 28, 1891	White	Aug. 4, 1908	Age limit	Carpenter.
17	Coffman, Mary E.	July 29, 1890	Putnam	Nov. 6, 1908	Age limit	Cooking school.
18	Coffey, Emmett P.	June 15, 1893	Grant	April 7, 1908	Continued absence	
19	DeVannah, Burgess	Mar. 4, 1892	Grant	July 6, 1908	Age limit	Engineer.
20	Dunahoo, Hattie M.	Dec. 4, 1892	Monroe	May 4, 1908	Indenture	
21	Dunthoo, William W.	June 3, 1894	Monroe	Nov. 6, 1907	Indenture	Florist.
22	Dunkin, Marion C.	Jan. 27, 1895	Vigo	Feb. 5, 1908	Request of mother	
23	English, Jesse	Mar. 10, 1892	Cass	Aug. 31, 1908	Age limit	Florist.
24	Finney, Marie	Sept. 21, 1890	St. Joseph	July 10, 1908	Age limit	Music.
25	Fitzpatrick, Fred	Aug. 5, 1893	Lawrence	May 4, 1908	Indenture	Painter.
26	Fuller, B. Harrison	July 26, 1892	Shelby	Nov. 6, 1907	Request of friends	Printer.
27	Garrison, Charles H.	April 28, 1891	Warrick	July 8, 1908	Age limit	Bakery.
28	Groves, Logan	May 30, 1891	Davies	July 27, 1908	Age limit	Driver.
29	Hancock, John B.	Mar. 21, 1892	Owen	Sept. 4, 1908	Age limit	Carpenter.
30	Hill, Howard	July 30, 1890	Marshall	July 2, 1908	Age limit	Printer.
31	Hines, Joseph L.	Aug. 28, 1891	Marshall	Mar. 5, 1908	Age limit	Baker.
32	Huddleson, Mamie	Mar. 16, 1890	Marion	July 3, 1908	Age limit	Tailor shop.
33	Hughes, Universal	Nov. 10, 1890	Washington	Sept. 13, 1908	Age limit	Printer.
34	Jack, Albert	Sept. 2, 1891	Hancock	Oct. 3, 1908	Age limit	Baker.
35	Johnston, Claire	Aug. 2, 1891	Marion	Aug. 11, 1908	Age limit	Stenography.
36	Kaber, Edgie	July 3, 1892	Laporte	July 24, 1908	Age limit	Cooking school.
37	King, Ralph	July 30, 1891	Sullivan	Nov. 7, 1907	Request of friends	Farm.
38	Kitts, Myrtle	Feb. 2, 1890	Jennings	Nov. 4, 1907	Age limit	Cooking school.

Descriptive Roll of Children in Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, September 30, 1908.

No.	Name of Child	Date of Birth	County	Date of Admission	Name of Father	Company and Regiment in Which He Served	Name of Mother
1	Allen, Sarah A.	Dec. 2, 1893	Boone	Aug. 24, 1903	Allen, Win.	H. 9th Ind. Cav.	Allen, D. A. *
2	Anderson, Ellen Fern	July 15, 1894	Wabash	April 10, 1908	Anderson, James T. *	C. 135th Ind.	Anderson, Anna L. *
3	Anderson, Harold	Aug. 27, 1895	Tippecanoe	Oct. 5, 1904	Anderson, Sam'l N.	G. 157th Ohio	Anderson, S. E.
4	Anderson, Ina C.	Jan. 19, 1892	Perry	July 8, 1898	Anderson, Thos. R.	G. 53rd Ind.	Anderson, G. *
5	Anderson, James Reed	July 15, 1896	Wabash	April 10, 1908	Anderson, James T. *	C. 135th Ind.	Anderson, Anna L. *
6	Anderson, Leora	Sept. 8, 1896	Perry	July 8, 1898	Anderson, Thos. R.	G. 53d Ind.	Askins, Sarah A. *
7	Askins, Theresa E.	Sept. 15, 1892	Madison	May 31, 1900	Askins, Jacob *	H. 36th Ind.	Bachelor, F. *
8	Bachelor, Myrtle	Aug. 6, 1893	Clay	April 20, 1904	Bachelor, Sam'l *	I. 91st Ind.	Bachelor, F. *
9	Baldwin, Gaynelle	Aug. 14, 1895	Randolph	June 6, 1906	Baldwin, John E. *	14th Ind. U. S. C.	Snodgrass, Cora A.
10	Baldwin, Moselle	Aug. 14, 1895	Randolph	June 6, 1906	Baldwin, John E. *	14th Ind. U. S. C.	Snodgrass, Cora A.
11	Baldwin, Wava	Sept. 17, 1897	Randolph	June 6, 1906	Baldwin, John E. *	14th Ind. U. S. C.	Snodgrass, Cora A.
12	Bailey, Earl W.	Sept. 23, 1899	Allen	May 19, 1902	Bailey, Charles W.	— 45th Ind.	Bailey, Sophia J.
13	Bailey, Franklin A.	June 28, 1894	Allen	Sept. 12, 1902	Bailey, Charles W.	F. 81st Ohio	Mac Lean, Adelaide.
14	Baker, Anna L.	Nov. 21, 1891	Elkhart	Mar. 18, 1905	Baker, Henry *	F. 81st Ohio	Mac Lean, Adelaide.
15	Baker, Charles	Aug. 16, 1891	Elkhart	Mar. 18, 1905	Baker, Henry *	F. 81st Ohio	Mac Lean, Adelaide.
16	Baker, Jessie	Aug. 16, 1891	Elkhart	Mar. 18, 1905	Baker, Henry *	F. 81st Ohio	Mac Lean, Adelaide.
17	Baker, William E.	Mar. 2, 1896	Elkhart	Mar. 18, 1905	Baker, Henry *	F. 81st Ohio	Mac Lean, Adelaide.
18	Barker, Julia B.	June 10, 1896	Madison	Feb. 4, 1904	Barker, Sam'l R.	D. 151st Ind.	Barker, H. *
19	Barker, Wilbert	Nov. 10, 1893	Madison	Nov. 10, 1902	Barker, Sam'l R.	D. 151st Ind.	Barker, H. *
20	Barnes, Clarence	Jan. 1, 1898	Marion	Feb. 13, 1906	Barnes, Clayton *	G. 125th Ky.	Brisco, Sarah J.
21	Barnes, William	May —, 1894	Marion	Feb. 13, 1906	Barnes, Clayton *	G. 125th Ky.	Brisco, Sarah J.
22	Bartholomew, Maud	Nov. 2, 1893	Hamilton	Sept. 26, 1901	Bartholomew, F. *	F. 37th Ind.	Bartholomew, M.
23	Batts, Mary	Sept. 20, 1893	Sullivan	Sept. 2, 1901	Batts, Alfred *	H. 85th Ind.	Batts, N. *
24	Bell, Lawrence	Oct. 3, 1892	Hancock	Sept. 25, 1899	Bell, Samuel	A. 36th Ind.	Belle, Mary *
25	Bennett, Eldon G.	May 27, 1896	Henry	Sept. 17, 1904	Bennett, Ross E.	2d Ind. Bat.	Bennett, Cora B.
26	Bennett, Kyle B.	July 17, 1890	Henry	Sept. 17, 1904	Bennett, Ross E.	2d Ind. Bat.	Bennett, Cora B.
27	Bennett, Ruth C.	June 15, 1902	Henry	Oct. 31, 1904	Bennett, Ross E.	2d Ind. Bat.	Bennett, Cora B.
28	Bilderback, Rachel	Oct. 15, 1898	Vanderburgh	Oct. 14, 1904	Bilderback, J. L. *	B. 91st Ind.	Bilderback, Lizzie.
29	Bilderback, Benj. H.	Sept. 20, 1900	Hamilton	July 14, 1904	Bilderback, J. L. *	B. 91st Ind.	Bilderback, Lizzie.
30	Blye, James	Oct. 13, 1894	Hamilton	July 14, 1904	Blye, Jas.	C. 1st Tenn.	Blye, Lena *
31	Boggs, Blanch	Aug. 11, 1893	Howard	Oct. 3, 1901	Boggs, Abner *	C. 20th Ind.	Boggs, M.
32	Boggs, William	Nov. 1, 1895	Howard	Oct. 3, 1901	Boggs, Abner *	C. 20th Ind.	Boggs, M.
33	Bower, Emma	April 15, 1893	Clark	Oct. 16, 1900	Bower, Henry	C. 23d Ind.	Bower, M. *
34	Bowman, Avery P.	Oct. 9, 1891	Miama	Oct. 10, 1904	Bowman, J. W. *	G. 130th Ind.	Bowman, M. *
35	Bowman, Florence	July 18, 1895	Clark	April 19, 1904	Bowman, J. F.	H. 2d D. C. Vol.	Bowman, A. B. *
36	Bowman, Irene	Dec. 23, 1893	Clark	April 19, 1904	Bowman, J. F.	H. 2d D. C. Vol.	Bowman, A. B. *
37	Boyce, Charles T.	June 10, 1893	Tippecanoe	Feb. 3, 1908	Boyce, James M. *	H. 79th Ind.	Boyce, Ida A. *
38	Boyce, Oma	Oct. 26, 1893	Vigo	Nov. 12, 1906	Boyce, Nimrod *	A. 26th Ohio	Conkling, A.

* Dead. † Re-entrained.

39	Bright, Benjamin	Sept. 14, 1900	Bartholomew	Jan. 8, 1907	Bright, George B.*	D, 140th Ind	Jarret, Minerva J.*
40	Bright, Bessie	Feb. 3, 1898	Bartholomew	Jan. 8, 1907	Bright, George B.*	D, 140th Ind	Jarret, Minerva J.*
41	Bright, George B.	Mar. 3, 1894	Bartholomew	Jan. 8, 1907	Bright, George B.*	D, 140th Ind	Jarret, Minerva J.*
42	Bright, Nellie	June 25, 1896	Jennings	Feb. 22, 1905	Brinson, Jonathan M	F, 10th U. S. Inf	Brinson, Dollie E.
43	Brinson, Nola M.	Dec. 21, 1901	Marion	April 28, 1908	Britton, William*	D, 9th Ind	Britton, Cornelia I.*
44	Britton, Harold F.	Dec. 16, 1896	Marion	April 28, 1908	Britton, William*	D, 9th Ind	Britton, Cornelia I.*
45	Britton, Rortha	Dec. 16, 1896	Marion	April 28, 1908	Bromley, Wm. G.*	E, 73d Ind	Carr, Phylena
46	Bromley, Bertha M.	Nov. 18, 1896	Jay	May 31, 1904	Broshe, G.*	C, 93d Ohio	Beckdott, Carolina
47	Broshe, Russell	Oct. 31, 1892	Jay	May 15, 1906	Broshe, G.*	C, 93d Ohio	Beckdott, Carolina
48	Broshe, Vesta	Sept. 25, 1895	Jay	May 15, 1906	Brown, Johnatan*	E, 38th Ind	Brown, S. P.*
49	Brown, Barbara	Sept. 25, 1895	Orange	Jan. 16, 1900	Brown, Jonathan*	E, 38th Ind	Brown, S. P.*
50	Brown, Bryan	Mar. 1, 1897	Orange	Jan. 16, 1900	Brown, Jonathan*	E, 38th Ind	Brown, S. P.*
51	Brown, Maud	Mar. 13, 1893	Orange	Jan. 16, 1900	Brown, Jonathan*	E, 38th Ind	Brown, S. P.*
52	Buck, Andra L.	Dec. 3, 1894	Marion	May 16, 1904	Buck, Leland L.	C, 157th Ind	Buck, Clara M.*
53	Buckner, Wm. B.	Mar. 19, 1897	Greene	Feb. 14, 1908	Buckner, William*	C, 147th Ind	Buckner, Mary Jane
54	Bucy, Charles H.	July 2, 1903	Marion	Aug. 8, 1905	Bucy, Charles E.*	F, 161st Ind	Bucy, Susie A.*
55	Butcher, Carl	June 15, 1892	Monroe	Oct. 18, 1900	Butcher, James H.*	A, 54th Ind	Butcher, M. J.*
56	Butcher, Everett	May 21, 1894	Monroe	Oct. 18, 1900	Butcher, James H.*	A, 54th Ind	Butcher, M. J.*
57	Campbell, Mary	Sept. 2, 1893	Allen	Oct. 22, 1901	Campbell, J. R.	C, 54th Ind	Campbell, E.*
58	Carter, Brien	June 28, 1893	Lawrence	Jan. 11, 1904	Carter, Brien*	D, 27th Ind	Curry, Isabella
59	Carter, Omer T.	Sept. 23, 1893	Kosciusko	Oct. 17, 1906	Carter, Thomas*	K, 74th Ind	Sherburn, Ella
60	Case, Charles E.	Aug. 14, 1894	St. Joseph	Aug. 22, 1904	Case, Elwyn W.	1st H, Art. Ind	Case, Mary B.*
61	Case, Harriet H.	July 3, 1896	St. Joseph	Aug. 22, 1904	Case, Elwyn W.	1st H, Art. Ind	Case, Mary B.*
62	Castetter, Bessie	Oct. 22, 1897	Grant	Mar. 29, 1907	Castetter, Wm.	F, 35th Ind	Smith, Sarah E.*
63	Cavanaugh, Lewis	June 28, 1892	Blackford	Sept. 8, 1897	Cavanaugh, D.*	G, 134th Ind	Cavanaugh, S.*
64	Cavender, Esther May	Aug. 21, 1896	Marshall	Aug. 24, 1905	Cavender, Solomon	A, 19th Ohio	Cavender, E. E.*
65	Cavender, Mary Lois	July 12, 1899	Marshall	Aug. 24, 1905	Cavender, Solomon	A, 19th Ohio	Cavender, E. E.*
66	Cavender, Russel	Aug. 16, 1894	Marshall	Aug. 24, 1905	Cavender, Solomon	A, 19th Ohio	Cavender, E. E.*
67	Chandler, Fern G.	July 21, 1899	Monroe	April 15, 1903	Chandler, Wm. R.	E, 141st Ind	Chandler, S.
68	Chandler, May	Nov. 22, 1893	Monroe	April 15, 1903	Chandler, Wm. R.	E, 141st Ind	Chandler, S.
69	Chandler, Wm. R.	June 4, 1895	Monroe	April 15, 1903	Chandler, Wm. R.	E, 141st Ind	Chandler, S.
70	Chase, George	Dec. 2, 1891	Dearborn	May 12, 1902	Chase, Jas. W.	E, 54th Ind	Chase, G. A.*
71	Chase, Russel	May 1, 1895	Dearborn	May 12, 1902	Chase, Jas. W.	E, 54th Ind	Chase, G. A.*
72	Chapins, Louie	Feb. 14, 1892	Randolph	Oct. 7, 1905	Chapins, William	U. S. S. Ex., Ohio	Chapins, Elizabeth*
73	Chesney, William M.	Dec. 15, 1898	Madison	Feb. 2, 1906	Chesney, Sum'l H	F, 12th Ohio	Miller, Harriet A.*
74	Childers, Daisy Marie	Sept. 1, 1896	Lawrence	Sept. 13, 1905	Childers, John*	D, 117th Ind	Hart, Mary J.
75	Childers, Henry James	Mar. 1, 1899	Lawrence	Sept. 13, 1905	Childers, John*	D, 117th Ind	Hart, Mary J.
76	Childers, Josie Esther	Nov. 1, 1901	Lawrence	Sept. 13, 1905	Childers, John*	D, 117th Ind	Hart, Mary J.
77	Childers, Lily Olive	May 27, 1895	Lawrence	Sept. 13, 1905	Childers, John*	D, 117th Ind	Hart, Mary J.
78	Childers, Theodore R.	Sept. 22, 1904	Lawrence	Oct. 11, 1905	Childers, John*	D, 117th Ind	Hart, Mary J.
79	Clark, Russell A.	Oct. 1, 1893	White	Oct. 1, 1904	Clark, Andrew J	C, 48th Ind	Clark, Sarah P.
80	Coffeen, Helen	Dec. 8, 1897	Adams	Jan. 15, 1904	Coffeen, Joel	23d Ind. 17 Army Corps.	Cieck, H. E.*
81	Coffeen, Helen	May 12, 1892	Marion	July 17, 1905	Coffeen, Henry F	A, 69th Ohio	Blackburn, H.
82	Coffman, Raymond W	Feb. 22, 1891	Putnam	Oct. 13, 1898	Coffman, J. S	H, 10th Ind	Coffman, L.
83	Conard, Edna J	Jan. 14, 1891	Tipton	Sept. 15, 1902	Conard, John N	L, 11th Ind. Cav	Conard, L. A.*
84	Conard, Elsie M.	Mar. 16, 1890	Tipton	Sept. 15, 1902	Conard, John N	L, 11th Ind. Cav	Conard, L. A.*
85	Conard, Lily E.	April 2, 1899	Tipton	Sept. 15, 1902	Conard, John N	L, 11th Ind. Cav	Conard, L. A.*
86	Conway, Ethel M.	Sept. 7, 1895	Allen	Oct. 18, 1901	Conway, Wm.*	I, 16th Mich	Daum, M. F.*

*De ed. †Re-enrolled.

Descriptive Roll of Children—Continued.

No.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served.	Name of Mother.
87	Conway, Lucy A.	Dec. 19, 1892	Allen	Oct. 18, 1901	Conway, Wm.*	I, 16th Mich.	Daum, M. F.*
88	Conway, Wm. Harold.	Nov. 24, 1897	Allen	Oct. 18, 1901	Conway, Wm.*	I, 16th Mich.	Daum, M. F.*
89	Congleton, Reed G.	Oct. 5, 1894	Vermillion	Oct. 11, 1907	Congleton, Levi W.*	I, 32nd Ill.	Congleton, Louisa.
90	Craft, Mrtle.	June 29, 1903	Madison	Sept. 12, 1905	Craft, Tilman*	G, 29th Ky.	Craft, Lula.
91	Creech, Clyde C.	Sept. 23, 1901	Delaware	Aug. 22, 1903	Creech, Melvin*	H, 139th Ind.	Cresse, Effie
92	Creech, Grace O.	Aug. 28, 1893	Delaware	May 8, 1902	Creech, Melvin*	H, 139th Ind.	Cresse, Effie.
93	Creech, Lillian W.	Mar. 1, 1896	Delaware	May 8, 1902	Creech, Melvin*	H, 139th Ind.	Cresse, Effie.
94	Crist, Mary	Aug. 31, 1892	Deaiborn	Jan. 29, 1903	Crist, John*	I, 87th Ind.	Crist, S. J.*
95	Cross, Sherman H.	April 15, 1893	Laporte	Jan. 11, 1908	Cross, Dallan P.*	I, 87th Ind.	Cross, Margaret.
96	Dante-Dodson, Fred	Oct. 30, 1895	Grant	Oct. 21, 1902	Dodson, Davis*	—, 69th N. Y.	Dodson, M.*
97	Davis, Amanda H.	Jan. 18, 1897	Brown	Mar. 27, 1903	Davis, R. S.*	G, 27th Ind.	Davis, Dora.
98	Davis, Charles E.	April 15, 1899	Brown	April 7, 1903	Davis, R. S.*	G, 27th Ind.	Davis, Dora.
99	Davis, Delancy D.	Nov. 18, 1901	Brown	Mar. 27, 1903	Davis, R. S.*	G, 27th Ind.	Davis, Dora.
100	Davis, Mary M.	Aug. 4, 1891	Carrol	Jan. 19, 1899	Davis, Albert*	H, 3d Ind.	Davis, S. E.
101	Davis, Wm. Henry	Dec. 20, 1895	Warren	Jan. 19, 1899	Davis, Albert*	H, 3d Ind.	Davis, S. E.
102	Dawson, Lee J.	Dec. 26, 1891	Warren	Aug. 25, 1902	Dawson, Oliver M	—, 27th Ind. Art.	Dawson, Ettie.*
103	Dawson, Samuel C.	Oct. 12, 1892	Warren	Aug. 25, 1902	Dawson, Oliver M	—, 27th Ind. Art.	Dawson, Ettie.*
104	Dean, John	Oct. 6, 1893	Blackford	May 14, 1900	Dean, H. H.*	C, 58th Ohio.	Dean, Anna*
105	Deane, Frank U.	July 3, 1893	Marion	July 7, 1906	Deane, Frank H.	F, 177th Ohio.	Noy, Margueritte A.
106	Deane, Norman D.	July 14, 1897	Marion	July 7, 1906	Deane, Frank H.	F, 177th Ohio.	Noy, Margueritte A.
107	Dearmond, Delmer	Oct. 2, 1892	Montgomery	Oct. 11, 1900	Dearmond, H. G.	D, 116th Ind.	Dearmond, M.*
108	Dolan, Catherine Alice.	April 23, 1901	Henry	Mar. 1, 1908	Dolan, John F.	G, 161st Ind.	Dolan, Maud L.
109	Dolan, Mary	Oct. 19, 1905	Henry	Mar. 1, 1908	Dolan, John F.	G, 161st Ind.	Dolan, Maud L.
110	Dudley, Ella	—, 1892	Sullivan	July 3, 1900	Dudley, J. B.	G, 43d Ind.	Dudley, H. A.
111	Dudley, J. Donna.	Mar. —, 1897	Sullivan	Oct. 15, 1901	Dudley, J. B.	G, 43d Ind.	Dudley, H. A.
112	Dudley, John	—, 1894	Sullivan	July 3, 1900	Dudley, J. B.	G, 43d Ind.	Dudley, H. A.
113	Dunihoo, B. Clayman	Dec. 18, 1901	Monroe	Jan. 13, 1903	Dunihoo, Wm. P.*	F, 82d Ind.	Parks, M. H.
114	Dunihoo, F. Layman.	Dec. 18, 1901	Monroe	Jan. 13, 1903	Dunihoo, Wm. P.*	F, 82d Ind.	Parks, M. H.
115	Dunihoo, Joseph D.	May 24, 1899	Monroe	Jan. 13, 1903	Dunihoo, Wm. P.*	F, 82d Ind.	Parks, M. H.
116	Eaglen, Charles W.	Oct. 27, 1897	Bartholomew	Aug. 10, 1908	Eaglen, Isaac*	E, 18th Ky.	Hare, Carrie.
117	Eaglen, Minnie.	Sept. 27, 1892	Bartholomew	Aug. 10, 1908	Eaglen, Isaac*	E, 18th Ky.	Hare, Carrie.
118	Eakes, Marshall S.	Feb. 8, 1895	Gibson	April 21, 1903	Eakes, James*	C, 12th Tenn. Cav.	Eakes, Ella.
119	Eakes, Roy M.	April 14, 1897	Gibson	April 21, 1903	Eakes, James*	C, 12th Tenn. Cav.	Eakes, Ella.
120	English, Ethel E.	Mar. 13, 1893	Rush	Sept. 8, 1902	English, Sam I	M, 9th Ind. Cav.	English, E. K.
121	English, Jessie.	May 2, 1896	Rush	Sept. 8, 1902	English, Sam I	M, 9th Ind. Cav.	English, E. K.
122	English, Pearl.	May 4, 1898	Rush	Sept. 8, 1902	English, Sam I	M, 9th Ind. Cav.	English, E. K.
123	Esckridge, Ruth A.	Mar. 26, 1892	Tinecanoe	Mar. 26, 1900	Esckridge, Seth*	I, 40th Ill.	Esckridge, M. E.*
124	Evans, Clarence F.	Aug. 25, 1894	Vanderburgh	April 20, 1905	Evans, John T.*	E, 45th Mo.	Stites, A. Ina.
125	Farrer, Dorcas.	Aug. 2, 1897	Shelby	Oct. 3, 1907	Farrer, Thomas M.*	E, 45th Mo.	Adams, Avarilla.

126	Farrer, Lorena	June 27, 1893	Shelby	Oct. 3, 1907	Farrer, Thomas M. *	E. 45th Mo.	Adams, Avarilla.
127	Fellers, Elmer Ted	Oct. 7, 1892	Kosciusko	Oct. 11, 1894	Fellers, A. J. *	K. 82d Ohio	Fellers, J. H.
128	Finney, Mabel	June 10, 1893	St. Joseph	Dec. 21, 1897	Fleetwood, Thos	E. 11th Vermont	Finney, M.
129	Fleetwood, Chas. V.	June 11, 1895	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1907	Fleetwood, Sam'l	E. 155th Ind	Fenniwild, Charlotte. *
130	Fleming, Cora	Oct. 10, 1890	Allen	Aug. 17, 1897	Fleming, T. *	D. 36th Ohio	Fleming, Catherine. *
131	Fuller, C. Russel	Mar. 24, 1894	Shelby	May 19, 1899	Fuller, J. H. *	H. 11th Ind	Fuller, H. E.
132	Gardner, Frank E.	Sept. 6, 1901	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robt. C. *	Sheridan Tr-p, Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
133	Gardner, George W.	July 15, 1904	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robt. C. *	Sheridan Tr-p, Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
134	Gardner, William H.	May 25, 1900	Henry	July 2, 1908	Gardner, Robt. C. *	Sheridan Tr-p, Penn. Cav.	Gardner, Nettie.
135	Garrison, Clarence W.	Mar. 11, 1894	Warwick	Oct. 12, 1905	Garrison, Joseph H. *	D. 120th Ind	Garrison, D. K.
136	Garrison, Leota M.	June 29, 1897	Marion	Oct. 2, 1906	Gibbons, James *	E. 150th Ill	Bassham, D. K.
137	Gibbons, Charles	Feb. 14, 1893	Hamilton	July 2, 1904	Gilbert, Thomas	E. 8th Tenn. Cav	Confer, Laura.
138	Gilbert, Everett	Aug. 17, 1898	Jefferson	Oct. 20, 1906	Gilbert, Thomas	E. 8th Tenn. Cav	Willoughby, Ellen.
139	Gilbert, Leroy	July 8, 1895	Jefferson	Oct. 9, 1906	Gilbert, Thomas	E. 8th Tenn. Cav	Willoughby, Ellen.
140	Gilliland, Ova S.	July 15, 1893	Jefferson	Oct. 9, 1906	Gilliland, A. C.	— 15th Ind. Bat.	Gilliland, S. E. *
141	Gilliland, Lela M.	Dec. 2, 1893	Decatur	Oct. 14, 1901	Gilliland, A. C.	— 15th Ind. Bat.	Gilliland, S. E. *
142	Gilliland, Nellie M.	May 23, 1891	Decatur	Oct. 14, 1901	Gilliland, A. C.	— 15th Ind. Bat.	Goodwin, Millie A. *
143	Goodwin, Fannie M.	May 7, 1892	Grant	April 27, 1904	Goodwin, Elisha J.	G. 3d New Hamp	Goodwin, H.
144	Goodwin, Golda M.	Dec. 30, 1894	Spencer	April 30, 1903	Goodwin, Wm. H. *	D. 12th Ky. Cav	Goodwin, H.
145	Goodwin, Ida E.	Nov. 30, 1892	Spencer	April 30, 1903	Goodwin, Wm. H. *	D. 12th Ky. Cav	Goodwin, H.
146	Goodwin, John W.	April 13, 1897	Spencer	April 30, 1903	Goodwin, Wm. H. *	G. 71st Ind	Williams, E.
147	Graham, Faye	Dec. 29, 1894	Parke	Aug. 1, 1898	Graham, Geo. *	G. 71st Ind	Williams, E.
148	Graham, Ray	Dec. 29, 1894	Parke	Aug. 1, 1898	Graham, Geo. *	G. 71st Ind	Williams, E.
149	Gray, Glenn	Sept. 11, 1891	White	Mar. 16, 1899	Gray, Wm.	K. 12th Ind	Gray, I.
150	Gregory, David	July 11, 1895	Marion	Dec. 13, 1905	Gregory, Edward *	10th Ky. Cav	Huddleston, Annie.
151	Green, Benjamin F.	Aug. 27, 1893	Vanderburgh	Jan. 13, 1908	Green, A. G. *	E. 65th Ohio	Green, Sarah.
152	Green, Marguerite O.	Nov. 18, 1892	St. Joseph	Jan. 18, 1900	Green, George W. *	A. 38th Ohio	Stoddard, H. A. *
153	Grider, Hiram S.	July 9, 1902	Marion	April 15, 1907	Grider, Geo. R.	H. 158th Ind	Hamilton, Fannie. *
154	Grider, Mary M.	May 3, 1904	Marion	April 15, 1907	Grider, Geo. R.	H. 158th Ind	Hamilton, Fannie. *
155	Griffith, Lula	July 25, 1894	Pike	July 23, 1901	Griffith, W. C. P. *	H. 80th Ind	Griffith, M.
156	Groves, Carrie A.	Sept. 28, 1895	Davess	May 17, 1904	Groves, John W. *	E. 6th Ind	Groves, Mollie.
157	Groves, Noble E.	Jan. 15, 1898	Davess	May 17, 1904	Groves, John W. *	E. 6th Ind	Groves, Mollie.
158	Groves, Otis R.	June 14, 1893	Davess	May 17, 1904	Groves, John W. *	E. 6th Ind	Groves, Mollie.
159	Hall, Homer	July 25, 1894	Madison	Jan. 18, 1897	Hall, S. J. *	F. 147th Ind	Randall, M.
160	Hall, Kate	Sept. 26, 1891	Madison	Jan. 18, 1897	Hall, S. J. *	F. 147th Ind	Randall, M.
161	Hammel, Chester	Jan. 25, 1895	Clinton	April 11, 1906	Hammel, Jonas *	C. 10th Ind	Easterly, Phoebe A. *
162	Hammel, Lester	Jan. 25, 1895	Clinton	April 11, 1906	Hammel, Jonas *	C. 10th Ind	Easterly, Phoebe A.
163	Hammel, Martha	Feb. 5, 1897	Clinton	April 11, 1906	Hammel, Jonas *	C. 10th Ind	Easterly, Phoebe A.
164	Hammel, Vernon	Feb. 7, 1899	Clinton	April 11, 1906	Hammel, Jonas *	C. 10th Ind	Easterly, Phoebe A.
165	Hancock, Hobart T.	May 31, 1896	Owen	May 19, 1902	Hancock, Joseph *	D. 149th Ind	Hancock, N. M. *
166	Haney, Charles	Aug. 3, 1898	Madison	Aug. 28, 1908	Haney, John W. *	K. 3d Wis.	Haney, Ada
167	Haney, Willa	July 21, 1893	Madison	Aug. 28, 1908	Haney, John W. *	K. 3d Wis.	Haney, Ada
168	Hankins, Garfield	Sept. 17, 1892	Tipton	Jan. 9, 1906	Hankins, John R.	D. 132d Ind	Elliot, Elizabeth J. *
169	Hardin, Albert Nolan	Jan. 18, 1899	Warwick	Aug. 5, 1906	Hardin, Wm. N. *	K. 35th Ky	Worden, Frances.
170	Hardin, Minor	Aug. 27, 1893	Warwick	Aug. 5, 1906	Hardin, Wm. N. *	K. 35th Ky	Worden, Frances.
171	Harrel, Anna	April 3, 1898	Clay	Sept. 13, 1905	Harrel, Joseph *	D. 51st Ind	Harrel, Mary Bell.
172	Harrel, Grover	Aug. 5, 1895	Clay	Sept. 13, 1905	Harrel, Joseph *	D. 51st Ind	Harrel, Mary Bell.
173	Harris, Earle	July 21, 1901	Kosciusko	Aug. 20, 1906	Harris, Scott E.	H. 160th Ind	Morgan, Lizzie.

*Dead †Re-enrolled.

Descriptive Roll of Children—Continued.

No.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served	Name of Mother.
174	Hart, Eliza ..	April 9, 1895	Gibson ..	Sept. 27, 1897	Hart, E.	C, 8th Ind.	Hart, J. *
175	Hart, Lorcia ..	July 23, 1893	Gibson ..	Sept. 27, 1897	Hart, E.	C, 8th Ind.	Hart, J. *
176	Hartsock, Minnie	Mar. 27, 1896	Monroe ..	Dec. 15, 1898	Hartsock, S. A. *	C, 32d Ind.	Hartsock, A. M. *
177	Hatfield, Ivy E.	Feb. 16, 1894	Hendricks ..	June 2, 1902	Hatfield, James *	B, 51st Ind.	Hatfield, A. E. *
178	Heckman, Charles H.	July 12, 1898	Wells ..	Aug. 18, 1905	Heckman, John H.	— 182d Ohio	Heckman, Emma.
179	Herron, Carrie B.	Feb. 12, 1893	Hamilton ..	Aug. 7, 1898	Herron, G. W. *	I, 124th Ind.	Herron, L. E. *
180	Hiers, William	Mar. 28, 1899	Clinton ..	Feb. 14, 1901	Hiers, Robert *	D, 47th Ind.	Hiers, L. F. *
181	Hiers, Wm. J.	Oct. 28, 1895	Clinton ..	Feb. 14, 1901	Hiers, Robert *	D, 47th Ind.	Hiers, L. F. *
182	Higgins, Forest Mark	Nov. 4, 1897	Vigo ..	Aug. 11, 1904	Higgins, Wm. *	H, 152d Ill.	Higgins, Z. B. *
183	Higgins, Harry L.	Nov. 14, 1901	Vigo ..	Aug. 11, 1904	Higgins, Wm. *	H, 152d Ill.	Higgins, Z. B. *
184	Higgins, Mabel	April 13, 1892	Vigo ..	Aug. 11, 1904	Higgins, Wm. *	H, 152d Ill.	Higgins, Z. B. *
185	Hill, Fiden ..	Sept. 19, 1892	Marshall ..	Sept. 25, 1902	Hill, James T. *	G, 129th Ind.	Hill, N. J.
186	Himes, Admiral A.	Sept. 12, 1899	Marshall ..	July 17, 1904	Himes, Joseph *	F, 74th Ind.	Shaw, Emma *
187	Himes, Hazel M.	Sept. 3, 1896	Marshall ..	July 17, 1904	Himes, Joseph *	F, 74th Ind.	Shaw, Emma *
188	Himes, Landon C.	Sept. 1, 1901	Marshall ..	Feb. 13, 1905	Himes, Joseph *	F, 74th Ind.	Shaw, Emma *
189	Himes, Logan	Nov. 24, 1893	Marshall ..	July 17, 1904	Himes, Joseph *	F, 74th Ind.	Shaw, Emma *
190	Hitch, Clara	June 11, 1892	Vanderburgh ..	Jan. 10, 1899	Hitch, Thos. *	E, 14th Ind.	Hitch, M. E. *
191	Hitch, John T.	Dec. 23, 1894	Ripley ..	Jan. 10, 1899	Hitch, Thos. *	F, 83d Ind.	Hitch, M. E. *
192	Hobbs, Anna	Mar. 5, 1892	Grant ..	Sept. 1, 1899	Hobbs, John W. *	F, 83d Ind.	Smith, Sarah J. *
193	Hochstedler, Daniel	Nov. 8, 1892	Grant ..	Sept. 1, 1899	Hochstedler, D.	A, 130th Ind.	Hochstedler, C. *
194	Hochstedler, Roy	Dec. 14, 1895	Grant ..	Sept. 1, 1899	Hochstedler, D.	A, 130th Ind.	Hochstedler, C. *
195	Holsman, Mark H.	June 22, 1893	Johnson ..	Oct. 2, 1904	Holsman, Isaac W.	A, 120th Ind.	Clark, Sarah P.
196	Holler, Eva	Oct. 4, 1892	Monroe ..	Oct. 2, 1904	Holler, George A. *	H, 33d Ind.	Harmon, Katherine.
197	Holler, Ohio	April 12, 1894	Monroe ..	July 17, 1908	Holler, George A. *	H, 33d Ind.	Harmon, Katherine.
198	Hoover, Alice A.	Oct. 12, 1897	Grant ..	July 17, 1908	Holler, George A. *	H, 33d Ind.	Harmon, Katherine.
199	Hoover, Arthur D.	Dec. 12, 1893	Grant ..	July 20, 1900	Hoover, D. Y. *	F, 34th Ind.	Hoover, B.
200	Hoover, Carl R.	Oct. 2, 1895	Boone ..	July 20, 1900	Hoover, D. Y. *	F, 34th Ind.	Hoover, B.
201	Hoover, Fred M.	Jan. 27, 1893	Boone ..	May 4, 1903	Hoover, Sam'l	H, 54th Ind.	Hoover, S. M. *
202	Horn, Goldie Pearl	Oct. 8, 1893	Marion ..	May 4, 1903	Hoover, Sam'l	H, 54th Ind.	Hoover, S. M. *
203	Hornaday, Edward	Sept. 8, 1893	Marion ..	May 31, 1906	Horn, James W. *	H, 155th Ind.	Montgomery, M. E. *
204	Hornaday, Emma	Oct. 28, 1895	Jackson ..	May 10, 1898	Hornaday, C.	15th Ind. L. A.	Hornaday, O. *
205	Hornaday, Nellie	June 28, 1891	Jackson ..	May 10, 1898	Hornaday, C.	15th Ind. L. A.	Hornaday, O. *
206	Hornaday, Otto	Sept. 24, 1894	Grant ..	May 10, 1898	Hornaday, C.	15th Ind. L. A.	Hornaday, O. *
207	Horral, Lillian B.	Mar. 15, 1893	Rush ..	Jan. 10, 1898	Horner, M. *	F, 34th Ind.	Horner, L. A. *
208	Howard, Daniel M.	Aug. 16, 1895	Parke ..	Aug. 18, 1903	Horral, Jas. T.	I, 60th Ind.	Horral, Betta *
209	Howard, Mary	April 26, 1893	Parke ..	Apr. 12, 1901	Howard, F. M. *	F, 11th Ind. Cav.	Howard, M. A.
210	Hotchkiss, Leoni	Sept. 18, 1893	Switzerland ..	Apr. 11, 1901	Hotchkiss, Geo. K.	F, 11th Ind. Cav.	Howard, M. A.
211	Hughes, Henry I.	Oct. 19, 1892	Washington ..	Aug. 17, 1903	Hotchkiss, Geo. K.	F, 10th Ind.	Hotchkiss, B.
212	Hughes, James F.	July 22, 1893	St. Joseph ..	May 10, 1898	Hughes, P. *	F, 29th Ind.	Hubbard, C.
				Sept. 8, 1898	Hughes, P. *	D, 128th Ind.	Hughes, L. J.

213	Hughes, Ulys A.*	Aug. 26, 1896	Washington.	July 11, 1899	Hughes, Taylor.	F. 29th Ind.	Hubbard, C.
214	Hughes, Rava N.	July 31, 1894	Washington.	May 10, 1898	Hughes, Taylor.	F. 29th Ind.	Hubbard, C.
215	Hughton, Thomas.	Sept. 15, 1896	Madison.	Sept. 18, 1906	Hughton, Alex.	B. 19th U. S. Inf.	Thorp, Sarah Jane.*
216	Hurley, Clifford R.	Dec. 2, 1899	Madison.	Sept. 18, 1907	Hurley, Theodore.*	K. 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
217	Hurley, Jasper Henry	Oct. 27, 1895	Jasper.	Sept. 22, 1907	Hurley, Theodore.*	K. 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
218	Hurley, Jasper Henry	Oct. 27, 1902	Jasper.	Jan. 1, 1908	Hurley, Theodore.*	K. 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
219	Hurley, Viola Opal.	Mar. 29, 1900	Jasper.	Sept. 22, 1907	Hurley, Theodore.*	K. 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
220	Hurley, Viola Opal.	Mar. 29, 1900	Jasper.	Sept. 22, 1907	Hurley, Theodore.*	K. 48th Ind.	Knight, Mary A.*
221	Jessup, Jennie	Dec. 19, 1893	Hamilton.	Sept. 5, 1902	Jessup, Samuel*	H. 1st Ind. H. Art.	Jessup, D. B.
222	Jessup, John	July 21, 1896	Hamilton.	Sept. 5, 1902	Jessup, Samuel*	H. 1st Ind. H. Art.	Jessup, D. B.
223	Jessup, Raleigh	July 14, 1892	Hamilton.	Sept. 5, 1902	Jessup, Samuel*	H. 1st Ind. H. Art.	Jessup, D. B.
224	Jessup, S. Boyd	Nov. 25, 1897	Hamilton.	Sept. 5, 1902	Jessup, Samuel*	H. 1st Ind. H. Art.	Jessup, D. B.
225	Johnson, Goldie B.	Aug. 30, 1892	Clark.	April 9, 1904	Johnson, Chas. F.*	F. 6th Ind.	Nelson, Maggie.
226	Johnson, James	Feb. 13, 1896	Hamilton.	Aug. 31, 1899	Johnson, Thos.	C. 130th Ind.	Johnson, L.
227	Johnson, Jesse	Mar. 29, 1893	Hamilton.	Aug. 10, 1899	Johnson, Thos.	C. 130th Ind.	Johnson, L.
228	Johnson, Lottie I.	Mar. 6, 1895	Clark.	April 9, 1904	Johnson, Chas. F.*	F. 6th Ind.	Nelson, Maggie.
229	Johnson, Louise F.	Nov. 17, 1897	Clark.	April 9, 1904	Johnson, Chas. F.*	F. 6th Ind.	Nelson, Maggie.
230	Johnson, Martha A.	Nov. 17, 1897	Clark.	April 9, 1904	Johnson, Chas. F.*	F. 6th Ind.	Nelson, Maggie.
231	Johnson, Oscar	Sept. 10, 1897	Hamilton.	Aug. 31, 1899	Johnson, Thos.	C. 130th Ind.	Johnson, L.
232	Johnson, Ruth	April 15, 1893	Marion.	Dec. 26, 1896	Johnson, M.*	D. 3d Ind. Cav.	Ramsey, J. E.
233	Johnson, Paul	Sept. 6, 1895	Marion.	Sept. 28, 1897	Johnson, M.*	D. 3d Ind. Cav.	Ramsey, J. E.
234	Jones, Christopher L.	Mar. 17, 1897	Grant.	May 5, 1905	Jones, Henry*	E. 60th Ill.	Jones, Mary E.
235	Jones, Grace M.	June 12, 1899	Grant.	May 5, 1905	Jones, Henry*	E. 60th Ill.	Jones, Mary E.
236	Jones, Hazel E.	Nov. 3, 1893	Grant.	May 5, 1905	Jones, Henry*	E. 60th Ill.	Jones, Mary E.
237	Joy, Millie Bell.	Mar. 4, 1893	Webash.	Mar. 29, 1906	Joy, Peter*	I. 39th Ind.	Joy, Rebecca.
238	Joy, Noah	Mar. 4, 1895	Webash.	Mar. 29, 1906	Joy, Peter*	I. 39th Ind.	Joy, Rebecca.
239	Joy, Silvia	Aug. 9, 1897	Webash.	Mar. 3, 1907	Joy, Peter*	I. 39th Ind.	Joy, Rebecca.
240	Keeling, Odetta	June 3, 1896	Grant.	July 31, 1906	Keeling, George.	C. 15th Ill.	Snider, Frances.
241	Keller, Cecil B.	April 3, 1894	Madison.	Oct. 11, 1902	Keller, Allen.	F. 12th Ind.	Keller, S. K.
242	Keller, Essie M.	July 5, 1897	Madison.	Oct. 11, 1902	Keller, Allen.	F. 12th Ind.	Keller, S. K.
243	Keller, Harry	June 3, 1893	Madison.	Oct. 11, 1902	Keller, Allen.	F. 12th Ind.	Keller, S. K.
244	Kelly, Allen G.	Feb. 12, 1892	Floyd.	Sept. 19, 1906	Kelly, Chas. A.	7th Mass. Bat.	Felch, Emma.
245	Kingery, Virgil W.	Sept. 17, 1894	Vigo.	Sept. 10, 1903	Kingery, Wm. F.*	K. 58th Ind.	Kingery, Fannie.*
246	Kitts, Martha	Aug. 5, 1892	Jennings.	July 3, 1899	Kitts, Jas. S.*	B. 6th Ind.	Kitts, S. E.*
247	Kitts, D. Opal	May 7, 1896	Jennings.	July 3, 1899	Kitts, Jas. S.*	B. 6th Ind.	Kitts, S. E.*
248	Kitts, James A.*	Jan. 2, 1894	Jennings.	July 3, 1899	Kitts, Jas. S.*	B. 6th Ind.	Kitts, S. E.*
249	Kremer, Roland N.	June 2, 1894	Marion.	Jan. 11, 1908	Kremer, John R.	F. 13th Ind.	Kremer, Anna*
250	Lammert, Harry	April 1, 1892	Vigo.	Feb. 12, 1895	Lammert, L.	G. 27th Ind.	Lammert, A.*
251	Lane, A. Catherine.	Jan. 31, 1892	Marion.	Aug. 8, 1901	Lane, Jas. J.*	E. 15th Ind.	Farr, L. A.
252	Lane, Addie	Feb. 20, 1895	Marion.	Aug. 8, 1901	Lane, Jas. J.*	G. 27th Ind.	Farr, L. A.
253	Lane, Claude.	Dec. 1, 1894	Morgan.	Aug. 9, 1906	Lane, Greenbury*	B. 135th Ind.	Bowman, Fannie.
254	Lane, Henry F.	Oct. 12, 1901	Morgan.	Aug. 9, 1906	Lane, Greenbury*	B. 135th Ind.	Bowman, Fannie.
255	Lane, Leroy	Jan. 12, 1897	Morgan.	Aug. 9, 1906	Lane, Greenbury*	B. 135th Ind.	Bowman, Fannie.
256	Lane, Velmer	Oct. 19, 1899	Morgan.	Aug. 9, 1906	Lane, Greenbury*	B. 135th Ind.	Bowman, Fannie.
257	Lane, Wm. M.	Sept. 20, 1896	Morgan.	Aug. 8, 1901	Lane, Jas. J.*	C. 27th Ind.	Farr, L. A.
258	Lansford, John	Dec. 10, 1893	Dubuois.	Sept. 18, 1902	Lansford, John H.*	K. 27th Ind.	Lansford, R. E.*
259	Lavanway, George A.	April 27, 1895	Allen.	May 21, 1903	Lavanway, Frank*	11th Ind. Bat.	Lavanway, S. J.
260	Lavanway, Henry W.	Aug. 2, 1897	Allen.	May 21, 1903	Lavanway, Frank*	11th Ind. Bat.	Lavanway, S. J.

*Dead. †Re-enrolled.

Descriptive Roll of Children—Continued.

No.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served.	Name of Mother.
261	Lavanway, Mary M.	Aug. 2, 1892	Allen	May 21, 1903	Lavanway, Frank*	11th Ind. Bat.	Lavanway, S. J.
262	Layton, Grace D.	Oct. 21, 1891	Tippecanoe	Mar. 21, 1904	Layton, Hobart H.	D, 40th Ind.	Layton, Eliza
263	Leeson, Myrtle	Sept. 2, 1893	Bartholomew	April 11, 1908	Leeson, Omar*	D, 137th Ind.	Leeson, M. C.
264	Leland, Doris L.	Aug. 25, 1892	Miami	Oct. 1, 1902	Leland, John B.	F, 138th Ind.	Leland, M. C.
265	Lightner, Joshua L.	Feb. 13, 1891	Owen	Nov. 14, 1903	Lightner, Geo. W.*	D, 59th Ind.	Lightner, Armilda.
266	Lockhart, Clarence	Feb. 24, 1894	Jackson	Nov. 9, 1905	Lockhart, Andrew*	B, 22d Ind.	Avery, Annie B.
267	Lockhart, Nora	Dec. 6, 1897	Jackson	Nov. 9, 1905	Lockhart, Andrew*	B, 22d Ind.	Avery, Annie B.
268	Lockhart, Virgil	Dec. 18, 1897	Jackson	Nov. 9, 1905	Lockhart, Andrew*	B, 22d Ind.	Avery, Annie B.
269	Loomis, Geo. M.	June 16, 1897	Vigo	Aug. 19, 1907	Loomis, Geo. W.	A, 58th Ind.	Wortman, Elsie G.
270	Mars, Joseph	Aug. 14, 1894	Grant	Mar. 17, 1905	Mars, Silas	I, 101st Ind.	Mars, Mary
271	Mars, Joseph	April 12, 1895	Grant	Mar. 17, 1905	Mars, Silas	I, 101st Ind.	Mars, Mary
272	Marksbury, John	Jan. 6, 1894	Montgomery	Oct. 15, 1901	Marksbury, J.	K, 17th Ind.	Marksbury, S.
273	Mars, Mamie	Feb. 16, 1896	Grant	Oct. 17, 1906	Mars, John*	L, 138th Ind.	Evans, Sarah P.
274	Masters, Charles A.	Oct. 22, 1897	Marion	Nov. 8, 1901	Masters, John*	D, 3d Ill. Cav.	Masters, M. A.
275	Masters, John V.	May 11, 1893	Marion	Nov. 8, 1901	Masters, John*	D, 3d Ill. Cav.	Masters, M. A.
276	Mathews, Val Speed	Sept. 8, 1895	Clark	Sept. 15, 1898	Mathews, W. S.	D, 14th N. Y.	Mathews, D. A.
277	Mathews, Wakeman	Dec. 28, 1891	Clark	Sept. 15, 1898	Mathews, W. S.	D, 14th N. Y.	Mathews, D. A.
278	McEntire, Noble	Feb. 4, 1896	Warren	Oct. 14, 1907	McEntire, A.	B, 146th Ind.	McEntire, S.
279	McLain, Daisy	May 4, 1896	Grant	Sept. 14, 1904	McLain, A.	F, 118th Ky.	McLain, A.
280	McLaughlin, Perry F.	Jan. 4, 1899	Delaware	Jan. 30, 1901	McLaughlin, Thos. J.*	M, 6th Ind. Cav.	McLaughlin, M. A.
281	McLaughlin, Thomas	Jan. 18, 1897	Delaware	Jan. 30, 1901	McLaughlin, Thos. J.*	M, 6th Ind. Cav.	McLaughlin, M. A.
282	McMullen, Kit Carson	July 3, 1893	Dearborn	Oct. 16, 1906	McMullen, James	C, 2d Va.	McMullen, M.
283	McMullen, Mary	Mar. 14, 1895	Dearborn	April 13, 1897	McMullen, James	C, 2d Va.	McMullen, M.
284	Miller, Anna	May 11, 1891	Dearborn	July 17, 1905	Miller, G. W.*	C, 2d Va.	Miller, R.
285	Miller, J. Arthur	Nov. 5, 1892	Howard	Mar. 11, 1895	Miller, G. W.*	D, 123d Ind.	Miller, E.
286	Miller, Joseph H.	April 2, 1895	Howard	Sept. 29, 1896	Miller, A.	C, 12th Ind.	Miller, E.
287	Minerly, Albert C. F.	Sept. 21, 1892	Marion	Jan. 11, 1906	Minerly, Cassius M.*	K, 5th Ohio	Minnerly, C.
288	Mitchell, Florence	Oct. 27, 1893	Allen	Sept. 16, 1902	Minnerly, Joel M.	G, 17th N. Y.	Mitchell, S.
289	Mitchell, Lollie Isis	Dec. 21, 1894	Henry	July 14, 1897	Mitchell, Thos.*	Ram. Avenger, O	Mitchell, S.
290	Mondon, Lizzie	July 19, 1893	Shelby	Sept. 5, 1908	Mitchell, Joseph*	I, 112th Ill.	Bonner, Josephine.
291	Mondross, Glenn E.	Nov. 29, 1896	Clinton	Nov. 9, 1907	Mondon, B.	C, 101st Ind.	Mondon, M. E.
292	Mondross, H. Mildred	Nov. 20, 1902	Clinton	Nov. 9, 1907	Mondross, James	14th Ind. Bat.	Morris, Alice B.
293	Mondross, Lorenzo L.	Oct. 21, 1897	Clinton	Nov. 9, 1907	Mondross, James	14th Ind. Bat.	Morris, Alice B.
294	Mondross, Ruth	Feb. 9, 1894	Clinton	Nov. 9, 1907	Mondross, James	14th Ind. Bat.	Morris, Alice B.
295	Morgan, Laura Irene	April 11, 1903	Monroe	July 2, 1907	Morgan, Walter E.*	B, 16th Ind.	Gillham, Louella.
296	Morgan, Mahel Marie	Sept. 14, 1901	Putnam	Aug. 31, 1909	Morgan, Walter E.*	B, 16th Ind.	Gillham, Louella.
297	Morgan, Ruth	Aug. 3, 1892	Putnam	Aug. 31, 1909	Morgan, T. J.*	I, 27th Ind.	Tobin, S.
298	Morris, Ethel	May 29, 1893	Cass	May 11, 1903	Morris, Jas. A.	I, 13th Ind. Cav.	Morris, N. J.

300	Morris, John	Oct. 13, 1892	Clark	Aug. 1, 1900	Morris, Wm.	—, 1st O. Inf.	Morris, M. C. *
301	Morris, William	Aug. 6, 1896	Tippecanoe	Sept. 3, 1901	Morris, Wm.	E, 175th Ind.	Morris, M. C. *
302	Morris, Ethel Clodine	Aug. —, 1894	Tippecanoe	Aug. 9, 1905	Morrison, John W.	B, 4th Mich.	Morrison, Mary E.
303	Morse, Isora	Mar. 11, 1891	Steuben	Mar. 20, 1899	Morse, S.	B, 4th Mich.	Morse, A. *
304	Morse, John H.	July 4, 1893	Steuben	Mar. 20, 1899	Morse, S.	D, 75th Ind.	Morse, A. *
305	Munsell, Julia A.	Mar. 13, 1891	Hamilton	Dec. 24, 1898	Munsell, Henry *	—, 28th Mass.	Munsell, Mary.
306	Newby, Wm. R.	Aug. 13, 1892	Benton	Aug. 24, 1898	Newby, R. F. *	A, 66th Ind.	Newby, A. P. *
307	Nicholson, Ona A.	Jan. 10, 1895	Orange	Mar. 30, 1901	Nicholson, Wm. M. *	I, 2d N. Y.	Nicholson, A. *
308	Nugent, Clarence E.	Oct. 30, 1895	Tippecanoe	Oct. 1, 1905	Nugent, Robert M. *	I, 2d N. Y.	Nugent, Harriet.
309	Nugent, Robert F.	Dec. 26, 1900	Tippecanoe	Jan. 13, 1907	Nugent, Robert M. *	I, 2d N. Y.	Nugent, Harriet.
310	Nugent, Sterling G.	Jan. 21, 1898	Tippecanoe	Aug. 26, 1906	Nugent, Robert M. *	D, 3d Ind.	Murphy, Harriet.
311	O'Neal, May	May 6, 1892	Henry	Aug. 28, 1900	O'Neal, Wm. *	H, 161st Ind.	DeHoff, C.
312	Palmer, Bonnie J.	July 16, 1903	Marion	Nov. 6, 1905	Palmer, Ira H. *	B, 118th Ind.	Palmer, Goldie M.
313	Palmer, Myrtle C.	Feb. 22, 1902	Marion	Nov. 6, 1907	Palmer, Ira H. *	I, 75th Ind.	Palmer, Goldie M.
314	Parter, William	Oct. 19, 1898	Delaware	Mar. 6, 1907	Parter, George *	B, 118th Ind.	Annes, Aramanda *
315	Passwater, Ethora	June 1, 1898	Marion	April 12, 1906	Passwater, Abr. *	I, 75th Ind.	Annerman, M. A.
316	Persley, Grace M.	Jan. 3, 1892	Miami	May 19, 1902	Persley, Wm.	D, 7th Iowa Cav.	Fersley, F. *
317	Plafflin, George	April 16, 1893	Marion	April 14, 1899	Plafflin, Otto *	Band, 15th Ind.	Plafflin, A.
318	Plafflin, Helen L.	July 27, 1894	Marion	July 19, 1901	Phillips, Wm. A. *	B, 28th Mass.	Phillips, J.
319	Pierce, Ina Marie	June 17, 1902	Porter	Sept. 2, 1908	Pierce, Roy L.	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Williamson, Maggie *
320	Pierce, Margaret W.	Feb. 12, 1905	Porter	Sept. 2, 1908	Pierce, Roy L.	I, 1st U. S. Cav.	Williamson, Maggie *
321	Piffer, Fred	June 27, 1893	Putnam	July 12, 1899	Piffer, M. *	B, 62d Penn.	Pennick, Ida *
322	Plake, Dorsey Claude	Feb. 18, 1894	Tipton	Nov. 7, 1905	Plake, Mathias *	K, 153d Ind.	McVey, Sarah L. *
323	Plake, Roma M.	May 11, 1896	Tipton	Nov. 7, 1905	Plake, Mathias *	K, 153d Ind.	McVey, Sarah L. *
324	Porter, Catoxy Valentine	Feb. 14, 1902	Madison	Oct. 11, 1906	Porter, David S.	I, 130th Ind.	Matchett, Elizabeth.
325	Pryor, Della	Feb. 2, 1893	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1907	Pryor, Robert *	D, 29th Ind.	Fryor, Dulciana.
326	Pryor, Josephine	Jan. 24, 1899	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1907	Pryor, Robert *	D, 29th Ind.	Fryor, Dulciana.
327	Pryor, Stella	June 4, 1895	Monroe	Feb. 6, 1907	Pryor, Robert *	D, 29th Ind.	Fryor, Dulciana.
328	Purdy, Cleo	Nov. 2, 1891	Marion	July 12, 1897	Purdy, Chas.	G, 51st Ind.	Purdy, M. *
329	Purdy, Leo	Nov. 2, 1891	Marion	July 12, 1897	Purdy, Chas.	G, 51st Ind.	Purdy, M. *
330	Purple, Edwin	Apr. 29, 1898	Fountain	Mar. 13, 1905	Purple, Edwin	B, 17th Ind.	Purple, Edwin *
331	Radabaugh, Claude D.	Apr. 29, 1898	Wabash	Aug. 18, 1902	Radabaugh, Benj. *	—, 32d Ohio.	Kennedy, Leota.
332	Radabaugh, Louisa L.	Nov. 22, 1894	Wabash	Aug. 18, 1902	Radabaugh, Benj. *	—, 32d Ohio.	Kennedy, Leota.
333	Radabaugh, Wm. Allen	May 12, 1896	Wabash	Aug. 18, 1902	Radabaugh, Benj. *	A, 32d Ind.	Kaible, Matilda.
334	Raible, Gertrude	Oct. 20, 1893	Marion	May 9, 1907	Raible, Joseph	A, 32d Ind.	Kaible, Matilda.
335	Raible, Ruth	Oct. 1, 1898	Marion	May 9, 1907	Raible, Joseph	A, 32d Ind.	Kaible, Matilda.
336	Raible, Victor	Jan. 12, 1895	Marion	May 9, 1907	Raible, Joseph	E, 138th Ind.	Ransom, M. R.
337	Ransom, Blair E.	Feb. 24, 1893	DeKalb	Sept. 19, 1899	Ransom, A. A.	Ray, A. S.	Ray, A. E. *
338	Ray, Ora M.	May 11, 1892	Clark	July 8, 1900	Ray, A. S.	G, 99th Ind.	Ray, A. E. *
339	Ray, Hazel Lee	Dec. 18, 1897	Clark	July 8, 1900	Ray, A. S.	G, 99th Ind.	Ray, A. E. *
340	Ray, John Wesley	Mar. 27, 1896	Clark	July 8, 1900	Ray, A. S.	G, 99th Ind.	Ray, A. E. *
341	Ray, Mary Etta	Mar. 27, 1894	Clark	July 8, 1900	Ray, A. S.	G, 99th Ind.	Ray, A. E. *
342	Ream, Harry	Nov. 4, 1891	Cass	Oct. 3, 1901	Ream, L. *	A, 130th Ind.	Ream, A. E. *
343	Redding, Elizabeth	Dec. 28, 1892	Blackford	Aug. 11, 1905	Redding, George	K, 16th Ind.	Carter, Rosa.
344	Redding, Minnie	Feb. 15, 1897	Blackford	Aug. 11, 1905	Redding, George	K, 16th Ind.	Carter, Rosa.
345	Redding, Sherman	Feb. 21, 1899	Blackford	Aug. 11, 1905	Redding, George	K, 16th Ind.	Carter, Rosa.
346	Redding, Wm. Andrew	Jan. 4, 1895	Blackford	Aug. 11, 1905	Redding, George	K, 16th Ind.	Carter, Rosa.
347	Reeves, Patrick T.	Nov. 18, 1896	Vigo	Oct. 7, 1907	Reeves, Theodore	H, 149th Ind.	Reeves, Mary A. *

*Dead. Re-rolled.

Descriptive Roll of Children—Continued.

No.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served.	Name of Mother.
348	Reeves, Raymond L.	Aug. 19, 1894	Vigo	Oct. 7, 1907	Reeves, Theodore.	H 149th Ind.	Reeves, Mary A.*
349	Reynolds, Cora L.	July 26, 1892	Decatur	July 6, 1903	Reynolds, Geo. W.*	E, 1st Ohio.	Ewing, I. M.
350	Reynolds, Edith F.	Feb. 3, 1895	Decatur	July 6, 1903	Reynolds, Geo. W.*	E, 1st Ohio.	Ewing, I. M.
351	Robertson, Andrew F.	April 1, 1893	Vanderburg	Mar. 16, 1899	Robertson, J. S.*	I, 25th Ind.	Robertson, H. E.*
352	Ross, Grover D.	Jan. 9, 1893	Madison	Dec. 20, 1902	Ross, Joshua.*	C, 58th Ind.	Greer, Ida B.
353	Ross, Melvin	Nov. 27, 1897	Madison	Dec. 20, 1902	Ross, Joshua.*	C, 58th Ind.	Greer, Ida B.
354	Ross, Shirley O.	Oct. 26, 1895	Madison	Dec. 20, 1902	Ross, Joshua.*	C, 58th Ind.	Greer, Ida B.
355	Ross, Wm. T.	Jan. 33, 1892	Marion	Aug. 17, 1896	Ross, S. R.*	I, 2d Ind.	Ross, S. D.*
356	Ruby, Hannah	Nov. 25, 1891	Marion	Apr. 10, 1896	Ruby, James M.*	1st Ohio Bat.	Lamb, Amanda J.
357	Rude, Hazel E.	July 27, 1892	Jackson	Mar. 31, 1904	Rude, John J.*	G, 67th Ind.	Brooks, Rebecca.*
358	Russell, Lawrence	Dec. 8, 1891	Laporte	June 10, 1908	Russell, Ferdinand	D, 7th Ohio.	Russell, Clara K.
359	Sanders, Carl H.	April 29, 1898	Wayne	July 4, 1901	Sanders, Herman*	G, 21st N. Y.	Sanders, L. M.
360	Sanders, James J.	April 13, 1896	Wayne	July 4, 1901	Sanders, Herman*	G, 21st N. Y.	Sanders, L. M.
361	Saltsman, James P.	May 25, 1898	Tippecanoe	Sept. 4, 1903	Saltsman, P.*	E, 37th Ky.	Farrer, A.
362	Saltsman, Jesse P.	Feb. 21, 1896	Warren	May 29, 1902	Saltsman, P.*	E, 37th Ky.	Farrer, A.
363	Saltsman, Pearl M.	July 26, 1894	Warren	May 29, 1902	Saltsman, P.*	E, 37th Ky.	Farrer, A.
364	Schofield, Wm. M.	July 12, 1896	Marion	Sept. 11, 1900	Schofield, J. D.	K, 143d Ill.	Schofield, L. B.*
365	Schramm, Wm. A.	Jan. 3, 1893	Allen	Dec. 4, 1900	Schramm, Philip*	A, 30th Ind.	Schramm, M. A.
366	Scott, Charles S.	Mar. 1, 1896	Grant	May 12, 1902	Scott, Jesse A.	G, 158d Ind.	Scott, F. A. A.*
367	Scott, Etta O.	Sept. 4, 1899	Hamilton	Aug. 19, 1904	Scott, R. Edward	I, 158th Ind.	Scott, Mary E.*
368	Scott, Ollie W.	Sept. 12, 1896	Hamilton	Aug. 19, 1904	Scott, R. Edward	I, 158th Ind.	Scott, Mary E.*
369	Seal, Roxie	Mar. 6, 1891	Franklin	July 4, 1896	Seal, I. T.*	G, 39th Ohio.	Pitcher, A.
370	Seal, Walter	Feb. 1, 1893	Franklin	July 4, 1896	Seal, I. T.*	G, 39th Ohio.	Pitcher, A.
371	Shackelford, Bernice	Dec. 26, 1895	Orange	Jan. 16, 1904	Shackelford, J. M.*	F, 8th Ky. Cav.	Denny, Clara L.
372	Shaw, Casey	Sept. 16, 1895	Madison	Sept. 28, 1900	Shaw, J. L.	G, 86th Ind.	Pensler, Ida.
373	Shaw, Edna M.	May 9, 1895	Madison	Dec. 1, 1901	Shaw, J. R.*	— 16th Ind. Bat.	Shaw, M. J.
374	Shaw, Hartie S.	Nov. 29, 1893	Madison	Dec. 1, 1901	Shaw, J. R.*	— 16th Ind. Bat.	Shaw, M. J.
375	Shaw, O. Hazel	Jan. 12, 1892	Howard	Oct. 7, 1898	Shaw, J. L.	G, 86th Ind.	Shaw, A.
376	Shaffer, Clarence	Jan. 2, 1895	Kosciusko	Oct. 7, 1907	Shaffer, Daniel	M, 90th Ind.	Saltsgriver, Ella.
377	Sherman, Edna	Nov. 5, 1896	Knox	Nov. 6, 1906	Sherman, Edward	C, 42d Ill.	Pigg, Mary.
378	Sherman, Mamie	Oct. 27, 1893	Knox	Nov. 6, 1906	Sherman, Edward	C, 42d Ill.	Pigg, Mary.
379	Sherman, Mary	April 4, 1902	Knox	Nov. 6, 1906	Sherman, Edward	C, 42d Ill.	Pigg, Mary.
380	Sherman, Robert	April 4, 1902	Knox	Nov. 6, 1906	Sherman, Edward	C, 42d Ill.	Pigg, Mary.
381	Sherman, Wm. T.	May 5, 1899	Knox	Nov. 6, 1906	Sherman, Edward	C, 42d Ill.	Pigg, Mary.
382	Shindollar, Carl	July 7, 1903	Jay	July 17, 1905	Shindollar, Sam'l.*	H 147th Ohio	Shindollar, Belle*
383	Shindollar, Charles	Jan. 2, 1900	Jay	July 17, 1905	Shindollar, Sam'l.*	H 147th Ohio	Shindollar, Belle*
384	Shindollar, Gladys	Mar. 11, 1898	Jay	July 17, 1905	Shindollar, Sam'l.*	H 147th Ohio	Shindollar, Belle*
385	Shindollar, Nora Marie	July 2, 1896	Jay	July 17, 1905	Shindollar, Sam'l.*	H 147th Ohio	Shindollar, Belle*
386	Shultz, Paul	—	Pulaski	Mar. 21, 1899	Shultz, J.*	G, 46th Ind.	Shultz, C.

357	Shultz, S. Etta.	June 18, 1893	Pulaski.	Jan. 20, 1903	Shultz, J.*	G, 46th Ind.	Shultz, C.
358	Slater, Rilla.	May 18, 1900	Laporte.	Jan. 18, 1904	Slater, Delos.	C, 128th Ind.	Slater, Eva.*
359	Slater, Rollo.	Aug. 15, 1902	Laporte.	Jan. 18, 1904	Slater, Delos.	C, 128th Ind.	Slater, Eva.*
360	Smith, Ella S.	Nov. 3, 1896	Warren.	July 12, 1890	Smith, Jos. L.	G, 130th Ind.	Smith, E.*
361	Smith, Floyd F.	Aug. 3, 1895	Marshall.	Dec. 19, 1905	Smith, Noah.*	H, 155th Ind.	Holloway, Harriet.
362	Smith, Geo. M.	May 2, 1893	Allen.	Sept. 25, 1902	Smith, Josiah.	C, 47th Ind.	Smith, Clara J.
363	Snider, Verma M.	April 22, 1897	Allen.	Dec. 27, 1905	Snider, John R.	D, 88th Ind.	Snider, Ella.*
364	Snyder, Lawrence.	Oct. 26, 1891	Fountain.	Aug. 31, 1905	Snyder, James.*	A, 31st N. J.	Ham, Minnie.
365	Snyder, Bertha A.	Oct. 26, 1895	Fountain.	Sept. 3, 1903	Sowers, Jas. M.*	C, 154th Ind.	Han, Minnie.
366	Sparks, Della M.	Jan. 18, 1892	Fountain.	Sept. 3, 1903	Sowers, Jas. M.*	C, 154th Ind.	Han, Minnie.
367	Sparks, Claude R.	Jan. 16, 1898	Grant.	Mar. 19, 1906	Sparks, Franklin.	G, 40th Ky.	Dairymple, Susan.*
368	Steele, Fred.	Aug. 4, 1892	Putnam.	Sept. 13, 1900	Steele, R. H.*	K, 14th Ind.	Steele, Mary E.
369	Steele, Ralph.	Jan. 18, 1895	Putnam.	Sept. 2, 1901	Steele, R. H.*	K, 14th Ind.	Steele, Mary E.
370	Steele, Robert.	Jan. 1, 1897	Putnam.	June 24, 1907	Steele, R. H.*	K, 14th Ind.	Steele, Mary E.
401	Stewart, Arthur L.	Sept. 25, 1892	Madison.	Sept. 18, 1903	Stewart, John.*	E, 8th Ind. Cav.	Stewart, S. E.
402	Stich, Wm. A.	May 4, 1892	Hamilton.	Oct. 7, 1905	Stich, Geo. W.*	D, 75th Ind.	Stich, Eudora.*
403	Strain, Dovey.	Dec. 4, 1892	Pike.	May 14, 1906	Strain, James.*	I, 53d Ind.	Null, Nancy J.*
404	Strain, Rachel.	April 19, 1895	Pike.	May 14, 1906	Strain, James.*	I, 53d Ind.	Null, Nancy J.*
405	Strain, Thomas.	Jan. 30, 1897	Pike.	May 14, 1906	Strain, James.*	I, 53d Ind.	Null, Nancy J.*
406	Strater, Jesse.	June 18, 1894	Johnson.	Sept. 26, 1902	Strater, James.	E, 26th Ind.	Suiter, Susan.
407	Sumner, Alta May.	Aug. 5, 1902	Madison.	Oct. 8, 1907	Sumner, John L.	K, 18th Iowa.	Sumner, Margaret J.
408	Sumner, Cecil Marie.	Aug. 18, 1899	Madison.	Oct. 8, 1907	Sumner, John L.	K, 18th Iowa.	Sumner, Margaret J.
409	Sumner, James Alvin.	Aug. 3, 1902	Madison.	Oct. 8, 1907	Sumner, John L.	K, 18th Iowa.	Sumner, Margaret J.
410	Suttles, Andrew J.	June 21, 1893	Decatur.	Feb. 14, 1906	Suttles, Wyatt.*	22d Ind. Bat.	Kirby, Mary.
411	Suttles, Frank.	June 26, 1896	Decatur.	Feb. 14, 1906	Suttles, Wyatt.*	22d Ind. Bat.	Kirby, Mary.
412	Suttles, Grover.	May 2, 1895	Decatur.	Feb. 14, 1906	Suttles, Wyatt.*	22d Ind. Bat.	Kirby, Mary.
413	Suttle, Walter D.	Aug. 5, 1897	Putnam.	July 22, 1901	Swindle, Elijah.*	H, 5th Ky. Cav.	Swindle, R.
414	Swineford, Earl O.	May 30, 1901	Marion.	April 15, 1908	Swineford, Harry F.	C, 8th Ohio.	Swineford, Pearl.
415	Taylor, Calvin.	Aug. 1, 1893	Johnson.	Jan. 10, 1906	Taylor, John H.	124th Ind.	Freeman, Lottie B.
416	Taylor, Pansy A.	Oct. 15, 1895	Johnson.	Jan. 10, 1906	Taylor, John H.	124th Ind.	Freeman, Lottie B.
417	Telford, C. Delight.	Aug. 13, 1900	Warash.	Jan. 23, 1907	Telford, Samuel.	13th Penn. Cav.	Rudduck, Maggie.
418	Tingle, Minnie M.	Sept. 4, 1892	Marion.	Nov. 3, 1902	Tingle, Joseph.	M, 3d Ind. Cav.	Tingle, L.*
419	Thomas, Willie R.	July 15, 1895	Howard.	Aug. 9, 1908	Thomas, James P.	H, 8th U. S. Ind.	Thomas, Fannie.*
420	Thompson, Charles.	May 29, 1891	Jackson.	July 3, 1900	Thompson, J. F.*	67th Ind.	Thompson, R.
421	Thompson, Frank D.	Mar. 21, 1893	Jackson.	July 3, 1900	Thompson, J. F.*	67th Ind.	Thompson, R.
422	Vankirk, Ethel.	Nov. 15, 1905	Grant.	Dec. 12, 1907	Vankirk, George.	I, 29th Ind.	Vankirk, Nellie.
423	Vankirk, Frank T.	Feb. 8, 1901	Grant.	Oct. 4, 1907	Vankirk, George.	I, 29th Ind.	Vankirk, Nellie.
424	Vankirk, John A.	Nov. 4, 1899	Grant.	Oct. 4, 1907	Vankirk, George.	I, 29th Ind.	Vankirk, Nellie.
425	Vankirk, Marcus A.	Feb. 14, 1904	Grant.	Dec. 12, 1907	Vankirk, George.	I, 29th Ind.	Vankirk, Nellie.
426	Vankirk, William McK.	Feb. 14, 1904	Grant.	Oct. 4, 1907	Vankirk, George.	I, 29th Ind.	Vankirk, Nellie.
427	Vaughn, Forest Clay.	Nov. 11, 1902	Montgomery.	May 28, 1908	Vaughn, Harry J.*	M, 157th Ind.	Vaughn, Elsie A.
428	Wagoner, John.	Nov. 29, 1891	Rush.	Oct. 8, 1903	Wagoner, O. P.	F, 6th Ky.	Wagoner, M.*
429	Waite, Cecil.	July 29, 1900	Lake.	June 5, 1907	Waite, Claude M.	I, 157th Ind.	Boudreau, Josephine.*
430	Waite, Florence.	July 20, 1902	Lake.	June 5, 1907	Waite, Claude M.	I, 157th Ind.	Boudreau, Josephine.*
431	Waite, M. Bollah.	May 4, 1904	Lake.	June 5, 1907	Waite, Claude M.	I, 157th Ind.	Boudreau, Josephine.*
432	Watson, Fred W.	April 2, 1894	Lawrence.	May 19, 1902	Watson, Wm.	H, 120th Ind.	Watson, S. E.*
433	Way, Helen.	Sept. 7, 1900	Marion.	Jan. 11, 1908	Way, James K.*	E, 26th Ind.	Way, Della.
434	Way, Margaret.	Oct. 3, 1903	Marion.	Jan. 11, 1908	Way, James K.*	E, 26th Ind.	Way, Della.

*Dead. †Re-enrolled.

Descriptive Roll of Children—Continued.

No.	Name of Child	Date of Birth.	County.	Date of Admission.	Name of Father.	Company and Regiment in Which He Served	Name of Mother.
435	Weatherford, Henry L.	Jan. 14, 1896	Posey	Aug. 12, 1903	Weatherford, J. L.	K, 144th Ind.	Weatherford, A. E.*
436	Weatherford, Joseph F.	Dec. 10, 1892	Posey	Aug. 12, 1903	Weatherford, J. L.	K, 144th Ind.	Weatherford, A. E.*
437	Welsh, James D.	Dec. 12, 1892	Madison	June 19, 1901	Welsh, N. C.	F, 66th Ohio.	Welsh, N. E.*
438	Wert, Edward	July 29, 1892	Grant	Jan. 27, 1903	Wert, Wm.	B, 120th Ind.	Wert, Maggie.*
439	Wert, George	Sept. 29, 1896	Grant	Jan. 27, 1903	Wert, Wm.	B, 120th Ind.	Wert, Maggie.*
440	Wert, William	Aug. 17, 1899	Grant	Jan. 27, 1903	Wert, Wm.	B, 120th Ind.	Wert, Maggie.*
441	West, Edna	Mar. 21, 1901	Marion	Sept. 7, 1908	West, John B.*	A, 6th U. S. Inf.	West, Edith.
442	West, George	Oct. 11, 1903	Marion	Sept. 7, 1908	West, John B.*	A, 6th U. S. Inf.	West, Edith.
443	Weston, Esther M.	Aug. 3, 1893	White	July 6, 1897	Weston, S.	H, 6th Minn.	Weston, J.*
444	Whiteman, Alvin H.	Dec. 12, 1897	Tippecanoe	Feb. 20, 1905	Whiteman, John	10th Ind. L. A.	Whiteman, E. A.*
445	Whiteman, Paul D.	Jan. 3, 1900	Tippecanoe	Feb. 20, 1905	Whiteman, John	10th Ind. L. A.	Whiteman, E. A.*
446	Whitcathall, Lee B.	July 18, 1893	Fountain	Oct. 24, 1906	Whitcathall, Alexander*	—, 60th Ind.	Baxter, Elizabeth.
447	Whitworth, Brice A.	May 11, 1894	Vigo	May 1, 1902	Whitworth, John*	C, 104th Ohio.	Loveze, L. R.
448	Wiars, Daniel	Nov. 3, 1892	Cass	Jan. 9, 1897	Wiars, L.*	B, 84th Ind.	Wiars, A. T.
449	Williams, Earl Rufus	Mar. 2, 1895	Blackford	Feb. 8, 1908	Williams, George W.*	I, 138th Ind.	Williams, Catherine.
450	Williamson, Alvan R.	Nov. 23, 1891	Madison	Oct. 9, 1906	Williamson, Stephen*	K, 16th Ind.	Jacobs, Margaret.*
451	Wilson, Ada Anna	Nov. 28, 1896	Tippecanoe	May 21, 1902	Wilson, John B.	E, 9th Ind.	Wilson, M.
452	Wilson, McKinley	Aug. 25, 1894	Marion	June 7, 1905	Wilson, James	M, 8th Ind.	Wilson, Louise J.*
453	Wyer, Emanuel A.	Sept. 24, 1899	Grant	May 20, 1902	Wyer, Emanuel	C, 75th Ind.	Wyer, M. E.*
454	Wyer, Hazel G.	Jan. 30, 1894	Grant	May 20, 1902	Wyer, Emanuel	C, 75th Ind.	Wyer, M. E.*
455	Wyer, Mamie E.	Feb. 7, 1896	Grant	May 20, 1902	Wyer, Emanuel	C, 75th Ind.	Wyer, M. E.*
456	Wyer, Minnie E.	June 14, 1897	Grant	May 20, 1902	Wyer, Emanuel	C, 75th Ind.	Wyer, M. E.*

*Dead. Re-enrolled.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Indiana State Prison

From November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907,

AND

From October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

November 23, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, .

INDIANAPOLIS, December 1, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 1, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 2, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 9, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
1907=1908

INDEX

ITEM.	PAGE.
Names of Board of Trustees and Officers.....	4
REPORTS :	
Board of Trustees	5-7
Warden	8
Deputy Warden	9-13
Clerk	14-61
Physician	62-67
Chaplain	68-71
State Agent	72-80

INDIANA STATE PRISON

OFFICERS, 1907-1908

Board of Trustees.

PATRICK O'BRIEN	South Bend
HERBERT R. KOFFEL.....	Knox
MICHAEL E. FOLEY.....	Crawfordsville
DAVID A. COULTER.....	Frankfort

JAMES D. REID.....	Warden
W. A. GARNER.....	Deputy Warden
WALTER H. DALY.....	Clerk
JAMES W. MILLIGAN.....	Physician
ORVILLE L. KIPLINGER.....	Chaplain
F. J. HARVEY.....	State Agent

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the HONORABLE J. FRANK HANLY, Governor:

Sir—The Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Prison submit their annual reports for the periods of time as follows: From November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, being eleven months, and from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, one year. Also the reports of the Warden and the officers in charge of the several departments of the prison, and we hereby make the reports of the Warden and all the subordinate officers a part of our report herein.

Physical and Sanitary Conditions.

The physical and sanitary conditions of every department of the Institution are satisfactory, except the sanitary condition of the north and south cell houses is not what the Board would desire. These cell houses were constructed many years ago, when little attention, if any, was given to sanitary matters, and for that reason both are defective in this, to wit: The cells are too small, poorly ventilated and entirely without plumbing, and the cell houses are improperly lighted.

The overcrowded condition of the Institution requires the management in many instances to place two prisoners in a single cell. This overcrowding is dangerous to the health of the prisoners and detrimental to the discipline of the prison, and ought to be remedied.

Discipline.

The discipline of the prison is excellent, and all the officers are courteous and gentlemanly in their treatment of the prisoners. The Board indorses and commends the efforts of the Warden and the subordinate officers in the matter of management and discipline.

Parole of Prisoners.

We indorse the indeterminate sentence law. After a thorough test, we are of opinion that it is fair to the State of Indiana and helpful to the prisoners. Of the men paroled, seventy-five per cent. have observed the stipulations under which they were released. The careful supervision by the State has proven very beneficial to the paroled prisoners.

Prison Labor.

As all contracts for prison labor will expire by law prior to the meeting of the legislature in January, 1911, it will become the duty of the legislature that is to meet in January, 1909, to make provision by statute for the employment of prisoners. It is imperative that they have work, as idleness will lead to physical, mental and moral degeneracy.

Improvements.

In the period comprising this report, the following buildings have been erected:

A new cell house containing 230 cells has been constructed of brick, steel and concrete. The lighting, ventilating and sanitary conditions of this building are perfect in every detail.

A new chapel has been built. This church in the prison grounds will have a very beneficial effect on the morals of the prisoners. The building is modern and up-to-date in all its arrangements.

A new wall has been completed, enclosing an additional ten acres. This wall is substantial and safe in its construction. The acreage added to the enclosure will be of great benefit to the health of the prisoners and helpful to the sanitary condition of the buildings. Sufficient territory has been enclosed to provide sites for all buildings that will be required within the walls in the future.

Binder Twine Industry.

This industry has given employment to sixty-six prisoners daily in manufacturing binder twine, and the results have been reasonably satisfactory. While the earnings of the plant have not been as large as the Board anticipated, due to competition and the unsettled condition of the sisal market, yet the Board points with pride to the fact that since the creation of this industry in the State, there has been a marked reduction in the price of twine per pound, and thereby a saving of several hundred thousand dollars made in this item alone to the consumers in Indiana.

Appropriations.

The Board has examined the report submitted to the Legislative Visitation Committee, and indorses the recommendations for the appropriation of money to construct an addition to the north cell house, and also for a new factory building.

The appropriations for maintenance and specific purposes asked for have been carefully considered, and we are of the opinion that they should be made by the legislature.

Criminal Insane.

There are now confined in the prison about 170 prisoners who are defective mentally. Many of these unfortunates are insane, and being criminal in their nature, their retention in this Institution is a matter of great danger to the lives of the officers and the other prisoners and detrimental to discipline. This Institution is not provided with a proper building for the care and custody of this class of prisoners, and some immediate provision should be made by the State for the erection of a building here or in connection with some other State institution, where these criminal insane may be treated and cared for in a proper manner.

Conclusion.

We submit this report and bespeak for it such consideration as in your judgment it may deserve.

It is our opinion that the administration of the affairs of the Indiana State Prison and the conduct of the officers connected therewith has been eminently fair and satisfactory during the period herein covered.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK O'BRIEN,
HERBERT R. KOFFEL,
MICHAEL E. FOLEY,
DAVID A. COULTER.

Board of Trustees.

WARDEN'S REPORT

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Trustees:

Sirs—I submit the annual reports of the Indiana State Prison for eleven months, November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, and twelve months, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, concerning the discipline, financial statistics, health, sanitary and moral conditions and parole data.

I express sincere thanks to the Board of Trustees for the support given me, and for the spirit of kindness so generously shown in our personal and official relations.

To the officers and employes of the Institution I extend my thanks, and give hearty commendation for loyal assistance and the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. REID,
Warden.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable James D. Reid, Warden:

Sir—I herewith submit my report on the discipline of the Institution for eleven months, beginning November 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1907, and the year ending September 30, 1908.

Population.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

Number of men present November 1, 1906.....	950
Number received during eleven months	277
<hr/>	
Total	1,227
Number discharged, died or otherwise left.....	165
<hr/>	
Number remaining September 30, 1907.....	1,062
Daily average attendance	1,017.784
Average number of officers and employes.....	57

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Punished.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

OFFENSES.	1907.
Assaulting foreman with fist.....	1
Assaulting another prisoner.....	5
Bad work.....	1
Destroying property.....	1
Disobedience of orders.....	3
Disorderly conduct in cell.....	8
Disorderly conduct in dining room.....	18
Disorderly conduct in hospital.....	2
Disorderly conduct in shop.....	14
Disorderly conduct in line.....	3
Fighting.....	9
Having weapons.....	1
Having contraband articles.....	5
Insolence.....	9
Interfering with an officer.....	1
Laziness.....	1
Passing articles.....	1
Profanity.....	2
Quarreling.....	4
Refusing to work.....	13
Short work.....	6
Threatening an officer.....	5
Threatening a foreman.....	1
Wasting material.....	3
Writing notes.....	1
Total punished.....	118
Prisoners punished once.....	101
Prisoners punished twice.....	12
Prisoners punished three times.....	1
Prisoners punished four times.....	1

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Grades, Punishments and Merits.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

AVERAGE COUNT.					PUNISHMENTS								MERITS		
	Total.	1 Grade.	2 Grade.	3 Grade.	Reports.	Punishments.	Reprimands.	Discipline.	S. Work.	B. Work.	Total Time.	Average Time.	Wearing.	Non-Eligible.	Lost.
Nov.....	951	921	28	2	17	9	8	16	0	1	47d- 6h	5d-3 h 90m	566	383	68
Dec.....	967	939	28	0	15	6	9	13	2	0	20d- 2h	4d-90h 20m	581	401	75
Jan.....	992	959	33	0	13	8	5	11	2	0	26d- 2h	3d 16h 15m	593	415	72
Feb.....	1008	970	35	3	19	14	5	18	1	0	56d 22h	4d 1h 35m	604	404	77
Mar.....	1010	973	36	1	15	7	8	14	1	0	24d 11h	3d 11h 52m	614	399	79
April.....	1021	983	36	2	20	11	9	20	0	0	57d 18h	5d 6h 00m	625	404	82
May.....	1036	996	38	2	21	13	8	21	0	0	66d-22h	5d 3h 32m	635	411	85
June.....	1052	1005	46	1	22	10	12	21	1	0	43d-12h	4d 8h 24m	650	407	92
July.....	1055	1007	48	0	17	12	5	17	0	0	61d-19h	5d- 3h-35m	648	404	93
Aug.....	1050	1003	46	1	21	11	10	21	0	0	62d-09h	5d 15h-16m	639	410	96
Sept.....	1051	1003	46	2	22	17	5	18	4	0	98d-12h	5d 19h- 3m	645	417	101

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

1907.....	202	118	84	190	11	1	565d- 6h	4d-18h-57m	645	417	101
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POPULATION.

Year Beginning October 1, 1907, and Ending September 30, 1908.

Number of men present October 1, 1907..... 1,062

Number of men received during year 324

Total 1,386

Number discharged, died or otherwise left..... 258

Number remaining September 30, 1908..... 1,128

Daily average attendance..... 1,095.125

Average number of officers and employes..... 59

TABLE No. 1.**Showing Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Punished.**

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

OFFENSES.	1908.
Assaulting another prisoner.....	8
Bad work.....	2
Disobedience of orders.....	7
Disorderly conduct in cell.....	12
Disorderly conduct in dining room.....	22
Disorderly conduct in shop.....	20
Disorderly conduct in line.....	14
Fighting.....	10
Feigning insanity.....	1
Insolence.....	5
Leaving shop without permission.....	1
Passing and carrying notes.....	1
Passing articles.....	4
Quarreling.....	3
Refusing to work.....	10
Short work.....	21
Threatening an officer.....	5
Threatening another prisoner.....	5
Wasting material.....	1
Writing notes.....	2
Total punished.....	154
Prisoners punished once.....	128
Prisoners punished twice.....	19
Prisoners punished three times.....	6
Prisoners punished four times.....	1

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Grades, Punishments and Merits.

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

AVERAGE COUNT.					PUNISHMENTS.								MERITS.		
	Total.	1 Grade.	2 Grade.	3 Grade.	Reports.	Punishments.	Reprimands.	Discipline.	S. Work.	B. Work.	Total Time.	Average Time.	Wearing.	Non-Eligible.	Lost.
Oct.....	1067	1014	52	1	24	16	8	21	3	0	82d-10h	5d- 3h-37m	665	409	101
Nov.....	1078	1023	54	2	19	15	4	19	0	0	84d-13h	5d-15h-16m	652	427	104
Dec.....	1074	1028	44	2	17	6	11	16	1	0	28d- 3h	4d-16h-30m	656	415	105
Jan.....	1067	1029	37	1	25	9	16	23	2	0	46d-00h	5d- 2h-40m	668	396	107
Feb.....	1069	1042	27	0	14	5	9	12	1	1	17d- 6h	3d-10h-48m	661	412	113
Mar.....	1101	1069	32	0	31	14	17	26	3	2	74d-23h	5d- 8h-30m	666	445	111
April.....	1116	1078	37	1	36	17	19	30	6	0	89d-21h	5d- 6h-53m	667	452	117
May.....	1110	1066	42	2	27	11	16	14	12	1	61d- 1h	5d-13h-11m	675	436	115
June.....	1111	1066	41	4	37	18	19	31	6	0	78d- 5h	4d- 8h-16m	673	445	120
July.....	1113	1069	39	5	35	14	21	34	1	0	81d-20h	5d-20h-17m	669	445	120
Aug.....	1114	1066	45	3	28	13	15	24	4	0	62d-13h	4d-19h-27m	675	439	125
Sept.....	1119	1069	47	3	37	16	21	32	4	1	91d- 8h	5d-17h-00m	696	432	124

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

1908	330	154	176	282	43	5	798d- 3h	5d- 1h-52m	696	432	124
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In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to you, and to all the officers and employes of the Institution, for the united support given me at all times in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. GARNER.

Deputy Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT

CLERK'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable James D. Reid, Warden:

Sir—I am pleased to submit my report as Clerk of the Indiana State Prison, pertaining to the financial operations and statistics for eleven months, from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, and for the year beginning October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908, as follows:

SUMMARY.

Receipts and Earnings.

From November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.	Amount.
Receipts and earnings paid to Treasurer of State.....	\$67,379 62

Expenditure of Appropriations.

From November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.	Amount.
Expenditure for maintenance.....	\$106,400 70
Expenditure of specific appropriations.....	73,898 12
Total.....	\$180,298 82

Cost of Maintenance.

From November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.	Amount.
Average cost of food each man per day.....	.1009
Average gross cost each man per day.....	.286
Average gross cost each man per eleven months.....	\$104.54

Summary.

Showing Receipts and Earnings, November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

MONTH.	Year.	Labor	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Amount.
November.....	1906	\$5,779 06		\$5,779 06
December.....	1906	5,672 94	\$100 00	5,772 94
January.....	1907	6,228 38		6,228 38
February.....	1907	5,745 64		5,745 64
March.....	1907	6,118 03	100 00	6,218 03
April.....	1907	6,265 64		6,265 64
May.....	1907	6,359 80		6,359 80
June.....	1907	6,080 73	100 00	6,180 73
July.....	1907	6,278 05		6,278 05
August.....	1907	6,668 16		6,668 16
September.....	1907	5,783 19	100 00	5,883 91
Total.....		\$66,979 62	\$400 00	\$67,379 62

Summary.

The Receipts and Earnings from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

Showing Date of Payment to the Treasurer of State and
Number of Quietus.

MONTH.	Day.	Year.	Number of Quietus.	Amount.
December.....	14	1906	11,962	\$5,779 06
January.....	13	1907	12,082	5,772 94
February.....	15	1907	12,141	6,228 38
March.....	14	1907	12,161	5,745 64
April.....	15	1907	12,240	6,218 03
May.....	15	1907	12,341	6,265 64
June.....	28	1907	12,516	6,359 80
July.....	26	1907	11,630	6,180 73
August.....	26	1907	12,770	6,278 05
September.....	26	1907	12,893	6,668 16
September.....	30	1907	12,912	5,883 91
Total.....				\$67,379 62

**Monthly Receipts from Treasurer of State for Maintenance and Specific Appropriations for Eleven Months, Ending
September 30, 1907.**

	November, 1906.	December, 1906.	January, 1907.	February, 1907.	March, 1907.	April, 1907.	May, 1907.	June, 1907.	July, 1907.	August, 1907.	September, 1907.	Total, 1907.
Maintenance	\$18,555 87	\$13,196 35	\$11,265 80	\$9,439 13	\$9,880 17	\$7,020 67	\$8,358 93	\$5,965 90	\$7,983 84	\$278 10	\$48 93	\$91,666 66
Ordinary repairs and improvements	927 63	400 52	384 36	312 75	418 55	1,125 55	332 95	158 14	193 47	736 25	736 25	4,582 95
Discharged prisoners	417 32	308 66	71 80	162 13	211 06	409 43	214 04	101 80	198 71	44 06	502 45	2,575 26
Paroled prisoners and supervision	457 71	448 17	779 04	526 84	438 10	638 51	557 08	375 71	487 99	528 05	502 45	5,739 65
Criminal insane	226 00	235 00	230 00	235 00	235 00	235 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	239 03	260 00	2,615 03
New cell house	3,902 68	1,808 82	3,727 71	4,888 89	4,183 10	845 10	3,307 51	3,288 71	3,334 44	3,461 29	2,079 06	34,827 31
Library	5 50	.....	5 25	1 50	5 25	13 50	416 99	4 94	5 32	.....	.....	458 25
Binder twine plant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,513 49	27,072 27	15,181 39	26,613 33	15,496 32	40,750 99	2,235 78	162,863 57
New laundry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147 54	1,147 54	27 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175 00
Wall extension .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501 54	501 54	.....	10 00	404 76	2,531 84	1,432 36	4,880 50
Displacement pump .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 50	14 50	8 10	1 44	500 08	19 38	189 02	732 52
New chapel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524 25	1,722 99	1,201 45	2,636 06	3,264 35	3,250 88	12,702 98
Remodeling lighting system .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 96	177 10	3,067 61	3,308 67
Maintenance, additional .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572 86	2,727 14	6,489 86	4,300 00
Maintenance, per capita .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,914 18	.....	10,434 04
Total	\$23,392 71	\$16,397 52	\$16,463 96	\$15,566 24	\$50,884 72	\$39,547 86	\$30,267 44	\$38,064 42	\$33,119 81	\$57,965 51	\$20,292 20	\$343,162 39

Summary.

Maintenance appropriation \$115 per capita per annum for each person actually present over a daily average population of 918 inmates per month from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

MONTH.	Average Daily Population.	Excess.	Per Capita per Month.	Total.
November.....	950 530	32 530	\$9 583	\$311 734
December.....	967 290	49 290	9 583	472 346
January.....	992 258	74 258	9 583	711 614
February.....	1,007 964	89 964	9 583	862 125
March.....	1,010 258	92 258	9 583	884 108
April.....	1,021 200	103 200	9 583	988 965
May.....	1,035 806	117 806	9 583	1,128 934
June.....	1,052 466	134 466	9 583	1,288 587
July.....	1,055 220	137 220	9 583	1,314 979
August.....	1,050 580	132 580	9 583	1,270 514
September.....	1,051 066	133 066	9 583	1,275 171
Total.....	11,194 638	1,096 638	.....	\$10,509 077

Disbursements of Maintenance Fund Appropriated by Legislature from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

ITEM.	November, 1906	December, 1906	January, 1907	February, 1907	March, 1907	April, 1907	May, 1907	June, 1907	July, 1907	August, 1907	September, 1907	Amount
Trustees.....	\$124 95	\$124 95	\$124 95	\$124 95	\$124 95	\$124 95	\$166 60	\$753 30	\$733 30	\$733 30	\$466 42	\$1,382 72
Officers.....	633 30	633 30	633 30	633 30	633 30	633 30	733 30	733 30	733 30	733 30	733 30	7,066 63
Guards.....	2,148 47	2,105 97	2,139 51	2,115 36	2,238 31	2,064 99	2,131 85	2,048 82	2,146 67	2,173 61	2,164 96	23,477 62
Other employees.....	610 00	608 78	610 00	608 66	610 00	610 00	602 74	610 00	610 00	610 00	610 00	6,698 97
Fresh meat.....	1,185 47	1,089 77	695 78	695 98	959 31	912 99	1,097 55	1,008 27	1,173 13	941 88	942 87	10,864 00
Salt meat and lard.....	491 20	401 72	496 87	271 04	1,079 95	201 08	1,350 75	1,115 22	1,172 82	327 19	229 44	3,937 28
Fish and oysters.....	26 70	99 34	2 60	1 75	.....	2 21	88	35 62	.....	.....	1 07	170 17
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	369 63	83 75	76 71	71 16	189 41	76 47	79 22	108 44	15 53	112 41	71 50	1,254 23
Vegetables.....	1,381 53	14 77	7 25	11 70	12 61	16 00	13 95	182 66	300 28	54	4 57	1,955 86
Fresh fruit.....	26 55	29 85	8 10	7 05	10 81	9 00	16 73	8 18	3 78	1 65	18 70	140 40
Dried fruit.....	353 40	423 50	186 70	309 65	1 73	165 53	272 64	35 00	386 25	34 50	8 73	2,177 63
Canned goods.....	18 16	2 15	4 79	6 37	8 31	8 00	3 25	30	13 95	1 15	.....	66 43
Breadstuffs, cereals and beans.....	1,617 97	1,688 31	1,351 66	205 89	295 03	106 79	214 21	219 32	1,748 34	216 94	160 02	7,824 48
Vinegar and syrup.....	95 78	31 78	10 35	26 51	48 43	51 82	41 00	45 55	63 80	28 75	14 88	458 65
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	350 93	121 98	210 30	265 07	332 00	4 98	103 60	109 09	343 43	93 45	9 89	1,944 72
Milk.....	103 25	89 10	96 60	90 35	102 60	102 55	101 55	90 90	104 25	101 55	78 75	1,081 45
Other food supplies.....	64 85	75 70	29 11	5 31	12 85	8 40	33 70	28 79	10 24	11 28	16 14	296 37
Clothing and cloth.....	1,901 61	1,023 34	392 54	529 60	453 94	48 06	78 84	79 87	36 97	.....	.....	4,544 77
Shoes.....	417 72	1 65	49 23	181 33	116 05	172 22	51 00	49 05	48 24	98 70	4 02	1,185 19
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	2 25	2 30	7 80	1 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 79	.....	16 06
School supplies.....	6 17	7 30	7 30	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 02
Library, newspapers, etc.....	30 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	10 00	2 00	56 50
Stationery and printing.....	261 61	88 67	53 35	5 55	142 43	15 33	88 78	9 54	55 16	31 46	58 63	810 51
Furniture, fixtures and bedding.....	516 63	430 44	281 94	191 02	46 67	108 25	34 98	36 90	15 79	38 95	30 50	1,732 16
Laundry supplies.....	470 31	47 23	346 58	337 20	27 10	178 41	58 35	29 90	201 45	19 57	10 43	1,726 53
Hospital supplies.....	154 32	69 78	11 33	85 98	127 35	70 45	71 17	56 72	54 96	138 02	47 65	841 84
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....	68 69	90 51	54 18	71 45	65 01	57 70	75 88	77 47	66 26	64 36	47 65	739 16
Freight and transportation.....	222 04	5 50	5 10	45	1 89	.....	8 72	.....	47 45	.....	.....	391 15
Stable, farm and garden.....	31 94	153 91	53 50	240 27	125 07	56 37	72 57	114 36	40 50	56 97	145 84	1,091 30
Insurance.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	250 00
Ice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 52	.....	154 14	.....	.....	180 66
Tobacco.....	315 19	265 27	114 37	3 00	481 44	28 51	.....	.....	26 13	9 72	94 01	1,337 64
Fuel.....	4,329 01	3,304 55	2,653 36	2,273 78	1,573 17	1,088 92	1,874 82	79 88	991 30	682 43	558 91	19,410 13
Light.....	4 25	6 82	8 15	4 00	6 70	4 45	78 15	6 25	4 55	3 80	5 35	132 47
Engineer's supplies.....	57 49	69 56	64 24	.....	.....	31 74	70 13	11 70	29 38	72 91	.....	407 15
Unclassified expense.....	64 50	4 80	24 25	3 50	3 50	6 70	5 50	24 80	6 10	5 20	.....	148 85
Total.....	\$18,555 87	\$13,196 35	\$11,265 80	\$9,439 13	\$9,880 17	\$7,020 67	\$8,358 93	\$5,965 90	\$9,556 70	\$6,671 32	\$6,489 86	\$106,400 70

Summary.

Disbursements of Maintenance and Specific Appropriations from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

FUNDS.	Disbursement.	Unexpended Balance	Reverting to Treasury.	Appropriation.
Maintenance.....	\$91,666 66			\$91,666 66
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	4,582 95		\$0 28	4,583 33
Discharged prisoners.....	2,875 26		333 07	3,208 33
Paroled prisoners and supervision.....	5,739 65		218 68	5,958 33
Criminal insane.....	2,615 03		24 97	2,640 00
New cell house.....	34,827 31	\$5,456 28		40,283 69
Library.....	458 25		08	458 33
Binder twine plant.....	162,863 57	37,136 43		200,000 00
New laundry.....	1,175 00			1,175 00
Wall extension.....	4,880 50	10,119 50		15,000 00
Displacement pump.....	732 52	3,167 48		3,900 00
New chapel.....	12,702 98	4,375 97		17,078 95
Remodeling lighting system.....	3,308 67	1,891 33		5,200 00
Maintenance, additional.....	4,300 00			4,300 00
Maintenance, per capita.....	10,434 04		75 03	10,509 07
Total.....	\$343,162 39	\$2,147 09	\$652 21	\$405,961 69

Recapitulation.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

DEBIT	Amount.
Receipts and earnings.....	\$67,379 62
Appropriation for maintenance.....	106,400 70
Specific appropriations.....	73,898 12
Total.....	\$247,678 44
CREDIT	Amount
Receipts and earnings paid Treasurer of State.....	\$67,379 62
Receipted vouchers filed with Auditor of State, expenditure of maintenance appropriation.....	106,400 70
Receipted vouchers filed with Auditor of State, expenditure of specific appropriations.....	73,898 12
Total.....	\$247,678 44

STATISTICS.

Eleven Months Beginning November 1, 1906, Ending September 30, 1907.

Number of men present November 1, 1906	950	
Number received during eleven months	277	
Total		1,227
Number discharged, died or otherwise left		165
Number remaining September 30, 1907		1,062
Daily average attendance		1,017.784
Average number of officers and employees		57

Expenditures.

Current Expenses:		
1. Salaries and wages		\$42,860 7
2. Clothing		5,746 02
3. Subsistence		32,151 67
4. Ordinary repairs		4,582 95
5. Office and outdoor expenses		37,330 23
Total		\$122,671 84
Extraordinary Expenses:		
1. New buildings		\$52,410 79
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings		5,216 19
Total		\$57,626 98

Recapitulation.

Current expenses	\$122,671 84
Extraordinary expenses	57,626 98
Grand total	\$180,298 82

Notes on Current Expenses:

1. Salaries and wages include salaries of Board of Trustees.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoe manufacture in the Institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding them. All repairs in the nature of additions are classed as "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g. furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

BINDER TWINE STATEMENT.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

DEBITS.				
Inventory November 1, 1906:				
Machinery, tools, fixtures, etc.		\$32,174 40		
Materials		32,583 13		
Manufactured product		67,500 12		
Notes and accounts		1,075 14		
			\$133,334 79	
Purchases since November 1, 1906:				
Sisal	1,972,047 lbs.	\$140,861 59		
Twine oil	47,704 gals.	2,521 61		
Degras	18,164 lbs.	544 92		
Aqua ammonia	1,492 lbs.	74 60		
Red oxide	3,200 lbs.	35 20		
Asphaltum	1,916 gals.	453 41		
Burlap	23 bales	3,339 00		
Bag thread	286 lbs.	53 42		
Tags	339 M.	56 56		
Potassium cyanide	5 lbs.	3 00		
			147,943 31	
General expenses:				
Labor		\$6,580 66		
Machinery and repairs		1,576 48		
Fuel		4,652 52		
Machine oil		167 55		
Freight and transportation		1,505 31		
Postage, telegram and telephone		131 07		
Stationery, printing and advertising		299 55		
Miscellaneous expenses		7 12		
			14,920 26	
Total debits				\$296,198 36
CREDITS.				
Cash receipts		\$78,237 50		
Notes and accounts		49,592 11		
				\$127,829 61
Inventory September 30, 1907:				
Machinery and tools			\$32,909 40	
Materials:				
Sisal	191,110 lbs. @ .069375	\$13,255 26		
Sisal	183,859 lbs. @ .0697	12,814 97		
Twine oil	2,946 gals. @ .05125	150 98		
Degras	12,591 lbs. @ .03	377 73		
Sacks	961 @ .08922	85 67		
Bag thread	132.5 lbs. @ .20	26 50		
Asphaltum	420.5 gals. @ .25	105 13		
Red oxide	1,950 lbs. @ \$1.10 cwt.	21 45		
Tags	58,640 M. @ .14	8 21		
Engine oil	22.6 gals. @ .15	3 39		
Cylinder oil	10.7 gals. @ .325	3 48		
Albany grease	25 lbs. @ .20	5 00		
			26,857 77	
Manufactured product:				
Binder twine	1,506,560 lbs. @ .085 lb.		128,057 60	
				187,824 77
Net profit for eleven months				19,456 02
				\$315,654 38
				\$315,654 38

The Receipts and Earnings of the Binder Twine Industry from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

MONTH.	Year.	Pounds.	Amount.
January.....	1907	340	\$30 00
February.....	1907	250	22 50
March.....	1907	24,025	2,007 35
April.....	1907	14,960	1,270 47
May.....	1907	71,290	6,235 70
June.....	1907	379,825	32,545 86
July.....	1907	348,365	29,236 56
August.....	1907	61,135	5,192 31
Total.....		900,200	\$76,540 75

The Receipts and Earnings of the Binder Twine Industry from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, Showing Payment to Treasurer of State and Number of Quietus.

DATE.	Year.	Quietus Number.	Amount.
April 30.....	1907	12,305 (part)	\$3,330 32
June 8.....	1907	12,403	6,235 70
July 6.....	1907	12,538	29,529 70
July 10.....	1907	12,602	3,016 16
August 6.....	1907	12,658	29,236 56
September 6.....	1907	12,783	5,192 31
Total.....			\$76,540 75

Summary.

Showing Receipts and Earnings of the Public Account System from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, Showing Payment to Treasurer of State and Number of Quietus.

DATE.	Year.	Quietus Number.	Amount.
April 30.....	1907	12,305 (part)	\$169 13
July 22.....	1907	Not numbered	143 32
Total.....			\$312 45

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

For the Eleven Months Ending September 30, 1907.

November.....	1906	\$360 36
December.....	1906	246 98
January.....	1907	260 10
February.....	1907	300 10
March.....	1907	193 64
April.....	1907	246 33
May.....	1907	576 22
June.....	1907	166 21
July.....	1907	127 10
August.....	1907	287 41
September.....	1907	601 27
Total.....		\$3,365 72

FARM PRODUCTS.

Produce Issued from the State Farm for Year Ending September 30, 1907.

ITEM.	Quantity.	Amount.
Potatoes, bushels.....	499.5	\$299 80
Tomatoes, green, bushels.....	2.75	1 10
Tomatoes, canned.....	200	80 00
Cucumbers.....	14	70
Pickles, barrels.....	21.5	42 72
Sauer Kraut, barrels.....	48.25	96 45
Cabbage, pounds.....	8,632	86 32
Onions, bushels.....	904.5	452 24
Onions, new, dozens.....	12,931	258 62
Beets, bushels.....	372.5	148 95
Radishes, bushels.....	226.5	113 20
Turnips, bushels.....	179.5	53 79
Carrots, bushels.....	3.5	86
Parsnips, bushels.....	765	344 27
Beans, green, bushels.....	120.5	77 12
Beans, navy, pounds.....	642	16 08
Corn, green, dozens.....	941	75 68
Milk, gallons.....	1,289	193 36
Pork, pounds.....	7,978	638 24
Lard, pounds.....	2,410.5	234 84
Squash.....	1,327	132 70
Rhubarb, dozens.....	934	18 68
Total.....		\$3,365 72

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Clothing and other articles made and issued by the Storeroom during the
Eleven Months ending September 30, 1907; also Articles Con-
demned in the same period.

ITEM.	Issued.	Condemned.
Coats, first grade.....	486	196
Vests, first grade.....	6	53
Pants, first grade.....	949	480
Caps, first grade.....	446	47
Coats, second grade.....	24	29
Pants, second grade.....	44	35
Caps, second grade.....	61	12
Caps, third grade.....	6	
Overcoats, first grade.....	1	
Shirts, hickory.....	1,627	1,285
Undershirts.....	1,697	738
Nightshirts.....	314	291
Drawers.....	1,664	729
Aprons, denim.....	796	434
Aprons, white.....	86	26
Suspenders.....	36	
White coats.....	64	14
White caps.....	15	
Mitts.....	12	
Shrouds.....	12	
Socks.....	5,124	4,743
Shoes.....	703	434
Sheets.....	575	284
Towels, officers.....	249	
Towels, prisoners.....	794	421
Towels, roller.....	49	10
Pillow slips.....	777	450
Bed ticks.....	33	
Pillow ticks.....	36	
Discharge suits.....	139	
Discharge shirts.....	128	
Discharge overcoats.....	59	
Denim suits.....	126	13
Sheets, hospital.....	70	
Sneak shoes.....	49	19
Baker's shirts.....	12	43
Hickory jackets.....	30	5

Summary.

POPULATION.	1907.	
In prison November 1, 1906	950	
Received	229	
Returned parole violators	36	
Returned parole violators by Reformatory	5	
Returned parole violators by Governor	2	
Return from temporary parole by Governor	4	
Escape retaken	1	
Total		1,227
Discharged expiration of sentence	40	
Paroled by Board of Parole	86	
Paroled by Reformatory Board of Parole	9	
Paroled by Governor	2	
Paroled by Governor, temporary	3	
Pardoned by Governor	1	
Remanded	4	
Escaped	3	
Died	16	
Executed	1	
Total		165
Remaining in prison September 30, 1907		1,062
Average daily count		1,017.784

TABLE.

Showing population of the Indiana State Prison from establishment to September 30, 1907.

YEAR	Received.	Retaken	Returned for parole violation.	Voluntary return from parole	Custodial Hospital	Return from temporary parole by Governor	Transfer from Reformatory	Return violator by Reformatory.	Return violator by Governor.	Discharged.	Pardoned or paroled by Governor.	Furloughed.	Pardoned by President.	Escaped.	Died.	Parole temporary by Governor.	Release, voluntary return from parole.	To House of Refuge.	To Reform School for Boys.	Removed to Insane Asylum.	Remanded.	Witness.	Paroled by Board of Parole.	To Reformatory, transfer.	Paroled by Reformatory Board.	Total in prison November 1, each year and received since.	Total Released.	Remaining in prison October 31, each year.
1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	23	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	189	42	147
1861	17	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	69	21	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	364	111	253
1862	34	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	7	7	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	287	156	131
1863	48	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	8	8	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	142	39	103
1864	42	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	145	31	114
1865	62	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	61	117
1866	130	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	9	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	247	52	195
1867	186	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	79	15	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	105	276
1868	186	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	62	14	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	92	318
1869	132	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	22	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	126	339
1870	146	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	22	24	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	132	318
1871	109	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	22	22	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	118	295
1872	100	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	21	100	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	122	341
1873	168	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	187	13	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	130	368
1874	175	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	24	24	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	159	455
1875	244	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	20	20	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	223	611
1876	278	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	31	31	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	238	603
1877	329	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	254	646
1878	297	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	29	29	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	340	605
1879	299	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	40	40	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	349	542
1880	285	...	...	...	...	...	287	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	269	577
1881	301	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	...	45	45	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	279	572
1882	273	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	15	15	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	280	620
1883	327	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	...	10	10	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	296	566
1884	298	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	8	8	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	355	689
1885	418	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	5	5	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	354	703
1886	367	...	...	...	...	...	332	...	...	12	12	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...

TABLE.

Showing Counties where Convicted and Number from Each.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams.....	1	Madison.....	5
Allen.....	3	Marshall.....	1
Bartholomew.....	2	Marion.....	28
Benton.....	0	Martin.....	0
Blackford.....	1	Miami.....	2
Boone.....	0	Monroe.....	1
Brown.....	0	Montgomery.....	3
Carroll.....	1	Morgan.....	0
Cass.....	0	Newton.....	1
Clark.....	6	Noble.....	0
Clay.....	0	Ohio.....	0
Clinton.....	4	Orange.....	1
Crawford.....	0	Owen.....	0
Daviess.....	2	Parke.....	0
Dearborn.....	1	Perry.....	1
Decatur.....	4	Pike.....	1
Dekalb.....	1	Porter.....	3
Delaware.....	11	Posey.....	0
Dubois.....	0	Pulaski.....	0
Elkhart.....	3	Putnam.....	3
Fayette.....	0	Randolph.....	1
Floyd.....	3	Ripley.....	1
Fountain.....	5	Rush.....	4
Franklin.....	1	St. Joseph.....	10
Fulton.....	0	Scott.....	1
Gibson.....	0	Shelby.....	4
Grant.....	11	Spencer.....	0
Greene.....	1	Starke.....	0
Hamilton.....	3	Steuben.....	2
Hancock.....	0	Sullivan.....	4
Harrison.....	0	Switzerland.....	0
Hendricks.....	1	Tippecanoe.....	9
Henry.....	4	Tipton.....	2
Howard.....	0	Union.....	0
Huntington.....	1	Vanderburgh.....	5
Jackson.....	0	Vermillion.....	5
Jasper.....	0	Vigo.....	27
Jay.....	2	Wabash.....	1
Jefferson.....	2	Warren.....	1
Jennings.....	3	Warrick.....	1
Johnson.....	1	Washington.....	0
Knox.....	2	Wayne.....	5
Kosciusko.....	1	Wells.....	1
Lagrange.....	1	White.....	0
Lake.....	6	Whitley.....	1
Laporte.....	3		
Lawrence.....	3	Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Different Crimes and Number of Each.

CRIMES.	Number.
Arson.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit felony.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	16
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.....	5
Assault and battery with intent to rob.....	1
Bigamy.....	5
Blackmail.....	1
Burglary.....	13
Conspiring to commit felony.....	2
Embezzlement.....	6
Entering house to commit felony.....	2
False pretense.....	3
Forgery.....	12
Grand larceny.....	50
House breaking.....	3
Incest.....	2
Manslaughter.....	5
Murder.....	21
Obtaining money by forged check.....	1
Perjury.....	2
Petit larceny.....	51
Rape.....	7
Receiving stolen goods.....	4
Robbery.....	9
Sodomy.....	5
Uttering false check.....	1
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Terms of Sentence.

1 to 3 years.....	34
1 to 5 years.....	4
1 to 7 years.....	2
1 to 8 years.....	22
1 to 14 years.....	54
2 to 5 years.....	6
2 to 14 years.....	68
2 to 21 years.....	13
10 to 20 years.....	2
Life.....	23
Execution.....	1
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Population of Institution by Counties for Eleven Months Ending
September 30, 1907.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams	2	Marlison	32
Allen	23	Marshall	7
Bartholomew	9	Marion	171
Benton	2	Martin	8
Blackford	10	Miami	10
Boone	7	Monroe	9
Brown	0	Montgomery	9
Carroll	2	Morgan	6
Cass	10	Newton	2
Clark	20	Noble	11
Clay	9	Ohio	0
Clinton	7	Orange	6
Crawford	0	Owen	1
Daviess	9	Parke	4
Dearborn	5	Perry	6
Decatur	8	Pike	4
DeKalb	7	Porter	8
Delaware	35	Posey	10
Dubois	2	Pulaski	0
Elkhart	28	Putnam	10
Fayette	4	Randolph	18
Floyd	11	Ripley	2
Fountain	9	Rush	6
Franklin	4	St. Joseph	23
Fulton	1	Scott	6
Gibson	12	Shelby	12
Grant	31	Spencer	1
Greene	7	Starke	5
Hamilton	11	Steuben	4
Hancock	5	Sullivan	10
Harrison	1	Switzerland	3
Hendricks	8	Tippecanoe	26
Henry	13	Tipton	5
Howard	5	Union	1
Huntington	15	Vanderburgh	43
Jackson	6	Vermillion	8
Jasper	0	Vigo	70
Jay	9	Wabash	7
Jefferson	6	Warren	2
Jennings	4	Warrick	2
Johnson	12	Washington	3
Knox	15	Wayne	20
Kosciusko	4	Wells	6
Lagrange	4	White	7
Lake	27	Whitley	4
Laporte	22		
Lawrence	13	Total population	1,062

TABLE.

Showing Age at Time of Conviction.

AGE.	Number.
Twenty-one.....	1
Twenty-two.....	1
Twenty-three.....	1
Twenty-four.....	2
Twenty-five.....	1
Twenty-eight.....	4
Twenty-nine.....	3
Thirty.....	22
Thirty-one.....	17
Thirty-two.....	19
Thirty-three.....	12
Thirty-four.....	16
Thirty-five.....	17
Thirty-six.....	10
Thirty-seven.....	9
Thirty-eight.....	3
Thirty-nine.....	4
Forty.....	9
Forty-one.....	6
Forty-two.....	8
Forty-three.....	6
Forty-four.....	5
Forty-five.....	8
Forty-six.....	6
Forty-seven.....	4
Forty-eight.....	2
Forty-nine.....	4
Fifty.....	1
Fifty-one.....	5
Fifty-two.....	4
Fifty-three.....	1
Fifty-four.....	4
Fifty-six.....	2
Fifty-seven.....	1
Fifty-eight.....	3
Sixty.....	2
Sixty-one.....	2
Sixty-four.....	1
Sixty-five.....	1
Sixty-six.....	1
Sixty-seven.....	1
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Race of Prisoners.

Negro.....	40
White.....	189
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Civil Condition.

Single.....	71
Married.....	78
Widowers.....	35
Separated.....	45
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Mental Condition.

Active.....	156
Fair.....	27
Dull.....	46
Insane.....	0
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Physical Condition.

Good.....	137
Fair.....	64
Poor.....	26
Bad.....	2
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Parents Afflicted.

Epileptic.....	0
Not epileptic.....	438
Unknown.....	20
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Pecuniary Condition.

Poor.....	347
Moderately wealthy.....	71
Wealthy.....	21
Unknown.....	19
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Civil Condition.

Living together.....	412
Separated.....	40
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents Living and Deceased.

Living.....	167
Dead.....	278
Unknown.....	13
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Nativity.

NATIVES.	Number.	FOREIGNERS.	Number.
Alabama.....	3	Africa.....	1
California.....	2	Australia.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Austria.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Belgium.....	1
Illinois.....	7	Canada.....	7
Indiana.....	96	England.....	1
Indian Territory.....	2	Germany.....	3
Iowa.....	1	Greece.....	1
Kansas.....	1	Hungary.....	2
Kentucky.....	19	Ireland.....	3
Louisiana.....	1	Italy.....	2
Maine.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Maryland.....	4		
Massachusetts.....	2	Total.....	24
Michigan.....	2		
Minnesota.....	1		
Missouri.....	4		
New Hampshire.....	2		
New Jersey.....	2		
New York.....	5		
North Carolina.....	3	Natives.....	205
Ohio.....	27	Foreigners.....	24
Pennsylvania.....	12		
Tennessee.....	4	Total.....	229
Virginia.....	2		
Total.....	205		

TABLE.

Showing Age at Leaving Home.

AGE.	Number
Five to ten.....	21
Eleven to fifteen.....	49
Sixteen to twenty.....	87
Twenty-one to twenty-five.....	70
Unknown.....	2
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Occupation When Crime Was Committed.

Banker.....	1	Painter.....	2
Bartender.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Blacksmith.....	2	Moulder.....	1
Brick mason.....	2	Paper maker.....	1
Broker.....	1	Peddler.....	1
Butcher.....	3	Plasterer.....	1
Carpenter.....	4	Porter.....	4
Cement finisher.....	1	Printer.....	1
Check man.....	1	Railroader.....	1
Clerk.....	3	Real estate.....	1
Clothes presser.....	1	Salesman.....	1
Coachman.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Construction work.....	1	Stationary engineer.....	2
Cook.....	5	Stationary fireman.....	6
Commercial traveler.....	1	Stone planer.....	1
Farmer.....	15	Teamster.....	2
Fish dealer.....	1	Tow boatman.....	1
Glass blower.....	2	Well driller.....	1
Horseman.....	2	Wood finisher.....	1
Huckster.....	2		
Insurance.....	1	Employed.....	146
Junk dealer.....	7	Unemployed.....	83
Laborers.....	58	Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Penal Convictions.

First.....	159
Second.....	52
Third.....	9
Fourth.....	5
Fifth.....	2
Sixth.....	2
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Character of Associates.

Good.....	25
Bad.....	78
Mixed.....	126
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Previous Conduct.

Arrested before.....	175
Not arrested before.....	84
Total.....	229

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Education.

Illiterate.....	72
Read and write.....	179
Common school.....	153
High school.....	14
College.....	13
Unknown.....	27
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents Temperate or Intemperate.

Intemperate.....	74
Temperate.....	360
Unknown.....	24
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Mental Condition.

Insane.....	9
Sane.....	428
Unknown.....	21
Total.....	458

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Hereditary Disease.

Consumptive.....	25
Not consumptive.....	411
Unknown.....	22
Total.....	458

CLERK'S REPORT, 1908—SUMMARY.**Receipts and Earnings.**

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.	Amount.
Receipts and earnings paid to Treasurer of State.....	\$79,508 18

Expenditures of Appropriations.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.	Amount.
Expenditures for maintenance.....	\$125,912 95
Expenditure of specific appropriations.....	58,648 47
Total.....	\$184,561 42

Cost of Maintenance.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.	Amount.
Average cost of food each man per day.....	\$0 09993
Average gross cost each man per day.....	31413
Average gross cost each man for the year.....	114 971

Summary.

Showing Receipts and Earnings October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

MONTH.	Year.	Labor.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Amount.
October.....	1907	\$6,573 95		\$6,573 95
November.....	1907	5,840 00		5,840 00
December.....	1907	5,664 26	\$100 00	5,764 26
January.....	1908	6,446 70		6,446 70
February.....	1908	6,731 00		6,731 00
March.....	1908	7,163 42	100 00	7,263 42
April.....	1908	7,159 15	56 37	7,215 52
May.....	1908	6,884 49		6,884 49
June.....	1908	6,903 32	100 00	7,003 32
July.....	1908	6,624 18		6,624 18
August.....	1908	6,487 79		6,487 79
September.....	1908	6,573 55	100 00	6,673 55
Total.....		\$79,051 81	456 37	79,508 18

Summary.

The Receipts and Earnings from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908,
 Showing Date of Payment to the Treasurer of State and
 Number of Quietus.

MONTH.	Day.	Year.	Number of Quietus.	Amount.
December.....	3	1907	13,324	\$6,573 95
January.....	2	1908	13,571	5,840 00
February.....	3	1908	13,715	5,764 26
March.....	2	1908	13,806	6,446 70
April.....	1	1908	13,981	6,731 00
May.....	4	1908	14,139	7,263 42
June.....	3	1908	14,273	7,215 52
July.....	7	1908	14,446	6,884 49
August.....	5	1908	14,562	7,003 32
September.....	14	1908	14,690	6,624 18
September.....	23	1908	14,795	6,487 79
September.....	24	1908	14,796	6,673 55
Total.....				79,508 18

**Monthly Receipts from Treasurer of State for Maintenance and Specific Appropriations for the Year Ending
September 30, 1908.**

FUND.	October, 1907.	November, 1907.	December, 1907.	January, 1908.	February, 1908.	March, 1908.	April, 1908.	May, 1908.	June, 1908.	July, 1908.	August, 1908.	September, 1908.	Total.
Maintenance.....	\$17,089 71	\$13,226 93	\$11,743 65	\$10,955 23	\$10,227 45	\$12,363 27	\$9,830 97	\$9,392 35	\$8,838 30	\$1,902 14	.....	.....	\$105,570 00
Ordinary repairs and im- provements.....	858 13	411 41	943 01	1,307 92	446 38	625 22	255 74	136 88	13 70	.....	.....	.....	4,998 39
Discharged prisoners.....	297 15	202 71	181 49	186 28	481 53	323 38	222 59	767 75	215 72	399 23	50 95	661 55	3,990 33
Paroled prisoners and supervision.....	408 34	550 58	481 08	587 20	492 51	560 29	549 86	463 11	580 60	396 31	489 75	914 66	6,484 29
Criminal insane.....	280 00	280 00	280 00	280 00	265 51	273 22	280 00	280 00	280 00	273 22	108 05	.....	2,880 00
Special library.....	22 69	117 70	137 00	6 23	.....	4 25	3 00	124 10	76 08	.....	1 50	5 50	499 55
New cell house.....	3,807 00	990 29	257 84	21 74	49 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00	.....	.....	5,456 29
New chapel.....	2,013 06	774 77	1,567 04	21 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,375 97
Wall extension.....	2,137 50	561 42	.....	2,780 82	1,336 57	1,651 61	2,903 23	3,072 03	2,305 78	1,247 90	2,840 48	4,248 61	25,085 95
Displacement pump.....	1,722 94	44 75	62 20	.....	.....	.....	660 66	72 02	15 75	35 89	140 49	193 26	2,987 34
Lighting system.....	1,561 66	.....	.....	91 31	6 32	26 28	25 82	40 94	28 31	6 22	14 85	88 65	1,890 36
Binder twine plant.....	39,071 99	14,093 39	2,877 23	13,775 85	23,273 32	1,739 86	2,624 59	4,249 52	23,321 26	2,230 34	28,653 77	681 28	156,580 40
Maintenance per capita.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,522 06	7,399 19	6,421 70	20,342 95
Total.....	\$69,270 17	\$31,253 85	\$18,530 54	\$29,523 68	\$36,579 01	\$17,608 76	\$17,356 45	\$18,598 70	\$35,675 50	\$13,344 81	\$39,699 03	\$13,215 21	\$341,141 82

Summary.

Maintenance \$115 per capita per annum for each person actually present over a daily average population of 918 inmates each month.

MONTH.	Average Daily Population.	Excess.	Per Capita per Month.	Total.
1907.				
October.....	1,067.225	149.225	\$9.583	\$1,430.023
November.....	1,078.700	160.700	9.583	1,539.988
December.....	1,074.741	156.741	9.583	1,502.049
1908.				
January.....	1,067.032	149.032	9.583	1,428.173
February.....	1,069.103	151.103	9.583	1,448.020
March.....	1,101.225	183.225	9.583	1,755.845
April.....	1,115.933	197.933	9.583	1,896.791
May.....	1,110.129	192.129	9.583	1,841.172
June.....	1,110.933	192.933	9.583	1,848.876
July.....	1,113.096	195.096	9.583	1,869.604
August.....	1,114.032	196.032	9.583	1,878.574
September.....	1,117.833	199.833	9.583	1,914.999
Total.....	13,139.982	2,123.982		\$20,354.114

Disbursements of Maintenance Fund Appropriated by Legislature from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Item.	October, 1907.	November, 1907.	December, 1907.	January, 1908.	February, 1908.	March, 1908.	April, 1908.	May, 1908.	June, 1908.	July, 1908.	August, 1908.	September, 1908.	Total.
Trustees.....	\$823 30	\$932 74	\$440 87	\$865 00	\$865 00	\$349 99	\$865 00	\$865 00	\$865 87	\$877 50	\$889 11	\$347 63	\$1,504 36
Officers.....	2,731 93	2,806 80	2,857 95	2,832 55	2,860 83	885 00	2,928 90	2,954 35	2,999 92	2,738 66	2,756 37	877 50	10,467 65
Guards.....	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 00	695 91	683 63	627 50	2,765 95	34,155 22
Other Employees.....	1,190 45	1,012 69	1,045 73	1,004 06	762 07	684 03	1,091 15	1,015 38	925 46	1,280 16	1,000 95	542 50	8,052 27
Fresh meat.....	464 79	280 99	321 08	488 53	362 27	493 94	326 88	357 77	118 58	703 73	180 13	138 48	12,188 51
Salt meat and lard.....		44 53	2 88	7 20	3 45	3 15	3 94	3 66	45 35	1 42	2 37	77 77	4,237 17
Fish and oysters.....	137 69	371 66	97 14	148 21	94 22	142 95	139 44	77 66	77 22	124 39	73 64	73 58	1,118 92
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	425 67	1,959 56	7 88	15 41	11 25	118 75	17 77	15 75	9 35	6 06	13 95	335 16	3,557 80
Vegetables.....	20 08	12 41	57 35	12 40	12 40	16 56	18 66	21 35	15 51	20 14	22 21	13 20	2,958 56
Fresh fruit.....	692 64	105 44	291 82	136 25	319 70	218 60	187 30	188 70	249 66	66 60	100 78	30 30	2,557 79
Dried fruit.....		9 88	10 10	8 15	4 60	3 20	187 90	60 60	6 15	80 80	30 30	62 93	62 93
Canned goods.....	18 25	870 35	1,132 30	367 35	1,226 31	1,129 47	1,456 12	396 38	1,136 06	280 93	792 17	189 20	10,650 61
Breadstuffs, cereals and beans.....	1,673 97	78 57	43 58	75 02	1 90	28 18	54 51	47 61	178 10	44 73	37 05	5 50	606 64
Vinegar and syrup.....	111 99	395 51	137 18	248 00	128 20	100 40	196 25	201 25	122 60	180 60	107 60	6 15	2,164 11
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	340 37	131 18	133 94	133 45	123 86	146 33	132 84	130 12	116 46	115 20	107 50	92 80	1,482 63
Milk.....	118 95	31 82	39 56	14 61	34 57	15 49	77 29	9 12	6 78	29 55	9 97	20 12	4,373 34
Other food supplies.....	84 46	632 14	341 35	327 95	516 26	170 62	566 74	299 18	138 00	12 24	3 69	20 12	4,559 84
Clothing and cloth.....	1,701 91	19 45	67 22	350 24	2 93	226 00	1 40	101 30	24 52	1 00	1 00	1 75	1,352 47
Shoes.....	444 93	2 25		18 40	1 44			10 00					7 04
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	22 00	60	4 50	50				5 00					19 00
School supplies.....			1 00					6 00					624 60
Library, newspapers, etc.....													1,464 98
Stationery and printing.....	235 00	70 76	138 96	38 90	55 20	33 78	30 25	6 00	1 50	14 25	11 50	13 20	1,547 44
Furniture, fixtures and bedding.....	742 39	208 12	51 95	157 66	156 39	31 20	8 10	73 78	13 80	5 14	3 25	10 13	788 68
Laundry supplies.....	768 85	25 83	90 24	22 93	197 70	53 45	147 03	21 50	28 00	175 88	5 90	25	798 83
Hospital supplies.....	172 14	77 19	48 47	64 24	57 61	107 48	74 12	56 41	58 71	29 55	42 51	25	1,375 54
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....													40 50
Freight and transportation.....	75 76	89 31	109 23	71 65	95 64	78 90	36 41	66 13	57 92	46 36	54 27	17 25	1,077 10
Stable, farm and garden.....	175 36	9 82	63 14	39 15	12 25	14 30	77 09	13 46	123 18	192 44	63 66	80 60	2,220 16
Insurance.....	113 39	169 79	120 37	156 71	144 48	99 06	185 85	63 57	6 88	54 88	22 50	28	15,958 53
Ice.....		10 00		37 30	27 78		18 00						458 71
Tobacco.....													52 95
Fuel.....	1,485 92	167 77	1 32		145 88			181 00	563 30	27 30	210 63	28	2,920 16
Light.....	1,474 70	1,925 87	2,087 07	2,521 79	1,178 19	3,346 02	433 70	1,510 02	6 60	677 15	225 73	14 90	15,958 53
Engineer's supplies.....		8 50	421 25	3 25	3 05	2 85	5 55	5 30	11 32	4 20	4 75	37 55	458 71
Unclassified expense.....	147 82	20 40	18 22	34 74	122 67	35 00	35 28			30 71			\$125,912 95
Total.....	\$17,089 71	\$132,26 93	\$11,743 65	\$10,955 23	\$10,227 45	\$12,363 27	\$9,830 97	\$9,392 35	\$8,838 30	\$8,424 20	\$7,399 19	\$6,421 70	

Summary.

Disbursements of Maintenance and Specific Appropriations made by the
Legislature during year ending September 30, 1908.

FUND.	Disbursement.	Reverting to Treasurer.	Appropriation.
Maintenance.....	\$105,570 00		\$105,570 00
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	4,998 39	\$1 61	5,000 00
Discharged prisoners.....	3,990 33	9 67	4,000 00
Paroled prisoners and supervision.....	6,484 29	15 71	6,500 00
Criminal insane.....	2,880 00		2,880 00
Special library.....	499 55	45	500 00
New cell house.....	5,456 29	09	5,456 38
New chapel.....	4,375 97		4,375 97
Wall extension.....	25,085 95		25,085 95
Displacement pump.....	2,987 34	180 14	3,167 48
Lighting system.....	1,890 36	97	1,891 33
Binder twine plant.....	156,580 40		156,580 40
Maintenance, per capita.....	20,342 95	11 16	20,354 11
Total.....	\$341,141 82	\$219 80	\$341,361 62

Recapitulation.

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

DEBITS.	Amount.
Receipts and earnings.....	\$79,508 18
Appropriations for maintenance.....	125,912 95
Specific appropriations.....	58,648 47
Total.....	\$164,069 60
CREDITS.	Amount.
Receipts and earnings paid Treasurer of State.....	\$79,508 18
Receipted vouchers filed with Auditor of State, expenditure of maintenance appropriation.....	125,912 95
Receipted vouchers filed with Auditor of State, expenditure of specific appropriations.....	58,648 47
Total.....	\$164,069 60

STATISTICS.

Showing Population and Expenditures from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

POPULATION.		1908.
Number of men present October 1, 1907.....	1,062	
Number received during the year.....	324	
Total.....		1,386
Number discharged, died or otherwise left.....		258
Number remaining September 30, 1908.....		1,128
Daily average attendance.....		1,095.125
Average number of officers and employes.....		59

Expenditures.

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$58,379 50
2. Clothing.....	6,003 47
3. Subsistence.....	39,201 28
4. Ordinary repairs.....	4,998 39
5. Office and outdoor expenses.....	36,182 87
Total.....	\$144,765 51
Extraordinary expenses:	
1. New buildings.....	34,918 21
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	4,877 70
Total.....	\$39,795 91

Recapitulation.

Current expenses.....	\$144,765 51
Extraordinary expenses.....	39,795 91
Grand total.....	\$184,491 42

Notes on Current Expenses:

1. Salaries and wages include salaries of Board of Trustees.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoe manufacture in the Institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. All repairs in the nature of additions are classed as "Permanent Improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, e. g. furniture, bedding, laundry, supplies medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc

BINDER TWINE STATEMENT.

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

DEBITS.				
Inventory October 1, 1907:				
Machinery, tools, fixtures, etc.	\$32,909 40			
Materials.	26,857 77			
Manufactured product.	128,057 60			
		\$187,824 77		
Notes and accounts.		49,592 11		
Purchases since October 1, 1907:				
Sisal.	2,238,198 lbs.	\$129,053 90		
Twine oil.	55,140 gals.	2,747 73		
Degras.	9,951 lbs.	264 70		
Aqua ammonia.	1,502 lbs.	72 90		
Red oxide.	2,000 lbs.	19 00		
Asphaltum.	1,842 gals.	383 72		
Tags.	800 M.	114 30		
Scale wax.	13,794 lbs.	630 66		
Sacks.		3,730 64		
			137,017 55	
General expenses:				
Labor.		9,653 14		
Machinery, tools and repairs.		534 13		
Fuel.		5,893 49		
Machine oil.		152 22		
Freight and transportation.		3,966 53		
Postage, telegraph and telephone.		131 91		
Books, stationery and printing.		110 21		
Miscellaneous.		101 22		
			19,562 85	
Total Debits.				\$393,997 28
CREDITS.				
Cash receipts.		\$119,537 67		
Notes and accounts.		42,325 08		
Inventory September 30, 1908:				\$161,862 75
Machinery and tools.			\$32,580 31	
Materials:				
Sisal.	322,000 lbs. @ .04875	\$15,697 51		
Bag thread.	29.5 lbs. @ .225	6 62		
Asphaltum.	564 gals. @ .20	112 80		
Red oxide.	1,192 lbs. @ .95 cwt.	11 32		
Tags.	300 M. @ .1425	42 75		
			15,879 35	
Manufactured product:				
Binder twine.	2,593,773 @ .075		194,533 00	
Net profit for the year.				242,992 66
			10,858 13	
			\$404,855 41	\$404,855 41

Summary.

The Receipts and Earnings of the Binder Twine Industry from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

MONTH.	Year.	Number Pounds.	Amount.
October.....	1907	49,130	\$4,268 83
October.....	1907	52,965	4,407 59
November.....	1907	189,780	15,789 23
December.....	1907	30,150	2,468 10
January.....	1908	70,120	7,174 71
February.....	1908	25,205	2,142 52
March.....	1908	25,420	2,143 81
April.....	1908	6,800	521 72
May.....	1908	29,800	2,289 22
June.....	1908	148,425	11,247 13
July.....	1908	213,260	15,954 99
August.....	1908	124,975	9,669 16
September.....	1908	532,330	41,460 66
Total.....		\$1,498,360	\$119,537 67

Summary.

The Receipts and Earnings of the Binder Twine Industry from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, Showing Payment to Treasurer of State and Number of Quietus.

MONTH.	Day.	Year.	Quietus.	Amount.
October.....	4	1907	12,938	\$4,268 83
November.....	4	1907	13,127	4,407 59
December.....	4	1907	13,331	15,789 23
January.....	6	1908	13,587	2,468 10
February.....	3	1908	13,714	7,174 71
March.....	2	1908	13,807	2,142 52
April.....	1	1908	13,980	2,143 81
May.....	4	1908	14,140	521 72
June.....	3	1908	14,274	2,289 22
June.....	17	1908	14,388	6,853 19
July.....	7	1908	14,445	4,393 94
August.....	4	1908	14,563	15,954 99
September.....	14	1908	14,691	22,063 84
September.....	16	1908	14,790	11,225 65
September.....	24	1908	14,796	7,219 87
September.....	24	1908	14,796	5,983 51
September.....	30	1908	14,819	4,636 95
Total.....				\$119,537 67

Summary.

Showing Receipts and Earnings of the Public Account System from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, Showing Payment to Treasurer of State and Number of Quietus.

MONTH.	Day.	Year.	Quietus Number.	Amount.
November	8	1907	13,154	\$63 54
November	22	1907	13,152	53 19
December	7	1907	13,336	71 40
January	6	1908	13,588	43 58
February	3	1908	13,713	26 67
August	5	1908	14,561	22 55
September	12	1908	14,794	5 06
Total				\$285 99

Value of Farm Products.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1908.

October	1907	\$314 10
November	1907	191 49
December	1907	179 18
January	1908	155 36
February	1908	87 25
March	1908	88 50
April	1908	56 03
May	1908	255 94
June	1908	128 06
July	1908	300 83
August	1908	274 18
September	1908	253 32
Total		\$2,284 24

Farm Products.

Produce Issued from the State Farm for Year Ending September 30, 1908.

ITEM.	Quantity.	Value.
Potatoes, bushels	198	\$99 00
Tomatoes, green, bushels	44	17 60
Cucumbers	153	7 65
Pickles, barrels	12 1	24 20
Cabbage, pounds	16,432	164 32
Onions, bushels	783 5	391 24
Onions, new, dozens	2,098	41 96
Beets, bushels	281 5	112 60
Radishes, bushels	310	155 00
Turnips, bushels	373 5	112 03
Carrots, bushels	25	07
Parsnips, bushels	143	64 35
Beans, green, bushels	100	64 00
Corn, green, dozens	516	41 28
Milk, gallons	1,441 25	216 19
Pork, pounds	4,608	357 33
Lard, pounds	2,585 5	222 76
Squash	230	23 00
Rhubarb, dozens	1,354	27 08
Peas, green, bushels	28 25	18 08
Lettuce, bushels	249	124 50
Total		\$2,284 24

Clothing Department.

Clothing and Other Articles Made and Issued by the Storeroom During
the Year Ending September 30, 1908; Also Articles Condemned
in the Same Period.

ITEM.	Issued.	Condemned.
Coats, first grade.....	368	383
Vests, first grade.....	100	36
Pants, first grade.....	1,064	1,058
Caps, first grade.....	437	438
Coats, second grade.....	30	38
Pants, second grade.....	52	78
Caps, second grade.....	60	39
Pants, third grade.....		2
Caps, third grade.....		5
Overcoats, first grade.....		2
Shirts, hickory.....	1,665	1,431
Undershirts.....	978	650
Night shirts.....	528	332
Drawers.....	911	620
Aprons, denim.....	747	801
Aprons, white.....	163	59
Suspenders.....	24	
White coats.....	127	100
White caps.....	2	2
Mitts.....	17	
Shrouds.....	14	
Socks.....	4,586	3,420
Sheets.....	87	425
Towels, officers.....	281	
Towels, prisoners.....	1,377	1,199
Towels, roller.....	68	86
Pillow slips.....	1,461	130
Bed ticks.....	69	61
Pillow ticks.....	154	
Discharge suits.....	206	
Discharge shirts.....	216	
Discharge overcoats.....	112	
Denim suits.....	180	31
Sheets, hospital.....	83	3
Sneak shoes.....	57	55
Baker's jackets.....	12	
Shoes.....	905	704

Summary.

POPULATION.	Year. 1908.	
In prison October 1, 1907.....	1,062	
Received.....	294	
Returned parole violators.....	18	
Returned parole violators by Reformatory.....	5	
Returned parole violators by Governor.....	2	
Return from temporary parole by Governor.....	5	
Voluntary return from parole.....	2	
Temporary return from parole.....	2	
Escape retaken.....	4	
Witness returned.....	7	1,401
Discharged, expiration of sentence.....	78	
Paroled by Board of Parole.....	137	
Paroled by Reformatory Board of Parole.....	19	
Paroled by Governor.....	4	
Paroled by Governor temporary.....	5	
Pardoned by Governor.....	5	
Release voluntary return from parole.....	3	
Escaped.....	1	
Died.....	14	
Witness, out.....	7	273
Remaining in prison September 30, 1908.....		1,128
Average daily count.....		1,095.125
Received transfers from Indiana Reformatory, March 6, 1908.....		20
Received transfers from Indiana Reformatory, July 11, 1908.....		3
Total.....		23

TABLE.

Showing the Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged from the Indiana State Prison from Establishment to September 30, 1908.

Year.	Received.	Retaken.	Returned for parole violation	Voluntary return from parole.	Custodial hospital.	Return from temporary parole by Governor.	Temporary return from parole.	Transferred from Reformatory	Returned violators by Reformatory.	Witness returned.	Returned violators by Gov-ernor.	Discharged.	Pardoned or paroled by Gov-ernor.	Furloughed.	Pardoned by President.	Escaped.	Died.	Paroled temporary by Gov-ernor.	Release, voluntary return from parole.	To House of Refuge.	To Reform School for Boys.	Removed to Insane Asylum.	Remanded.	Witness.	Paroled by Board of Parole.	To Reformatory, transfer.	Paroled by Reformatory Board.	Total in prison at beginning of each year.	Total released.	Remaining in prison at the end of each year.	
1860	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	...	23	10	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	189	42	147
1861	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	69	21	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	364	111	253
1862	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	7	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	287	156	131
1863	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	39	103
1864	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	31	114
1865	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	178	61	117
1866	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	32	195
1867	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	15	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	105	276
1868	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	14	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	92	318
1869	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	24	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	105	276
1870	109	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	22	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	126	339
1871	100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	21	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	132	318
1872	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	24	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	118	295
1873	175	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	20	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	122	341
1874	244	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	31	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	130	368
1875	278	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	31	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	139	465
1876	329	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	24	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	223	511
1877	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	29	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	238	603
1878	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	40	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	254	646
1879	285	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	41	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	340	605
1880	301	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	45	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	349	542
1881	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	350	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	269	577
1882	327	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	10	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	279	572
1883	298	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	8	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	280	620
1884	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	5	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	355	566
1885	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	12	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	296	689
																													1,057	354	703

TABLE.

Showing Counties Where Convicted and Number from Each.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams.....	1	Madison.....	12
Allen.....	9	Marshall.....	2
Bartholomew.....	2	Marion.....	29
Benton.....	0	Martin.....	0
Blackford.....	4	Miami.....	5
Boone.....	0	Monroe.....	3
Brown.....	0	Montgomery.....	2
Carroll.....	1	Morgan.....	0
Cass.....	4	Newton.....	1
Clark.....	4	Noble.....	4
Clay.....	3	Ohio.....	0
Clinton.....	2	Orange.....	2
Crawford.....	0	Owen.....	0
Daviess.....	0	Parke.....	1
Dearborn.....	1	Perry.....	0
Decatur.....	2	Pike.....	1
DeKalb.....	2	Porter.....	2
Delaware.....	19	Posey.....	1
Dubois.....	1	Pulaski.....	0
Elkhart.....	10	Putnam.....	1
Fayette.....	1	Randolph.....	3
Floyd.....	2	Ripley.....	1
Fountain.....	4	Rush.....	1
Franklin.....	1	St. Joseph.....	7
Fulton.....	0	Scott.....	0
Gibson.....	4	Shelby.....	5
Grant.....	3	Spencer.....	2
Greene.....	8	Starke.....	0
Hamilton.....	2	Steuben.....	1
Hancock.....	2	Sullivan.....	5
Harrison.....	0	Switzerland.....	0
Hendricks.....	1	Tippecanoe.....	7
Henry.....	3	Tipton.....	2
Howard.....	1	Union.....	0
Huntington.....	2	Vanderburgh.....	10
Jackson.....	2	Vermillion.....	3
Jasper.....	1	Vigo.....	29
Jay.....	4	Wabash.....	1
Jefferson.....	2	Warren.....	0
Jennings.....	0	Warrick.....	1
Johnson.....	1	Washington.....	0
Knox.....	7	Wayne.....	2
Kosciusko.....	3	Wells.....	3
Lagrange.....	0	White.....	2
Lake.....	16	Whitley.....	0
Laporte.....	7		
Lawrence.....	1	Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Different Crimes and Number of Each.

CRIMES.	Number.
Conspiracy to commit felony.....	1
Attempt to procure miscarriage.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit felony.....	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	9
Assault and battery with intent to rape.....	10
Assault and battery with intent to rob.....	4
Burglary.....	32
Conspiring to commit felony.....	1
Embezzlement.....	9
Entering house to commit felony.....	11
False pretense.....	6
Forgery.....	11
Grand larceny.....	49
Incest.....	5
Manslaughter.....	13
Murder.....	14
Perjury.....	1
Petit larceny.....	84
Rape.....	6
Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Robbery.....	5
Sodomy.....	4
Uttering false check.....	3
Enticing for immoral purposes.....	1
Wife desertion.....	3
Failure to support children.....	3
Impersonating an officer.....	1
False statement of credit.....	1
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Terms of Sentence.

1 day to 1 year.....	1
1 to 3 years.....	6
1 to 5 years.....	4
1 to 7 years.....	9
1 to 8 years.....	76
1 to 14 years.....	59
2 to 5 years.....	1
2 to 14 years.....	77
2 to 21 years.....	26
3 to 14 years.....	1
10 to 20 years.....	19
Life.....	15
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Population of Institution by Counties for Year Ending September 30, 1908.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
Adams.....	2	Madison.....	36
Allen.....	28	Marshall.....	9
Bartholomew.....	10	Marion.....	148
Benton.....	1	Martin.....	8
Blackford.....	12	Miami.....	12
Boone.....	7	Monroe.....	10
Brown.....	0	Montgomery.....	6
Carroll.....	2	Morgan.....	5
Cass.....	12	Newton.....	3
Clarke.....	23	Noble.....	13
Clay.....	10	Ohio.....	9
Clinton.....	12	Orange.....	7
Crawford.....	0	Owen.....	1
Daviess.....	6	Parke.....	5
Dearborn.....	4	Perry.....	6
Decatur.....	7	Pike.....	5
Dekalb.....	10	Porter.....	9
Delaware.....	49	Posey.....	9
Dubois.....	3	Pulaski.....	0
Elkhart.....	32	Putnam.....	11
Fayette.....	4	Randolph.....	14
Floyd.....	13	Ripley.....	2
Fountain.....	11	Rush.....	7
Franklin.....	5	St. Joseph.....	25
Fulton.....	1	Scott.....	3
Gibson.....	15	Shelby.....	15
Grant.....	29	Spencer.....	3
Greene.....	13	Starke.....	6
Hamilton.....	11	Steuben.....	4
Hancock.....	5	Sullivan.....	16
Harrison.....	1	Switzerland.....	3
Hendricks.....	9	Tippecanoe.....	25
Henry.....	11	Tipton.....	6
Howard.....	6	Union.....	1
Huntington.....	11	Vanderburgh.....	46
Jackson.....	7	Vermillion.....	7
Jasper.....	1	Vigo.....	74
Jay.....	7	Wabash.....	8
Jefferson.....	7	Warren.....	1
Jennings.....	4	Warrick.....	2
Johnson.....	11	Washington.....	3
Knox.....	17	Wayne.....	17
Kosciusko.....	6	Wells.....	7
Lagrange.....	3	White.....	9
Lake.....	40	Whitley.....	4
Laporte.....	25		
Lawrence.....	14	Total population.....	1,128

TABLE.

Showing Age at Time of Conviction.

AGE.	Number.
Nineteen.....	1
Twenty.....	2
Twenty-one.....	2
Twenty-three.....	3
Twenty-four.....	3
Twenty-five.....	5
Twenty-six.....	4
Twenty-seven.....	6
Twenty-eight.....	3
Thirty.....	24
Thirty-one.....	27
Thirty-two.....	30
Thirty-three.....	16
Thirty-four.....	8
Thirty-five.....	15
Thirty-six.....	12
Thirty-seven.....	12
Thirty-eight.....	15
Thirty-nine.....	10
Forty.....	10
Forty-one.....	8
Forty-two.....	7
Forty-three.....	9
Forty-four.....	4
Forty-five.....	6
Forty-six.....	7
Forty-seven.....	4
Forty-eight.....	7
Forty-nine.....	5
Fifty.....	4
Fifty-one.....	2
Fifty-two.....	2
Fifty-three.....	3
Fifty-four.....	1
Fifty-five.....	4
Fifty-six.....	2
Fifty-seven.....	3
Fifty-nine.....	2
Sixty-two.....	1
Sixty-three.....	1
Sixty-eight.....	2
Sixty-nine.....	1
Seventy-eight.....	1
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Race of Prisoners.

	1908.
Negro.....	54
White.....	240
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Civil Condition.

Single.....	116
Married.....	89
Widowers.....	62
Separated.....	27
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Mental Condition.

Active.....	141
Fair.....	51
Dull.....	99
Insane.....	3
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Physical Condition.

Good.....	156
Fair.....	96
Poor.....	40
Bad.....	2
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Penal Condition.

First.....	197
Second.....	55
Third.....	22
Fourth.....	8
Fifth.....	4
Sixth.....	3
Seventh.....	3
Twelfth.....	2
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Character of Associates.

Good.....	25
Bad.....	125
Mixed.....	144
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Prisoners' Nativity.

NATIVES.	Number.	FOREIGNERS.	Number.
Alabama.....	1	Austria.....	2
Arkansas.....	1	England.....	2
Connecticut.....	1	Finland.....	1
Dakota.....	1	Germany.....	6
Georgia.....	1	Hungary.....	1
Illinois.....	11	Ireland.....	3
Indiana.....	119	Italy.....	1
Iowa.....	3	Jamaica.....	2
Kansas.....	2	Russia.....	2
Kentucky.....	34	Sweden.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Switzerland.....	2
Maine.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Total.....	24
Massachusetts.....	5		
Michigan.....	6		
Minnesota.....	1		
Mississippi.....	1		
Missouri.....	4	Natives.....	270
New Jersey.....	2	Foreigners.....	24
New York.....	12	Total.....	294
North Carolina.....	2		
Ohio.....	24		
Pennsylvania.....	15		
South Carolina.....	1		
Tennessee.....	13		
Texas.....	1		
West Virginia.....	3		
Virginia.....	3		
Total.....	270		

TABLE.

Showing Age at Leaving Home.

AGE.	Number.
Five to ten.....	18
Eleven to fifteen.....	81
Sixteen to twenty.....	112
Twenty-one to Twenty-five.....	79
Unknown.....	4
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Previous Conduct.

Arrested before.....	214
Not arrested before.....	80
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Occupation When Crime Was Committed.

Actor.....	2	Horseshoer.....	1
Attorney.....	1	Laborers.....	61
Banker.....	1	Musician.....	1
Baker.....	1	Brick mason.....	1
Barber.....	6	Shipping clerk.....	1
Bartender.....	3	Painter.....	7
Bookkeeper.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Brakeman.....	1	Plumber.....	3
Butcher.....	2	Porter.....	4
Carpenter.....	3	Printer.....	2
Clerk.....	2	Salesman.....	1
Construction workers.....	2	Saloon keeper.....	2
Contractor.....	1	Stationary engineer.....	5
Cook.....	2	Solicitors.....	6
Dairyman.....	1	Tailors.....	3
Conductor.....	1	Teamster.....	1
Farmer.....	21	Tinner.....	1
Fireman.....	2	Telegraph operator.....	1
Hostler.....	5	Teacher.....	2
Insurance.....	4	Waiters.....	2
Glass blower.....	1	Total.....	192
Miller.....	1		
Merchant.....	1		
Junk dealer.....	4		
Machinist.....	4		
Moulder.....	1		
Miner.....	8	Employed.....	192
Oil driller.....	1	Unemployed.....	102
Nurse.....	1	Total.....	294
Motorman.....	1		
Gardener.....	1		

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Mental Condition.

Insane.....	6
Sane.....	574
Unknown.....	8
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Hereditary Disease.

Consumptive.....	36
Not consumptive.....	529
Unknown.....	23
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents Afflicted.

Epileptic.....	6
Not epileptic.....	570
Unknown.....	12
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Pecuniary Condition.

Poor.....	455
Moderately wealthy.....	105
Wealthy.....	12
Unknown.....	16
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Civil Condition.

Living together.....	526
Separated.....	56
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents Living and Deceased.

Living.....	244
Dead.....	328
Unknown.....	16
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Nativity.

NATIVES.	Number.	FOREIGNERS.	Number.
Alabama.....	3	Africa.....	4
Arkansas.....	3	Cuba.....	1
Connecticut.....	1	Canada.....	6
Georgia.....	3	England.....	14
Illinois.....	13	Finland.....	2
Indiana.....	124	Germany.....	28
Iowa.....	2	Hungary.....	4
Kentucky.....	68	Ireland.....	27
Maine.....	2	Italy.....	2
Maryland.....	7	Jamaica.....	2
Massachusetts.....	7	Nova Scotia.....	2
Michigan.....	10	Russia.....	2
Mississippi.....	3	Sweden.....	2
Louisiana.....	3	Switzerland.....	4
Nebraska.....	1	Scotland.....	5
New York.....	23	West India.....	1
North Carolina.....	8	Unknown.....	13
Ohio.....	49	Europe (country not known).....	3
Pennsylvania.....	34	Total.....	588
South Carolina.....	3		
Tennessee.....	27		
Texas.....	2		
Vermont.....	1		
Virginia.....	16		
West Virginia.....	3		
United States (state not known).....	50		

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Education.

Illiterate.....	87
Read and write.....	173
Common school.....	274
High school.....	13
College.....	13
Unknown.....	28
Total.....	588

TABLE.

Showing Parents Temperate or Intemperate.

Intemperate.....	58
Temperate.....	225
Unknown.....	11
Total.....	294

TABLE.

Showing Parents' Church Membership.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number.
Baptist.....	76
Christian.....	42
Dunkard.....	2
Episcopal.....	9
Friend.....	3
Hindoo.....	1
Jewish.....	4
Latter Day Saints.....	1
Lutheran.....	16
Methodist.....	125
Presbyterian.....	17
Roman Catholic.....	98
United Brethren.....	17
No church.....	129
Reform church.....	2
Seventh Day Adventists.....	2
Unknown.....	44
Total.....	588

CONCLUSION.

I thank you for your kind interest, and fully appreciate the advice and assistance given me.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER H. DALY.

Clerk.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable James D. Reid, Warden:

Sir—Concerning the Medical Department of this institution, I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal periods ending September 30, 1907 and 1908.

NOVEMBER 1, 1906, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

For the Eleven Months Ending September 30, 1907, the sanitary condition of the entire Institution has been excellent. The food has been good and the water pure.

There has been no typhoid fever, and practically no dysentery. A mild epidemic of "grip" in the winter, and an unusual number of cases of muscular rheumatism during the cold damp spring have been the most marked exceptions to the general good health.

The following tables are based on a total population of 1,223, with a daily average of 1,017.7.

Summary of Hospital Record from November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

ITEM.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	
Number in hospital November 1, 1906												25	
Number in hospital on 1st of month.	25	25	26	25	26	27	28	27	28	27	29		
Number admitted each month.	10	11	4	11	12	8	8	12	12	13	7	108	133
Number discharged each month.	7	10	4	8	6	7	8	10	10	11	6	87	
Number of deaths each month.	3		1	1	5		1	1	3		1	16	
Number of executions.				1								1	104
Number in hospital September 30, 1907.													29
												Average for Year.	
Average number in sick line.	15.9	17.9	20.4	20.5	22.2	29.2	20.2	24.6	20.3	19.2	21.3		21.1
Average number in sick cell.	1	2.2	3.2	0.5	2	3.8	2.4	3.4	1.2	3.4	1.6		2.3

Within the period there were 16 deaths; three of them due to accident. One man jumped or fell from one of the ranges, dying in two hours, and two others fell on account of a plank on which they were working giving away, and were killed instantly. In each case the coroner was called, whose verdict exonerates the Institution. Two deaths were due to tuberculosis, better provisions for the early care of which cases becomes more and more pressing.

A slight increase in the insane and defective population has occurred.

OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

For the Year Ending September 30, 1908, the general hygienic conditions of the Institution have continued excellent, and cleanliness has prevailed throughout.

The food has been abundant and good. The drinking water has been frequently examined at the laboratory of the State Board of Health and, with one exception, it was found good. In February extensive ice floes in this end of the lake and adverse winds caused contamination of our supply, by sewage from the harbor, "Colon bacilli" being found in one sample taken from the pumphouse. I express to the State Board of Health my sincere appreciation of the cordial assistance rendered.

The general health has usually been good, and the number of acute diseases small; the most marked exception being a series of "grip" cases in February. No epidemic due to local conditions has occurred.

Although the hospital has been kept full all the time, many of those cared for have been senile or chronic patients. Following the water contamination noted above, one mild case of typhoid developed in March; this and one other in 1894 are all that the records show as having originated in the Institution within the past fourteen years—both recovered.

The following tables are based on a total population of 1,387, with a daily average of 1,095.1.

Summary of Hospital Record from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

ITEM.	October.	November	December.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Number in hospital October 1, 1907.													29
Number in hospital on 1st of month.	29	28	29	28	29	28	28	28	27	28	28	28	
Number admitted each month.	13	11	14	15	18	24	7	18	18	15	11	10	174
Number Discharged each month.	12	10	14	13	18	23	5	14	17	15	11	9	161
Number of deaths each month.	2		1	1	1	1	2	5				1	14
Number in hospital September 30, 1908.													28
													Average for Year.
Average number in sick line.	25	21.9	18.8	26.8	26.8	25.4	23.6	20	18.7	18.8	19.2	19.7	22.1
Average number in sick cell.	1.3	.9	.48	3.3	4.4	4.1	2	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.2

Record of Deaths from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Register Number.	Age.	Color.	Nativity.	Crime.	Sentence.	Condition When Admitted.		Cause of Death.	Date of Death.	Time Served.		
						Mental.	Physical.			Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
2434	47	W	New York.	Grand larceny.	1 to 14.	Active.	Fair.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Oct. 6, 1907.	4	10	23
3369	32	C	Pennsylvania.	A & B. with intent to kill.	2 to 14.	Active.	Fair.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Oct. 24, 1907.	1	7	28
863	40	W	Indiana.	Murder.	Life.	Feeble.						
2181	39	W	New York.	Grand larceny.	1 to 14.	Minded.	Good.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Dec. 5, 1907.	10	10	12
3430	36	C	Georgia.	Robbery.	2 to 14.	Dull.	Fair.	Autointoxication of melancholia.	Jan. 18, 1908.	6	2	2
3557	41	C	Ohio.	Grand larceny.	1 to 14.	Active.	Fair.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Feb. 10, 1908.	1	9	20
3371	44	C	Kentucky.	Petit larceny.	1 to 3.	Active.	Fair.	Pul. tuberculosis and La Grippe.	Mar. 25, 1908.	1	4	9
3483	32	C	Indiana.	Petit larceny.	1 to 3.	Active.	Fair.	Asphixia—epileptic.	April 6, 1908.	2	1	10
3370	40	C	South Carolina.	Grand larceny.	1 to 14.	Dull.	Poor.	Pul. tuberculosis and meningitis.	April 20, 1908.	1	8	21
3338	36	W	Ohio.	Petit larceny.	1 to 3.	Active.	Good.	Acute nephritis.	May 2, 1908.	2	2	6
2899	38	C	Tennessee.	Murder.	1 to 3.	Active.	Good.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	May 5, 1908.	2	4	8
3327	33	C	Kentucky.	Grand larceny.	Life.	Active.	Good.	Pleurisy with effusion.	May 17, 1908.	3	3	7
2982	33	C	Pennsylvania.	Burglary.	2 to 14.	Dull.	Good.	Tubercular peritonitis.	May 22, 1908.	2	5	3
3603	79	W	Ohio.	Burglary.	10 to 20.	Active.	Good.	Tubercular pleuritis.	May 24, 1908.	3	6	9
							Poor.	Senile atheroma.	Sept. 4, 1908.		10	6

In the past year an unusual number of deaths has been due to tuberculosis; fatalities from this cause being especially numerous following the "grip" epidemic of February. Outside of this one cause, the death rate has been low.

Attention is called to the fact that although the colored prisoners comprise less than one-fifth of our population, yet for the past two years they have furnished one-half of the deaths from all causes, and nearly two-thirds of those resulting from tuberculosis. Better equipment for the early care of tubercular cases is urgently demanded. The recommendations of two years ago concerning a third story and a flat roofgarden on the hospital are again emphasized; this improvement in connection with the recently increased wall area, would be of the greatest value in combating the disease.

The Defectives.

At present 170 prisoners are considered clearly defective—about 15 per cent. of the population, classified and located as follows:

ITEM.	Insane Ward.	General Hospital.	Cell House.	Working.	Total.
Insane.....	40	4	24	20	88
Feeble-minded.....	1		2		3
Epileptics.....	1		6	16	23
Giving a history of epilepsy.....				8	8
Border-line cases.....			3	45	48
Total.....					170

The following list of defectives, admitted during the past two years, indicates the rate at which this class is reaching the Institution:

Insane on admission.....	6
Insanity developed since admission.....	5
History of having once been insane.....	11
Epileptic.....	5
Epileptic history.....	5
Border-line cases.....	11
Total.....	43

While conducting the medical examination of prisoners on admission, careful inquiry has been made to ascertain the sociological condition, and those were classified as "Tainted" who admitted previous crimes or a marked mental defect, either in the personal or family history.

The number of men examined.....	523	
Total number giving a tainted history.....	281	53.7%
Giving a personal or family history showing mental defect.....	166	31.7%
Giving a family history showing mental defect (usually insanity or epilepsy—frequently several cases).....	144	27.5%
Giving a personal history of previous conviction for crime.....	161	30.7%
Giving a history of mental defect and previous conviction for crime.....	53	10.1%
Giving a history of criminal relatives.....	30	5.7%
Giving a history of one or more relatives in some state Institution (not penal).....	65	12.4%

The above facts compel the following conclusions:

Many of the men admitted are inherently defective; being defective they are not safely parolable, and for that reason their number here will increase in the future, as it has in the past. For the best interest of all concerned they should be entirely separated from the other prisoners. The present equipment of this Institution does not permit such classification; conditions are already urgent and will become more so in the future.

The question how to care for these insane and defectives is not especially complex or difficult, if proper equipment is provided. This provision, it is earnestly hoped, the coming legislature may in its wisdom see fit to make, either in connection with this or some one of the other State institutions.

Provision should also be made for the indefinite detention of the insane or defective prisoner, after the expiration of his maximum sentence; all we can do now is to send him back to the county whence he came. Such a person, irresponsible and unable to care for himself, should not be cast adrift again to lapse into crime; to so discharge him is not only a crime against society, but a crime against a criminal.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to be able to acknowledge, in no merely perfunctory manner, but with a sincere feeling of appreciation, the encouragement and ready co-operation that has been extended me by you, the officers and employes in all departments of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. MILLIGAN.

Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable James D. Reid, Warden:

Sir—I herewith submit to you my report as Chaplain of this Institution for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907, and year ending September 30, 1908.

From the beginning of this period until Christmas day, 1907, no mass meeting of the prisoners was possible, because of the fact that the new chapel was building. Until that date the work of the Chaplain was wholly of a personal nature among the men.

The first service was held in the new chapel on the day mentioned, December 25, 1907, and since that date chapel services have been conducted regularly. The splendid new building has contributed much to the value of the religious services. The building is adequate for our needs, it is churchly in appearance, and its beauty and dignity add to the effectiveness of our equipment for moral and religious instruction. It is a strong testimony that the State believes in the emphasis of moral and religious instruction as a part of the vital work of reform when it provides so good a building for the assembly of prisoners in services for religious worship.

In addition to the usual services conducted by the Chaplain, splendid addresses have been given by Hon. M. E. Foley, of Crawfordsville, the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, of Indianapolis, and Hon. James F. Gallaher, of Michigan City. Messrs. O. E. Excell and C. E. Gabriel, of Chicago, conducted a song service on February 23d, which was a delight and help to all, and in the Decoration Day observance we were assisted by the male quartette and Master Luther Kinnard, soloist, of the First M. E. Church, of Michigan City. Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Labor Day were observed with special and appropriate services in the chapel.

The Christian Endeavor service has been regularly maintained with an average voluntary attendance of 110. A member of the Board of Trustees has commended this service as one of the most valuable connected with our work.

Every new prisoner has been personally interviewed by the Chaplain, and many other interviews have been granted. I have sought, as far as possible, a personal acquaintance with each prisoner, and in addition to visiting the prisoners in the hospital and cell houses have held personal interviews, giving encouragement, advice and instruction wherever possible, to the end that when the prisoner left the Institution by parole or discharge, it should be with the intention of becoming a worthy citizen. I am convinced that such personal work is of value to the Institution and to society, as well as to the prisoner.

A number of letters have been written to inquiring mothers, wives and other relatives of prisoners, as well as letters of encouragement to paroled and discharged men.

Each cell is provided with a Bible. The new song books purchased for the chapel have proven most satisfactory and helpful.

Since May, 1908, the Rev. Father John Bleckman of Saint Mary's Catholic Church, Michigan City, and his assistants have conducted a service in the chapel on the fourth Sunday of each month.

The following tables of statistics relative to moral, educational and other characteristics of the 523 men received during the period covered by this report may be of interest.

November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

Church Membership.—Sunday School.—Y. M. C. A.

DENOMINATION.	1907.
Baptist.....	9
Christian.....	5
Episcopal.....	1
Evangelical.....	1
Friends.....	1
Jewish.....	3
Methodist.....	11
Presbyterian.....	5
Roman Catholic.....	22
United Brethren.....	1
No Church relationship.....	170
Total.....	229
Number who have attended Sunday School.....	197
Number who have never attended Sunday School.....	32
Total.....	229
Members of Y. M. C. A.....	4
Not members of Y. M. C. A.....	225
Total.....	229

Education.

Read only.....	8
Read and write.....	32
Third to eighth grade.....	159
High school.....	7
College.....	3
Illiterate.....	20
Total.....	229

Habits.

Abstainers from use of intoxicants.....	24
Moderate users of intoxicants.....	59
Excessive users of intoxicants.....	146
Total.....	229
Abstainers from use of tobacco.....	13
Smoke only.....	27
Chew only.....	38
Chew and smoke.....	151
Total.....	229
Abstainers from use of cigarettes.....	181
Cigarette smokers.....	48
Total.....	229

October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Church Membership.—Sunday School.—Y. M. C. A.

DENOMINATION.	1908.
Baptist.....	10
Church of God.....	1
Christian.....	5
Episcopal.....	1
Evangelical.....	0
Friends.....	0
Jewish.....	0
Methodist.....	15
Presbyterian.....	1
Roman Catholic.....	32
United Brethren.....	4
No Church Relationship.....	225
Total.....	294
Number who have attended Sunday School.....	256
Number who have never attended Sunday School.....	38
Total.....	294
Members of Y. M. C. A.....	3
Not members of Y. M. C. A.....	291
Total.....	294

Education.

Read only.....	11
Read and write.....	44
Third to eighth grade.....	190
High school.....	16
College.....	5
Illiterates.....	28
Total.....	294

Habits.

Abstainers from use of intoxicants.....	40
Moderate users of intoxicants.....	78
Excessive users of intoxicants.....	176
Total.....	294
Abstainers from use of tobacco.....	25
Smoke only.....	27
Chew only.....	49
Chew and smoke.....	193
Total.....	294
Abstainers from use of cigarettes.....	231
Cigarette smokers.....	63
Total.....	294

I wish to thank you and all the officers of the Institution for the cordial support and assistance given me in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

ORVILLE L. KIPLINGER,
Chaplain.

STATE AGENT'S REPORT

STATE AGENT'S OFFICE,
INDIANA STATE PRISON,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 30, 1908.

To the Honorable James D. Reid, Warden:

Sir—I respectfully submit for your consideration a detailed statement of the work of the Parole Department for the eleven months commencing November 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1907, also for the year commencing October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908.

ITEM.	1906-07.	Total.	
Reporting November 1, 1906.....	129	129	
Paroled during eleven months.....	88		
Total number under care of Department.....			217
Released on parole.....	86		
Awaiting employment.....	2	88	
Total.....			217
*Returned for violation.....	22		
Violated parole and at large.....	5		
Granted final discharges.....	87		
Died on parole.....	1		
Sentence expired on parole.....	6		
Reporting monthly, September 30, 1907.....	88		
Reporting quarterly, September 30, 1907.....	6		
Awaiting employment.....	2		
Total.....			217

*Fifteen men were also returned for parole violation who were delinquent and at large previous to November 1, 1906, making a total of thirty-seven violators returned during the eleven months.

Earnings and Expenses.

Earnings of paroled men.....	\$35,393 55	
Expenses of paroled men.....	26,245 97	
Savings of paroled men.....		\$9,147 58

The following table is a recapitulation of the work of the Parole Department from the date of the granting of the first parole under the present Indeterminate Sentence Law to September 30, 1907.

Total number paroled.....			1,456
Total number of paroles revoked.....	10		
Number awaiting employment October 1, 1907.....	2		
Total number released on parole.....	1,444		1,456
*Violators—			
Returned.....	240		
Delinquent and at large.....	109	349	
Relationship discontinued—			
Discharged.....	878		
Sentence expired.....	94		
Died on parole.....	29	1,001	
Paroles revoked.....	10		
Awaiting employment.....	2	12	
Reporting monthly.....	88		
Reporting quarterly.....	6	94	
Total.....			1,456

Per cent. of violations to date, 24.16.

*Of the total number of violators who are delinquent and at large, twelve are located in other institutions, jails, etc.

Earnings and Expenses.

Total earnings of paroled men.....	\$399,717 84	
Total expenses of paroled men.....	289,972 40	
Savings of paroled men.....		\$109,745 44

The table herewith shows the work of the Parole or Visiting Officer of the Parole Department for the eleven months commencing November 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1907:

MONTHS.	Employ- ment Contracts Secured.	Parole Men Visited.	Miles by Railroad.	Miles by Traction.	Miles by Livery.
1906.					
November.....	7	42	1,466	862	38
December.....	2	35	1,832	730	40
1907.					
January.....	5	19	8,185	222	
February.....	4	43	1,708	542	
March.....	13	34	1,731	529	
April.....	16	46	1,360	586	
May.....	6	17	3,234	469	21
June.....	6	18	1,066	332	24
July.....	14	46	2,036	474	22
August.....	1	31	4,327	354	51
September.....	3	50	2,223	1,728	27
Totals.....	77	381	29,168	6,828	223

Financial Statement of the Parole Fund, Eleven Months, November 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907.

MONTH.	Car Fare.	Hotel.	Livery.	Postage, Telegraph and Telephone.	Rewards.	Salaries.	Stationery and Supplies.	Transpor- tation.	Gate Money.	Totals.
1906.										
November.....	\$66 00	\$27 05	\$6 50	\$38 36	\$25 00	\$215 00	\$0 75	\$33 15	\$45 00	\$457 71
December.....	67 15	28 55	6 00	15 79	.....	215 00	78 43	17 25	20 00	448 17
1907.										
January.....	295 70	60 60	11 75	26 02	50 00	215 00	62 57	22 40	35 00	779 04
February.....	66 30	16 90	50	82 50	50 00	215 00	2 84	42 80	50 00	526 84
March.....	25 25	18 80	3 25	30 30	.....	215 00	5 75	64 75	75 00	438 10
April.....	142 10	60 70	4 50	31 71	100 00	215 00	14 40	25 10	45 00	638 51
May.....	154 50	31 75	6 25	55 79	25 00	215 00	29 24	14 55	25 00	557 08
June.....	50 63	23 05	7 60	12 22	.....	215 00	8 59	18 62	40 00	375 71
July.....	43 88	20 55	7 00	32 39	25 00	215 00	58 51	30 66	55 00	487 99
August.....	86 88	31 50	5 75	43 53	75 00	215 00	15 68	19 71	35 00	528 05
September.....	145 12	37 00	9 00	26 74	50 00	215 00	1 10	8 49	10 00	502 45
Totals.....	\$1,143 51	\$357 35	\$68 10	\$395 35	\$400 00	\$2,365 00	\$277 86	\$297 48	\$435 00	\$5,739 65

Total expense for the fiscal year..... \$5,739 65
 Expense of returning 15 men who had violated parole previous to November 1, 1906..... 1,012 79

Net expense of supervision of 217 regular paroled men and 14 suspended sentence cases..... \$4,726 86

Appropriation for year eleven months..... \$5,958 33
 Expended during eleven months..... 5,739 65

Reverting to Treasurer..... \$218 68
 Net expense per capita, \$20.46. Gross expense per capita, \$24.84.

STATE AGENT'S REPORT

1907-1908.

The following tables give a summary of the work of the Parole Department for the year commencing October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908:

ITEM.	1907-08.	Total.
Reporting October 1, 1907.....	94	94
Paroled during year.....	141	
Awaiting employment October 1, 1907.....	2	
Total number under care of Department.....		237
Paroles revoked.....	6	143
Released on parole.....	137	
Total.....		237
*Returned for violation.....	13	
Violated parole and at large.....	10	
Granted final discharges.....	68	
Died on parole.....	1	
Sentence expired on parole.....	16	
Reporting monthly September 30, 1908.....	117	
Reporting quarterly September 30, 1908.....	6	
Paroles revoked.....	6	
Total.....		237

*Five men were also returned for parole violation who were delinquent and at large previous to October 1, 1907 making a total of eighteen violators returned during the year.

Earnings and Expenses.

Earnings of paroled men.....	\$37,690 25	
Expenses of paroled men.....	30,406 00	
Savings by paroled men.....		\$7,284 25

The following table is a recapitulation of the work of the Parole Department from the date of the granting of the first parole under the present Indeterminate Sentence Law to September 30, 1908:

Total number granted paroles.....			1,597
Total number of paroles revoked	16	16	
Total number released on parole.....	1,581		1,597
*Violators—			
Returned	258		
Delinquent and at large.....	114	372	
Relationship discontinued—			
Discharged	946		
Sentence expired.....	110		
Died on parole.....	30	1,086	
Reporting monthly.....	117		
Reporting quarterly.....	6	123	
Total.....			1,597

Per cent. of violations to date, 23.52.

*Of the total number of violators who are enumerated as delinquent and at large fifteen are located in other institutions, jails, etc.

Total Earnings and Expenses.

Total earnings of paroled men.....	\$437,408 09	
Total expenses of paroled men.....	320,378 40	
Savings by paroled men.....		\$117,029 69

Recapitulation of Suspended Sentence Cases.

Number of cases October 1, 1907.....	14		
Commitments received during year.....	69		
Total cases under care of Department.....			83
Relationship discontinued—			
Revoked and brought to prison.....	9		
Unsatisfactory.....	6		
Granted discharges.....	7	22	
Reporting monthly October 1, 1908.....		61	83
Total.....			83

Percentage of violations to date, 18.07.

In giving the above table I wish to state that all suspended sentence cases are handled in exactly the same way as are those paroled directly from the Institution. Positions are found for the men, when they have none in view, and they are visited as often as it is possible for the Parole Officer to do so with his increased duties.

Additional appropriation should be made to the Parole Prisoners' Fund to enable the Department to employ another Visiting or Parole Officer in

order that all suspended sentence cases and paroled prisoners from the Institution may receive the attention required and absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the law and to obtain the results desired.

Earnings and Expenses of Men on Suspended Sentence Parole.

Earnings of men on suspended sentence parole.....	\$16,839 52
Expenses of men on suspended sentence parole.....	14,519 07
Savings of men on suspended sentence parole.....	\$2,320 45

The table herewith shows the work of the Parole or Visiting Officer of the Parole Department for the year commencing October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908:

MONTH.	Employ- ment Contracts Secured.	Parole Men Visited.	Miles by Railroad.	Miles by Traction.	Miles by Livery.
1907.					
October.....	13	35	3,088	562	79
November.....	10	29	1,282	803	44
December.....	10	46	1,662	671	13
1908.					
January.....	6	29	3,130	639	22
February.....	15	29	1,495	1,046	28
March.....	8	27	2,280	389	7
April.....	9	34	1,895	490	.....
May.....	15	48	557	640	32
June.....	20	32	2,136	328	12
July.....	10	21	2,257	350	.....
August.....	7	37	3,024	670	42
September.....	7	46	1,055	794	14
Totals.....	130	413	23,861	7,382	293

Financial Statement of the Parole Fund, Fiscal Year, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

MONTH.	Car Fare.	Hotel.	Livery.	Postage, Telegraph and Telephone.	Rewards.	Salaries.	Stationery and Supplies.	Transportation.	Gate Money.	Totals.
1907.										
October.....	\$21 64	\$14 05	\$7 00	\$14 17		\$265 00	\$17 86	\$28 62	\$40 00	\$408 34
November.....	75 57	34 80	5 00	40 31		265 00	7 25	37 65	85 00	550 58
December.....	39 30	25 55	1 75	14 65		265 00		54 83	80 00	481 08
1908.										
January.....	106 71	26 10	2 80	42 32	15 00	265 00	8 55	50 72	80 00	597 20
February.....	51 13	29 95	4 00	32 47		262 58	1 00	41 38	70 00	492 51
March.....	108 60	32 00	2 00	47 83	30 00	262 74	7 25	24 87	45 00	560 29
April.....	26 82	25 30	1 25	43 65		265 00	17 45	65 39	105 00	549 86
May.....	41 70	23 45	3 25	34 22		265 00	1 65	33 84	60 00	463 11
June.....	76 19	44 50	4 10	46 05		265 00	16 96	47 80	80 00	580 60
July.....	26 49	16 10	1 50	45 64		265 00	13 73	13 73	20 00	386 31
August.....	97 85	43 00	8 25	47 41	3 00	265 00	17 35	2 89	5 00	489 75
September.....	109 06	28 75	4 50	57 04	100 00	415 00	164 20	16 11	20 00	914 66
Total.....	\$781 06	\$343 55	\$45 40	\$465 76	\$148 00	\$3,325 32	\$267 37	\$417 83	\$690 00	\$6,484 29

Total expense for the fiscal year..... \$6,484 29

Expense of returning 5 men who had violated parole previous to October 1, 1907, 1 life man paroled by Governor and return of 1 suspended sentence case..... 307 01

Net expense of supervision of the 237 regular paroled men and 83 suspended sentence cases..... \$6,177 28

Appropriation for the year..... \$6,500 00

Expended during year..... 6,484 29

• Reverting to Treasurer..... \$15 71

Net expense per capita \$19.30. Gross expense per capita \$20.26.

The table herewith gives the total number of paroled cases classified as to crimes:

CRIMES.	Number Paroled.	Number Revoked.	Released on Parole.	Violated Parole.	Per Cent. of Violation.	Reporting Sept. 30, 1908.
Petit larceny.....	504	4	500	160	32	27
Grand larceny.....	273	3	270	73	27	26
Forgery.....	119	2	117	29	24.7	9
Assault and battery to kill.....	108		108	9	8.3	6
Burglary.....	107	3	104	32	30.7	5
Manslaughter.....	89		89	1	1.1	8
Rape.....	54		54	4	7.4	
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	49	1	48	13	27	3
Embezzlement.....	47		47	5	10.6	3
Assault and battery to rape.....	35	1	34	3	8.8	5
Robbery.....	29	1	28	6	21.4	4
Entering house to commit felony.....	27		27	11	40.7	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	27		27	6	22.2	3
Incest.....	16		16	1	6.2	
Arson.....	14		14	2	14.2	
Assault and battery with intent.....	14		14			1
Bigamy.....	12		12	2	16.6	2
Sodomy.....	12		12	5	41.6	1
Perjury.....	10		10	2	20	1
Assault and battery to rob.....	8		8	3	37.5	
Murder.....	7		7	1	14.2	6
Obtaining money by fraudulent check.....	4		4	1	25	
Riotous conspiracy.....	4		4			
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	2		2			
Concealing corpse.....	2		2			
Assault and battery to commit sodomy.....	1		1	1	100	
Rape of insane.....	1		1	1	100	
Abortion.....	1		1			1
Blackmail.....	1		1			1
False statement of credit.....	1		1			1
False attest.....	1		1			1
Kidnapping.....	1	1				
Issuing fraudulent check.....	1		1	1	100	
Conspiracy.....	1		1			
Misappropriating county funds.....	1		1			
Bribery.....	1		1			
Presenting fraudulent check.....	1		1			
Conspiracy to steal.....	1		1			
Failure to hand over money to successor.....	1		1			
Making and presenting false claim.....	1		1			
Assault and battery to commit incest.....	1		1			
Conspiracy to commit burglary.....	1		1			
Unlawful use of explosives.....	1		1			
Seduction.....	1		1			
Subornation of perjury.....	1		1			
Altering court record.....	1		1			
Poisoning to kill.....	1		1			
Bringing stolen goods into state.....	1		1			
Obstructing railroad.....	1		1			
Totals.....	1,597	16	1,581	372	23.52	123

School.

The prison school has been conducted during six months of each year with increased attendance and interest, and many illiterates have been taught to read and write.

Library.

The library of the Institution contains four thousand books, carefully selected, arranged and catalogued. A card system record is kept of prisoners using books, and two books per week are permitted all who can read. Nine hundred and fifty-six are receiving this privilege.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the advice and assistance given by you, the members of the Board of Parole and all those who have aided in the work during the period just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. HARVEY,
State Agent.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

INDIANA WOMANS PRISON

AND THE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Correctional Department of the
Indiana Womans Prison

For the Year Ending September 30, 1908.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. H. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING,
1908.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 1, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

December 14, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct, except as to Maintenance, 1908, should be \$2,020.11 used from fund appropriated on account Excess Population, and \$3,539.22 provided by Governor from Emergency Fund.

Special repair, 1908, total amount expended.....	\$37,519 00
Balance reverted to treasury.....	1 00
Discharge 1907 appropriation.....	641 67
Balance reverted to treasury.....	59
Library 1907 appropriation.....	275 00
Balance reverted to treasury.....	08

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 14, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 15, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 15, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INDIANA WOMANS PRISON.

FANNY McKEE.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
ELLA B. MCCOY.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
NETTIE A. WILSON.....	Lafayette, Ind.
ALICE E. WAUGH.....	Tipton, Ind.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Superintendent.

EMILY E. RHODES.

MARGARET DORWIN.....	State Agent
EMMA HART.....	Storekeeper
MALVINA H. ALDRICH.....	Matron Prison
KATE GIRDNER.....	Kitchen Officer Prison
MILDRED HAYS.....	Nurse
MARY McDUGALL.....	Laundry Officer Prison
MARY ALLISON	Supply Officer
NELLIE WALTERS.....	Kitchen Officer
SARA E. SMITH.....	Officer Correctional Dept.
MRS. F. W. BRENNAN.....	Officer Correctional Dept.

Physician.

MARTHA J. SMITH, M. D.

Secretary.

MAY STUART.

Employees.

CYRUS N. COX.....	Engineer
JOHN C. COX.....	Gatekeeper
KIRK W. PIERCE.....	Fireman

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the HON. J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

We, the members of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Womans Prison, respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

The separation of the two institutions has proved as beneficial to the Womans Prison as to the Girls' School, more time and attention being given to the women, and it has resulted in better and more conscientious work and excellent behavior on their part. The discipline has been exceptionally good, they themselves taking a pride in the fact that all were striving to be first-class women. In the last six months there has been almost no punishment necessary, and what was given was of a slight order. The women recognize that they are the family now, without younger members, which seems to be an incentive to them to do their best.

Number of women enrolled October 1, 1907.....	48
Received on commitment.....	22
Returned from parole.....	3
	—
Total	25
Discharged and paroled.....	22
Died	1
Escaped	2
	—
Total	25
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	48

Income from Womans Prison—	
Laundry	\$611 29
Sewing	305 33
Miscellaneous	184 60
	—
Total	\$1,101 22

Owing to the remodeling of the west wing and the improvement of walks and walls in the yard, the women have done much extra cleaning inside the Institution, as well as the extra work outside, in addition to the regular work of the Institution.

CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Correctional Department was completed in January, and the first commitment of women was received on February 3rd. Up to October 1st, 92 were received, 53 white and 39 colored, from the counties of Marion, Madison, Delaware and Warrick. The courts throughout the State are now beginning to inquire about and recognize the value of this department in correctional work.

Number of women enrolled February 3, 1908.....	3
Received during period.....	92
Discharged during period.....	49
Number remaining September 30, 1908.....	43

The women are employed in the kitchen, dining room, laundry, sewing room, garden and yard. The women received in this department are of the lowest grade, and from long idleness and dissipation know little of work. It is an encouraging fact that a large majority of them strive to do their work well because they feel, as they express it, that someone is taking an interest in them.

If all women sentenced to county jails were sent to this department, and the sentence made an indeterminate one, the women would have a greater chance for permanent reformation.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

While the past year has been one of improvement, there are still imperative needs of the Institution. The Womans Prison needs replastering, the dining room should be removed from the basement to the first floor, two rooms on the third floor, formerly used as dormitories for the girls, should be made into small rooms for the women, as now we are compelled to have two women in many of the rooms, which is undesirable. The moving of the dining room from the basement will necessitate the taking of the present laundry for that purpose. The Womans Prison is the only institution in the State deriving a revenue from laundry for the State Treasury. No other rooms being available, a new building for this laundry work should be provided. Further, for the Womans Prison, a specific fund of \$300 is needed for the library, music and Sunday School supplies.

Owing to the sharp advance in living prices our maintenance fund was exhausted, and the Governor met the deficit of \$3,539.12 from his contingent fund, we recommend the maintenance for this Institution be \$20,000; repair fund, \$3,000; discharge fund, \$1,000, and a per capita of \$150 per annum for each person present over a daily average of 68.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total appropriations, including specifics, and adding farm products (farm products, \$600.63).....	\$60,619 84
Unused appropriation.....	32

• We have returned the unused appropriations, and all our earnings, making totals as follows:

Unused appropriations.....	\$0 32
Income Womans Prison.....	\$916 62
Miscellaneous earnings.....	184 60
Total	\$1,101 22

Making to the credit of the Institution (unused appropriations and earnings).....	\$1,101 54
--	------------

Respectfully submitted,

FANNY MCKEE,
 ELLA B. MCCOY,
 ALICE E. WAUGH,
 NETTIE A. WILSON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Womans Prison:

Ladies—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Superintendent of the Indiana Womans Prison, covering the thirty-seventh fiscal year, ending September 30, 1908.

The remodeling of the west wing, which was begun last year, was completed in January, and on February 3rd the Correctional Department was opened to receive women from the various counties of the State. From that date until the 30th of September, 1908, ninety-two women were received. There are accommodations for 100 women in this department, and it is well fitted to give them employment and instruction of a kind which will be helpful to them after they leave. The greatest drawback to the accomplishment of better work in this department is the short sentence. If they received an indeterminate sentence, the same as the women who are sent to the penal department, it would enable them to get benefits from the occupations which they cannot obtain otherwise.

Three officers are employed in this department. Every afternoon is devoted to sewing, the women making all of their own garments. Besides this they do their own laundry, and all necessary cleaning and household work.

PENAL DEPARTMENT.

We have received in this department during the year twenty-two women on new commitments, and three were returned for a violation of their parole. On September 30, 1908, we have enrolled in this department 48 women.

The year opened October 1, 1907, with.....	48
Received during the year on commitment.....	22
Returned from parole	3

Total	73
-------------	----

Discharged and paroled.....	22
Escaped	2
Died	1
	—
Total	25
	—
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	48

Of the 48 remaining, 9 are sentenced for life.

A majority of the women are employed in the laundry, where all the work which is sent in by patrons in the city is done, also the work for the officers, and all their own clothing. The earnings from this department for the year were \$611.29. Besides this work, plain sewing, quilting and embroidering are done by the women. From this source the amount received for the year was \$305.33. The garden, which is taken care of by the women, furnished most of the vegetables for the Institution during the season, besides furnishing tomatoes and other things for canning for winter use.

Each paroled woman is visited several times during the year, and they report to us once each month. We find all of them doing well. The general health of the Institution is good. One death occurred from tuberculosis during the year.

Many repairs were made, also all the painting which was necessary to keep up the appearance of the Institution to its standard. This painting was done by the women.

I wish to thank all the officers for their loyal support, as well as for their faithfulness to all work assigned them, and I wish to express to the Board my sincere thanks for their hearty co-operation and courteous treatment during the entire year.

Respectfully submittd,

EMILY E. RHOADES,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Womans Prison:

Ladies—The following report is respectfully submitted for the hospitals of the Prison for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>
October	21	23	April	18	20
November	25	28	May	17	21
December	30	33	June	21	27
January	20	23	July	28	30
February	31	37	August	20	20
March	30	38	September	16	17

The following diseases were treated:

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>
Influenza	21	Insomnia	2
Pleurisy	1	Nervousness	1
Muscular rheumatism.....	16	Acute indigestion	4
Inflammatory rheumatism..	1	Chronic indigestion.....	2
Acute tonsilitis.....	10	Acute diarrhoea.....	3
Follicular tonsilitis.....	3	Biliousness	4
Chronic pharyngitis.....	3	Constipation	4
Nasal catarrh.....	3	Epilepsy	2
Acute colds.....	14	Cystitis	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis....	1	Suppression of urine.....	1
Anæmia	5	Suppressed menses.....	1
Neuralgia	3	Herpes zoster.....	2
Menorrhagia	1	Erysipelas of face.....	1
Metrorrhagia	3	Urticaria	1
Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....	4	Tenia cercinati.....	2
Specific vaginitis.....	1	Erythemia	1
Gonorrhœa	1	Rhus poisoning.....	1
Secondary syphilis.....	1	Pediculi capitis.....	4
Tertiary syphilis.....	2	Pediculi pubis.....	4
Chalazion of eyelid.....	1	Scabes	4
Gastritis	1	Local treatments for pelvic diseases	4
Morphinism	1		

Twenty-two women, 14 white and 8 colored, were received, and a physical examination made of each one and their history recorded. The general health has been good and only one death occurred during the year.

CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The total number of cases treated in this department since the opening was one hundred and thirty-six. The number of women and cases treated for each month was as follows :

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>
February	8	12	June	18	27
March	12	13	July	15	23
April	13	17	August	41	59
May	10	15	September	34	47

The following diseases were treated :

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>No. Cases.</i>
Whisky addiction.....	18	Hemorrhoids	2
Morphine addiction.....	3	Cystitis	1
Cocaine addiction.....	1	Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....	2
Chloroform addiction.....	1	Abscess of axilla.....	1
Cigarette addiction.....	1	Abscess of tooth.....	1
Delirium tremens.....	3	Childbirth	1
Acute colds.....	6	Insane	1
Influenza	1	Epilepsy	1
Asthma	1	Pregnancy	2
Neuralgia	3	Miscarriage	1
Rheumatism	5	Erythema of body.....	1
Nasal catarrh.....	1	Secondary syphilis.....	2
Anæmia	1	Tertiary syphilis.....	1
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	Primary syphilis.....	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	2	Gonorrhœa	6
Burns of leg.....	1	Scabies	17
Paralysis	1	Pediculi capitis.....	24
Wounds (cuts, etc).....	4	Pediculi corporis.....	4
Fracture of ulna, radius and small finger.....	1	Pediculi pubis.....	30

Ninety-two women, 53 white and 39 colored, were received, and physical examinations of each one made. No deaths occurred.

Respectfully,

MARTHA J. SMITH, Physician.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the Superintendent:

The following pages will show the financial and statistical tables of the Indiana Womans Prison, Penal and Correctional Departments, for the year ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully,

MAY STUART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing Amounts Received from the State Treasury on Warrants of the State Auditor for Expenses from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

October, 1907	\$1,611 06	
November, 1907	1,562 03	
December, 1907	2,051 01	
January, 1908	2,654 05	
February, 1908	2,942 93	
March, 1908	2,875 54	
April, 1908	1,704 80	
May, 1908	1,640 63	
June, 1908	1,528 60	
July, 1908	1,678 90	
August, 1908	1,487 14	
September, 1908	1,821 32	
		<hr/> \$23,558 01

EXPENDITURES.

Administration—Salaries and Wages.

Trustees	\$1,200 00	
Officers	5,596 00	
Supply Officer	90 00	
Other employes	2,652 36	
Chapel	84 00	
		<hr/> \$9,622 36

Subsistence.

Fresh meat	\$843 91	
Salt meat and lard.....	182 37	
Fish and oysters.....	8 23	
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	310 14	
Vegetables	238 65	
Fresh fruits	206 31	
Dried fruits	101 40	
Canned goods	58 05	
Breadstuffs, beans, cereals, etc.....	617 71	
Vinegar and syrup.....	46 32	
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	315 63	
Other food supplies.....	71 98	
		<hr/> \$3,000 70

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Clothing.

Clothing	\$678 43	
Shoes	294 15	
Tailor and sewing-room supplies.....	127 60	
	<hr/>	\$1,100 18

Sundries.

Library and newspapers.....	\$28 25	
Stationery and printing.....	357 25	
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other house- hold equipment.....	778 39	
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleaners.	269 97	
Medicines and hospital supplies.....	174 26	
Postage, telegraph and telephone.....	162 65	
Freight and transportation.....	281 20	
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.....	692 34	
Ice	154 20	
Fuel	2,006 12	
Water	200 04	
Light	771 47	
Engineer's supplies	89 64	
Insurance	14 00	
Other classifications	519 04	
Ordinary repairs, minor improvements.....	336 27	
	<hr/>	\$6,835 09
Maintenance	\$20,558 33	
Repairs	2,999 68	
	<hr/>	\$23,558 01

Recapitulation.

Administration.....	\$9,622 36	
Subsistence	3,000 70	
Clothing	1,100 18	
Sundries	6,835 09	
	<hr/>	
Total maintenance.....	\$20,558 33	
Repairs	2,999 68	
	<hr/>	\$23,558 01

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of Amount Paid Into the State Treasury from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Amount of receipts and earnings from laundries, sewing, sale of miscellaneous articles and board of United States prisoners:		
For quarter ending December 31, 1907....	\$158 20	
For quarter ending March 31, 1908.....	335 98	
For quarter ending June 30, 1908.....	285 20	
For quarter ending September 30, 1908...	321 84	_____
Total		\$1,101 22

EXHIBIT C.

Statements of the Receipts and Earnings from Labor of Inmates and Other Sources from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Laundry	\$611 29
Sewing	305 33
Miscellaneous earnings	184 60
Total	\$1,101 22

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

WOMANS PRISON.

Showing Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Number remaining October 1, 1907.....	48
Received during the year.....	22
Returned from parole	3
Total	73
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	6
Paroled by Board of Parole.....	16
Died	1
Escaped	2
Total	25
Remaining September 30, 1908.....	48
Received during the year—white	16
Received during the year—black	6
Highest number of inmates during the year.....	58
Lowest number of inmates during the year.....	46
Average number of inmates during the year.....	53.3
Recommitted since opening.....	54
Total number received since opening.....	896
Total number discharged since opening.....	884
Ran away while on parole.....	10
Oldest prisoner as to age—years	63
Oldest prisoner as to time served—years.....	27
Lifetime prisoners.....	9

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Different Crimes.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Received During Year.</i>	<i>Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.</i>
Petit larceny	7	15
Grand larceny	5	8
Manslaughter	2	3
Voluntary manslaughter	1	1
Murder	1	10
Arson	1	3
Burglary	1	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	4
Enticing females to house of ill-fame.....	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	2	..
Sodomy .....	..	1
Perjury .....	..	1
Totals	22	48

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the Number of Commitments Annually, With the Principal Offenses.

YEAR.	Total Com- mit- ments.	Lar- ceny, All Kinds.	Burg- lary and Rob- bery.	Murder; Man- slaugh- ter, In- fanti- cide.	Arson.	Viola- tion Federal Laws.	As- saults of All Kinds.	Vari- ous Crimes.
1873	19	12		6		1		
1874	17	12	1	4				
1875	14	11		3				
1876	14	9	3	2				
1877	33	28		2	1	1		1
1878	22	16		2		2		2
1879	21	17		1		1	2	
1880	34	27				1	1	5
1881	26	21		2	1	1		1
1882	31	24		3			1	3
1883	18	15		1				2
1884	36	25	3	3	1	1		3
1885	19	11	1	1	1	3	1	1
1886	28	21		1	1		1	4
1887	31	24		3				4
1888	27	18	1	2		1		5
1889	32	20	2	2		2		6
1890	23	18			1	2		2
1891	31	21	3			6	1	
1892	25	13	1	3	4		2	2
1893	22	12	2	3	1	1	1	2
1894	25	16		2		1	1	5
1895	12	4		2	2	1		3
1896	28	18	2	2	1	1	1	3
1897	26	16				6	1	3
1898	32	19	1	1		7		4
1899	37	22	1	3		3	3	5
1900	27	20	1	4			1	1
1901	31	26	1				1	3
1902	27	23	3	1				
1903	25	20		1			2	2
1904	29	19	1	4		1	3	1
1905	16	9		1		3		3
1906	22	16		1				5
1907	14	9		1	1			3
1908	22	12	1	4	1	2		2

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Sentences of Prisoners.

<i>Sentence.</i>	<i>Received During Year.</i>	<i>Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.</i>
Six months	1	..
Ten months	1	..
One to three years.....	1	10
One to eight years.....	6	8
One to fourteen years.....	6	10
Two to fourteen years.....	3	3
Two to five years.....	1	1
Two to twenty-one years.....	2	6
Life	1	9
One to twenty-one years.....	..	1
Totals	22	48

TABLE No. 5.

Showing States and Counties of Which Prisoners Admitted During the Year Are Native.

Indiana	10
Illinois	2
Kentucky	4
Michigan	1
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	3
Tennessee	1
Total	22

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Counties from Which Prisoners Have Been Received During the Year.

Bartholomew	1	Lawrence	1
Decatur	1	Marion	5
Delaware	2	Posey	1
Gibson	1	Vanderburgh	1
Huntington	1	Vigo	2
Jefferson	1	Wells	1
Knox	1		—
Lake	2	Total	22
Laporte	1		

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Counties from Which Prisoners Have Been Received Since Opening.

Adams	2	Fountain	3
Allen	17	Fulton	2
Bartholomew	11	Gibson	18
Benton	3	Grant	8
Blackford	6	Greene	5
Boone	3	Hamilton	5
Carroll	2	Hancock	3
Cass	12	Henry	5
Clark	8	Howard	6
Clay	9	Huntington	7
Clinton	11	Jackson	9
Daviess	11	Jefferson	16
Dearborn	3	Jennings	9
Decatur	8	Johnson	6
Delaware	16	Knox	11
Dubois	7	Kosciusko	1
Elkhart	4	Lagrange	1
Fayette	2	Lake	4
Floyd	18	Laporte	8
Franklin	2	Lawrence	5

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Madison	11	Spencer	8
Marion	198	Starke	2
Martin	3	Sullivan	2
Monroe	4	Switzerland	3
Montgomery	10	Tippecanoe	10
Miami	5	Tipton	3
Morgan	4	Vanderburgh	133
Noble	4	Vigo	66
Owen	1	Wabash	4
Parke	1	Warren	1
Pike	3	Warrick	5
Posey	10	Washington	3
Pulaski	1	Wayne	18
Putnam	3	Wells	1
Randolph	10	White	5
Ripley	2	Whitley	2
Rush	3	United States	50
Scott	1		
St. Joseph	8	Total	896
Shelby	11		

TABLE No. 8.

Counties from Which No Prisoners Have Been Received Since Opening.

Brown.	Ohio.
Crawford.	Orange.
Dekalb.	Perry.
Harrison.	Porter.
Hendricks.	Steuben.
Jasper.	Union.
Jay.	Vermillion.
Marshall.	Total, 16.
Newton.	

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Ages of Prisoners Remaining September 30, 1908.

Seventeen	2	Thirty-three	2
Eighteen	2	Thirty-four	2
Nineteen	4	Thirty-five	2
Twenty	2	Thirty-six	2
Twenty-one	3	Thirty-nine	1
Twenty-two	2	Forty	1
Twenty-four	3	Forty-one	1
Twenty-five	1	Forty-three	1
Twenty-six	2	Fifty-one	1
Twenty-seven	1	Fifty-six	1
Twenty-eight	2	Sixty-two	1
Twenty-nine	2	Sixty-three	1
Thirty	3		—
Thirty-one	3	Total	48

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Grade of Education, Habits, Social Relations, According to Own Statement, of Those Received During the Year.

Color—		Conjugal—	
White	16	Single	3
Colored	6	Married	16
	—	Widowed	3
Total	22		—
		Total	22
Education—		Religious Denominations—	
Read and write	20	Baptist	2
Illiterate	2	Christian	3
	—	Presbyterian	1
Total	22	Methodist	1
		Catholic	3
Habits—		Seventh Day Adventist...	1
Temperate	15	Non-professors	11
Intemperate	7		—
Total	22	Total	22

TABLE No. 11.

Showing Work Done by Inmates During the Year.

SEWING FOR PATRONS.

Quilts	72
Comfort	1
Drawn-work lunch cloth	1
Drawn-work dresser scarf	1
Drawn-work ties	6
Drawn-work handkerchiefs	13
Hemstitched handkerchiefs	31
Embroidered dresser scarf	1
Waists embroidered	7
Waists embroidered and made	3
Napkins hemmed	12
Napkins embroidered	8
Towels embroidered	39
Curtains made	88

WORK DONE FOR OFFICERS.

Shirtwaist suits made	10
Jumper suits made	3
Silk suits made	1
Silk waists made	3
Shirtwaists made	26
Waists embroidered and made	6
Shirtwaist suit embroidered and made	1
Silk underskirts made	3
Cotton underskirts made	6
Night dresses made	6
Silk night dress made	1
Corset covers made	6
Dressing sacks	1
Collars	4
Belts	4
Doilies embroidered	4

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

WORK DONE FOR FRONT DINING ROOM.

Drawn-work tray cloths	13
Napkins hemmed	24
Tablecloths hemmed	2
Shirtwaist suits	4
White aprons	6

WORK DONE BY WOMANS PRISON FOR CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dresses made	18
Underskirts made	12
Night dresses	58
Underdrawers	63
Sheets	17
Toilet napkins	70
Iron holders	120

SEWING DONE FOR PRISON.

Dresses	248
Aprons	111
Underskirts	178
Night dresses	62
Chemises	155
Underdrawers	119
Woolen shirtwaist	1
Burial robe	1
White aprons	8
Stand covers	98
Toilet napkins	90
Tablecloths hemmed	6
Towels hemmed	62
Roller towels hemmed	6
Pillows renovated	37
Mattresses made	52
Rugs made	13
Iron holders made	1,158
Pieces mended	1,563
Stockings repaired	488
Sheets made	58
Pillow slips made	86

TABLE No. 11—Continued.

CANNING AND PICKLING DONE.

Tomatoes, quarts	255
Tomato butter, quarts	128
Chopped pickles, quarts	120
Plum preserves, quarts	26
Tomato preserves, quarts	49
Grape butter, quarts	12
Pepper mangoes, gallons	12
Sauer kraut, barrel	1
Jelly, glasses	28

PRODUCTS OF OUTDOOR LABOR.

Tomatoes, 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	\$49 09
Onions, 193 bunches	7 18
Onions, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	9 45
Sweet corn, 292 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	25 31
Cabbage, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	23 22
Radishes, 179 bunches	1 97
Peas, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	4 80
Navy beans, 50 pounds	1 00
Beans, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels	18 18
Lima beans, 91 gallons	21 73
Lima beans, dried, 25 pounds	2 00
Turnips, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	4 90
Beets, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	7 70
Rhubarb, 421 bunches	21 10
Lettuce, 56 pounds	2 85
Grapes, 70 pounds	4 20
Pumpkins, 20	2 05
Chicken, 407 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	26 97
Duck, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	1 37
Veal, 190 pounds	10 73
Milk, 1,665 gallons	191 14
Eggs, 453 dozen	71 40
Total	\$507 14

STATISTICAL TABLES.

CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Number of Women Received and Discharged from February 3, 1908, to September 30, 1908.

Number received during period	92
Number discharged during period	49
Number remaining September 30, 1908	43
Of the 92 received, were white	53
Of the 92 received, were black	39
Highest number present at any one time during period.....	53
Lowest number present at any one time during period.....	2
Average number present during period	22.9
Of the 92 received during period—	
Number who could read and write	82
Illiterate	10
Total	92

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Nativity of Women Received During Period.

Indiana	46
Kentucky	23
Illinois	8
Ohio	3
Tennessee	3
Missouri	2
New Jersey	1
Virginia	1
Iowa	1

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Arkansas	1
Ireland	1
England	1
Arabia	1
<hr/>	
Total	92

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Charges on Which Women Were Sentenced.

Idling and loitering	25
Prostitute	17
Drunk	6
Petit larceny	8
Idling and loitering and drunk	5
Prostitute and drunk	5
Disorderly conduct, assault and battery, prostitute and drunk..	5
Assault and battery	5
Abandonment, cruelty and neglect of child	4
Adultery	2
Disorderly conduct and drunk	1
Profanity and drunk	1
Contributing to delinquency	1
Prostitute, idling and loitering	1
Prostitute and assault and battery	1
Prostitute and profanity	1
Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace.....	1
Disorderly conduct and assault and battery	1
Delinquency and incorrigibility	1
Assault and battery and drawing deadly weapons	1
<hr/>	
Total	92

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Sentences of Women Received During the Period.

2 years and 4 months	1
6 months and \$503 fine	2
6 months and \$253 fine	1
6 months and \$110 fine	1
6 months and \$70.55 fine	1
6 months and \$15 fine	1
6 months and \$11 fine	1
6 months	1
4 months	1
90 days and \$253 fine	1
90 days and \$103 fine	1
90 days and \$60 fine	1
60 days and \$12.65 fine	1
30 days and \$110 fine	26
30 days and \$60 fine	18
30 days and \$35 fine	6
30 days and \$30 fine	2
30 days and \$20 fine	1
10 days and \$20 fine	15
10 days and \$11 fine	1
\$30 fine	1
\$20 fine	1
\$15 fine	6
\$11 fine	1
Total	92

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Ages of Prisoners Received During Period.

Fifteen	1	Thirty-four	3
Eighteen	7	Thirty-five	2
Nineteen	3	Thirty-six	2
Twenty	3	Thirty-eight	2
Twenty-one	7	Thirty-nine	1
Twenty-two	4	Forty	4
Twenty-three	6	Forty-one	1
Twenty-four	6	Forty-three	3
Twenty-five	3	Forty-five	3
Twenty-six	5	Forty-eight	1
Twenty-seven	5	Forty-nine	1
Twenty-eight	3	Fifty-three	1
Twenty-nine	1	Sixty	1
Thirty	1	Seventy-five	1
Thirty-one	1		—
Thirty-two	4	Total	92
Thirty-three	7		

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Grade of Education, Habits, Social Relations, According to Own Statement of Those Received During the Period.

Color—		Conjugal—	
White	53	Single	31
Colored	39	Married	42
	—	Widowed	11
Total	92	Divorced	8
			—
Education—		Total	
			92
Read and write	82	Religious Denominations—	
Illiterate	10	Baptist	9
	—	Methodist	10
Total	92	Catholic	11
		Christian	2
Habits—		Rescue Mission	1
Temperate	27	Christ Sanctified Holy...	1
Intemperate	65	Non-professors	58
	—		—
Total	92	Total	92

TABLE No. 7.

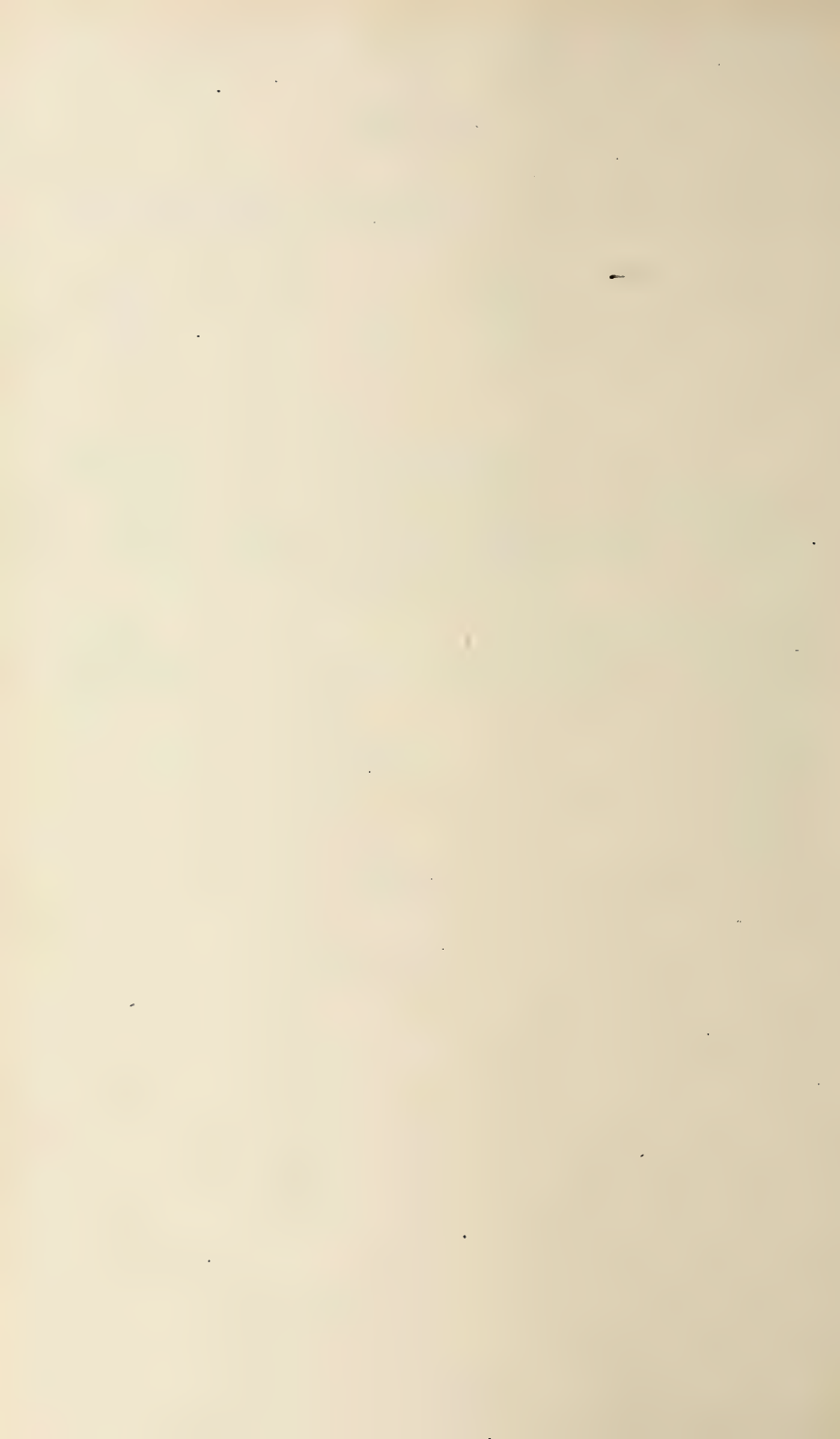
Occupations of Women Received During the Period.

Housework	39	Dishwasher	1
Stenographer and school teacher	1	Stenographer and nurse ...	1
Prostitute	7	Waitress	6
Polisher	1	Domestic	8
Power machine operator ..	1	Nursing	1
Working in sporting house.	1	Sorter in paper mill	1
Cooking	4	Selling popcorn	1
Compositor	1	No occupation	3
Chambermaid	1		—
Washing and ironing	14	Total	92

TABLE No. 8.

*Work Done in Correctional Department, Sewing Room, from
February 22 to September 30, 1908.*

Dresses made	138
Underskirts	115
Aprons	176
Night gowns	60
Chemise	154
Drawers	97
Shirtwaists	9
Towels	143
Quilts pieced	5
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	23
Other pieces worked on	537
Total	1,457



LAWS

Governing and Controlling

THE

Indiana Industrial School for Girls

AND

Indiana Womans Prison.

WOMANS PRISON—GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8254. (6162.) ESTABLISHED. 1. There shall be established as soon as practicable after the taking effect of this act, at or near the city of Indianapolis, an institution to be known as the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

Diminution of time for good behavior, Sections 8238-8241.

Home for friendless women, Sections 8243-8350.

The penal department created by this act is a State prison, and the act of April, 1881, concerning public offenses and their punishment, did not repeal any of the provisions of this act. *Walton v. State*, 88 Ind. 9.

(Acts 1899, p. 22. In force February 7, 1899.)

8255. NAME CHANGED. 1. That the name of the State institution known as "The Reform School for Girls and Women's Prison" be changed. That hereafter said institution shall be, and they are hereby declared to be separate and distinct; the first of said institutions to be named and known as "The Indiana Industrial School for Girls"; the second institution to be named and known as "The Indiana Womens Prison."

8255a. LAWS APPLICABLE. 2. All laws in force respecting the said "Reform School for Girls and Womens Prison," including the management thereof, shall, as far as applicable thereto, apply and continue to these said separate institutions.

(1877, p. 64. In force March 3, 1877.)

8256. (6163.) BOARD OF MANAGERS TO BE WOMEN—BOARD OF AUDIT. 2. The general supervision and government shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of three persons, who shall be women, to be known and designated as the "Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls." The members of the first Board, to be appointed under this act, shall be Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin and Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, whose terms of office shall be respectively two, four and six years—said terms of office to expire in the same order as the names occur in this act. As vacancies subsequently occur in the Board, their successors shall be

appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years from their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The term of each manager shall be designated in her certificate of appointment. Upon the expiration of the term of service of any member of the Board of Managers, one manager shall be appointed in the same manner, whose term of office shall continue four years from and after the expiration of the term of her predecessor and until her successor is appointed and qualified. All vacancies in said Board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to approval by the Senate at its next succeeding session. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to hold her office for the unexpired portion of the term of the person whom she may be appointed to succeed. Said managers, before entering up the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of their office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State: Provided, however, That the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board of Audit, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit and approve of the accounts and acts of said Board of Managers appointed under the provisions of this act.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8257. (6164.) PRESIDENT. 3. The said Board of Managers shall appoint one of their number as President of the Board.

8258. (6165.) LOCATION. 4. The Governor is hereby empowered to select and establish a site for said institution, which shall not be more than five miles distant from the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis; and, for that purpose, he is authorized to receive, in the name of the State, by donation or purchase, not less than three nor more than ten acres of land, and he shall deposit a certificate of his location of the institution, together with the deed or deeds of conveyance of such land, with the Secretary of State.

8259. (6166.) MANAGEMENT — BUILDINGS. 5. The said institution shall consist of two separate and distinct departments, one of which shall be designated as the "Reformatory Department" and the other as the "Penal Department." Both of said departments shall be under the management of the same officers, but separate buildings for the inmates of each department shall be provided on the same grounds.

8260. (6167.) PLANS. The Board of Managers shall, with the approval of the Governor, prepare and adopt plans for the grounds, buildings and fixtures necessary and proper for such an institution within the limits of the appropriation hereinafter made, and, if practicable, the plans shall be so arranged that the buildings can be enlarged or added to without injury to their symmetry or usefulness. The Board may, with the like approval of the Governor, make and execute all necessary contracts for the construction of such buildings and fixtures and the improvement of the grounds according to the plans which may have been so adopted.

8261. (6168.) FEMALE SUPERINTENDENT AND OFFICERS—RULES. 7. Said Board of Managers may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint a suitable Superintendent of said institution and all necessary subordinates (not exceeding a number to be fixed by the Governor), and fix their respective salaries; and shall have power, with the like approval, to make and enforce all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government and discipline of said institution, and for the admission of girls into the Reformatory Department thereof, as they may deem just and proper. The Superintendent and all the subordinate officers of said institution shall be females: Provided, however, That if a married woman shall be appointed Superintendent, or to any subordinate position, the husband of such appointee may, with the consent of the board, reside in the institution, and may be assigned such duties or employment as the Board of Managers may prescribe.

8262. (6169.) BOND OF SUPERINTENDENT. 8. Before entering upon the discharge of her duties, the Superintendent shall give bond to the State of Indiana, in the sum of ten thousand dollars or over, with security to be approved by said Board of Managers, conditioned for the faithful performance of her duties as such Superintendent, and that she will faithfully account for all moneys, property and effects intrusted to her as such, and shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the duties of her said office with fidelity; and if said Superintendent shall be a married woman, such bond shall be executed by her husband and her sureties, but need not be signed by herself.

8263. (6170.) DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT. 9. The Superintendent shall reside at the institution, and shall have the charge and custody of the buildings and other property thereof, and of the inmates who may be committed to both departments of

the institution, and shall govern them, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers may prescribe, and shall employ such methods of discipline as will, as far as possible, reform the characters, preserve the health, promote regular improvement in the studies and industrial employments of the inmates of the institution, and secure them fixed habits of industry, morality and religion. The rules, regulations and discipline of each department of the institution shall be adapted to the character of the inmates thereof.

8264. (6171.) INTEREST IN CONTRACTS. 10. No manager, officer, or employe of said institution shall be personally interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase or sale made by or to or on behalf of said institution. All contracts, purchases or sales made in violation of this section shall be deemed and held null and void; and all money paid to such managers, officers or employes, or to any person for their benefit, in whole or in part consideration of such purchase, contract or sale, may be recovered back by civil action, in the name of the State of Indiana, against such manager, officer or employe, or against any person acting in her or his behalf, and it is hereby made the duty of the Governor and Board of Managers, upon satisfactory proof of such interest, to immediately remove such manager, officer or employe so offending and to report the facts to the Attorney-General, who shall take such legal steps in the premises as he may deem expedient.

8265. (6172.) ANNUAL REPORT. 11. Said Board of Managers shall, on or before the first day of January in each year after the institution is open for the reception of inmates, make to the Governor a full and detailed report of their doings as such managers, and of the receipts and expenditures of said institution, with such other information relating to the condition of the institution and its inmates, and the results attained, as may be deemed interesting or useful to the public; which report shall be communicated by the Governor to the General Assembly at the next succeeding session thereof.

Reports as to receipts and payment to State, Sections 3016a, 3016b.

8266. (6173.) OPENING. 12. Whenever said institution, or either department thereof, shall have been so far completed as to admit the reception of inmates intended to be committed thereto, the Governor shall make due proclamation of the fact, and, thereafter, it shall be lawful for the Board of Managers to receive into

their care, custody or guardianship such inmates as may be committed or transferred to either of the departments of said institution, in the manner hereafter prescribed.

8267. (6174.) PENAL DEPARTMENT. 13. The Penal Department of said Institution shall be used for the imprisonment, safe custody and reformation of such women and girls as shall heretofore have been convicted of criminal offenses and sentenced to the State Prison at Jeffersonville, and who are now undergoing imprisonment in that prison, in pursuance of such sentences; and also such women and girls over the age of fifteen years who may hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act, upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction of any crime for which such woman or girl might, prior to the passage of this act, have been sentenced to said State Prison.

8268. (6175.) CONVICTS FROM SOUTHERN STATE PRISON. 14. As soon as the Penal Department of the institution created by this act shall be ready for the reception of inmates it shall be the duty of the warden of said State Prison, upon the order of the Governor, to transfer and convey to the institution created by this act all the female convicts who may then be confined in said prison, and deliver them to the Superintendent of said institution, with a certified statement in writing, signed by such warden, setting forth the name of each convict, the court by which, the offense of and for which she was convicted and sentenced, the date of the sentence, the term of court at which sentence was pronounced and the term for which such convict was sentenced, which certified statement shall be sufficient authority for the confinement of such convict in the institution created by this act for the portion of the term of such convict which may be and remain unexpired at the time when she shall be transferred to said institution as aforesaid.

8269. (6176.) FEMALE CONVICTS IN SOUTHERN STATE PRISON. 15. When the Penal Department of said institution shall be ready for the reception of inmates, as aforesaid, the Governor may, as to any or all of the female convicts who may then be confined, as aforesaid, in said State Prison, instead of making an order for their transfer, commute the sentences of said convicts or any or either of them by substituting imprisonment in the Penal Department of said institution for the residue of the term for which they may have been respectively sentenced or for any less period of time.

8270. (6177.) SENTENCE OF FEMALE CONVICTS. 16. After the Penal Department of said institution shall have been proclaimed open for the reception of female convicts, as hereinbefore provided, it shall not be lawful for any court to sentence any female convict to the State Prison upon the conviction of any crime, but thereafter every female convict shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act; and the term of imprisonment for which such female convict may be sentenced shall be any period of time for which she might, on conviction, have been sentenced to the State Prison at and prior to the passage of this act.

Diminution of time for good behavior, Sections 8238-8241.

The effect of this section is to modify previous statutes relating to the sentencing of women or girls to the State Prison. *Walton v. State*, 88 Ind. 9.

(Acts 1899, p. 511. In force April 1, 1899.)

8270a. INDETERMINATE SENTENCES AND PAROLES.

1. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning the manner of procedure in the trial of certain felonies, and prescribing punishment therefor, appointing a commission on parole, and authorizing it to make rules for the government therefor, approved March 8, 1897," shall apply in the case of every girl and woman, fifteen years of age and over, hereafter tried for felony, in the State of Indiana, except as may be hereinafter provided.

See Section 1906a and Sections 8230-8232 for the act of 1879 referred to in this section; and see Section 8270e for attempted amendment of this section.

8270b. SENTENCE TO WOMANS PRISON. 2. Instead of sentencing girls or women to the State's Prison, courts shall, in case of a verdict or finding of guilty, sentence such criminals to the Womens Prison.

8270c. COMMISSIONERS OF PAROLE. 3. The Superintendent of such prison, the Board of Managers, the Chaplain and the Physicians shall constitute the Board of Commissioners of Parole for such prison. The Superintendent shall be the President of such Board and the Clerk of such prison shall be the Clerk of said Board.

8270d. AGENT, APPOINTMENT. 4. The Superintendent of such prison shall appoint the agent for such prison and the Superintendent shall generally discharge all duties and exercise all authority conferred by said act of 1897 upon prison wardens.

(Acts 1901, p. 320. In force March 9, 1901.)

8270e. AMENDMENT TO ACT OF 1899. 1. That Section 1 of "An act supplemental to an act concerning the manner of procedure in the trial of certain felonies and prescribing punishment therefor, and appointing a commission on parole and authorizing it to make rules for the government thereof, approved March 6, 1899," be amended by adding thereto the following words:

That the provisions of said act shall apply in the case of every girl and woman fifteen years of age and over, hereafter tried for felony or who may now be serving a fixed term of imprisonment, except as may be hereinafter provided.

See Section 8270a for section said to be amended by this section, and there being doubt as to the validity of this section, it is set out as an independent act.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8271. (6178.) WHEN SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON. 17. If at any time the Penal Department of said institution shall become so filled with female convicts that no more can be received therein for the time being, or until it shall be enlarged or relieved of some of its inmates, then the Governor shall proclaim the fact; and after such proclamation any court may sentence a female convict over the age of fifteen years to the State Prison, to the same extent and in the same manner as if this act had never been passed, and any female convict so sentenced, at any time thereafter, when she can be received in the Penal Department of the institution created by this act, may be transferred thereto, and imprisoned therein, in either of the modes hereinbefore provided for.

8272. (6179.) FEMALES OVER FIFTEEN MAY BE SENTENCED TO JAIL. 18. Nothing in the provisions of this act shall be construed as to prevent any court, upon the conviction of any woman or any girl over fifteen years of age, of any criminal offense, from sentencing such convict to imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county, under the provisions of any law in force in this State prior to and at the time of the taking effect of this act.

This section does not prohibit the sentencing of female convicts over fifteen years of age to county jails as provided by laws in force prior to the passage of this section. *Ruble v. State*, 52 Ind. 358.

8273. (6180.) VICIOUS GIRLS RECEIVED FOR REFORMATION. 19. Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the Reformatory Department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers

to receive into their care and management in the said Reformatory Department girls under the age of fifteen years, who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes:

First. When committed by any Judge of the Circuit Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof, by the parent or guardian, that, by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct, she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian and made it manifestly requisite that, from a regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she shall be placed under such guardianship.

Second. When such infant shall be committed by such Judge as aforesaid upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of said institution, in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Third. When such infant shall be committed by such Judge as aforesaid on complaint and due proof thereof, by the Township Trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life.

8274. (6181.) TERM OF INFANTS IN PENAL DEPARTMENT. 20. All commitments to the Penal Department, made under the provisions of this act shall be until the infants committed respectively attain the age of eighteen years, and all commitments to the Reformatory Department until they respectively attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged from either department by authority of the Board of Managers, or otherwise, as elsewhere provided in this act.

(Acts 1899, p. 322. In force March 9, 1899.)

8275. (E. S. 1998.) COMMITMENTS. 2. That commitments under existing law or laws which may be hereafter passed to the Reformatory Department of the institution, mentioned in Section 1 of this act, may be made to read for girls under eight nor over fifteen years of age.

8276. (E. S. 1999.) DETENTION AND RELEASE. 3. That all girls who may be now or hereafter committed to said reform school by virtue of any existing law or laws, which may be

hereafter passed, shall be detained in or committed to said reform school until they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years: Provided, That the Board of Managers may release on parole all such girls at the age of eighteen years under such regulations as they may provide, which release shall remain in force during the good behavior of such girl or girls.

(1875, p. 73. In force August 24, 1875.)

8277. (6182.) **DISCRETION TO SEND TO JAIL OR REFORMATORY.** 21. If any girl under the age of sixteen years shall, under existing laws, or under those which may hereafter be enacted, be tried by any court of competent jurisdiction for any criminal offense for which she might, on conviction, be sentenced for any period of time, to imprisonment in the proper county jail, it shall be competent for the court or jury by which the case may be tried at their discretion, on conviction, to substitute confinement in the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act for imprisonment in the county jail; and such confinement shall be until the infant attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Females over fifteen years of age may be sent to the county jail when the law so provides. *Ruble v. State*, 52 Ind. 358.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8278. (6183.) **MAY BE SENT ON REPORT OF GRAND JURY.** 22. If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be accused before the grand jury of any crime or misdemeanor and the charge is supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jurors, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, may make a return to the court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the guardianship of the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act; and the court may, thereupon, order such commitment until the infant shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged as aforesaid, if satisfied from evidence adduced that such commitment ought to be made: Provided, however, That the production of evidence may be waived by the parent or guardian.

8279. (6184.) **MAY SEND TO REFORMATORY ON ARREST OF TRIAL.** 23. If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be arraigned for trial before any court of competent jurisdic-

tion, charged with a violation of any criminal law of this State, the Judge of such court may, with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution until she shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

8280. (6185.) MAY SEND ON HABEAS CORPUS. 24. Whenever any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be imprisoned to await her trial on any charge punishable with imprisonment, such girl may be brought before the proper circuit judge, in term time or vacation, on a writ of habeas corpus, and shall be entitled to a private examination and trial before such judge, with a view to the question whether such infant ought to be committed to said institution. Only the parties to the case and the parents or guardian of the accused shall be admitted to such examination, unless one of the parents, the guardian or the legal representatives of the accused shall demand a public trial, in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual manner. And upon such hearing it shall be competent for such judge to make an order committing the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution until she attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

8281. (6186.) ORDER OF COMMITMENT. 25. Whenever any infant under the age of fifteen years shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under the provisions of this act, the order of commitment shall be signed by the judge by whom it is made and authenticated by the clerk of the proper court, under the seal of the court. Such order shall state the name and age of the infant and the section of the act under which she may be committed, without setting forth or mentioning the offense with which she may be charged; and no other or further record of the proceedings shall be made, unless demanded by the infant or her parent or guardian. If, however, there shall be a regular trial and conviction, under Section 21 of this act (p. 6182), the usual record shall be made, and a certified copy of the judgment shall constitute the order of commitment.

8282. (6187.) SPECIFICATIONS IN COMMITMENT. 26. When a commitment shall be made under either of the specifications of Section 19 of this act (p. 6180), the order of commitment shall also specify under which of the clauses or specifications of said section such order is made.

§283. (6188.) REGULATIONS FOR DISCHARGE. 27.

The Board of Managers of said institution may provide by general regulations for the discharge of girls committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under any section or provision of this act, and such discharge shall be made by the Superintendent with the approval of the Board.

§284. (6189.) ESCAPE. 28. Any person who may be committed to or confined in either department of said institution, and who may escape therefrom, may be arrested and returned to said institution by any officer or citizen on the written order or request of the Superintendent or Board of Managers.

§285. (6190.) EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION—APPRENTICESHIP. 29. The Superintendent of said institution shall have power to place any girl committed to the Reformatory Department thereof at any employment, for account of the institution, or otherwise, and cause her to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as such Superintendent may think proper; and shall also have the power to bind out such infant, with her consent, during her minority, and may execute indentures of apprenticeship for such infant, which shall have the like force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship made under the laws of this State. Every indenture of apprenticeship, so made, before the delivery thereof, shall be approved by the Board of Managers of said institution: which approval shall be endorsed on the indenture and signed by the President of the Board, and a record of such approval shall be made in the minutes of the business transactions of the Board. In case any girl so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy or unreformed the Superintendent may permit her to be returned to the institution to be held in the same manner as before such apprenticeship, whereupon the indenture may be canceled by order of the Board. If such infant shall have an unsuitable master or mistress the Superintendent may, with the approval of the Board, take her back into the said institution with or without the consent of such master or mistress, and thereupon the indenture shall be canceled. All indentures so made shall be filed and kept in said institution and it shall not be necessary to file or record them in any other office or place, but the master or mistress of any girl so apprenticed shall, on request, be entitled to a copy of her indenture.

§286. (6169.) PAYMENT OF EXPENSES. 30. If any girl shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, upon the complaint or at the instance of her parent or

guardian, the cost of transporting such girl to the institution, and the cost of her subsistence and clothing shall be paid by such parent or guardian, unless such parent is unable, by reason of his or her poverty, to pay the same, or unless such guardian has no funds, effects or estate of such infant out of which the same could be paid. The order of commitment shall, in every such case, state whether the parent is able to pay the cost of the subsistence and clothing of the infant or whether the guardian has any estate or effects of the infant, out of which such costs can be paid. The Board of Managers shall, in every case, estimate and fix the amount to be paid, and the same shall be paid to the Superintendent quarterly in advance.

8287. (6192.) ESTIMATES—COUNTY TO PAY HALF.

31. Said Board of Managers shall, with the approval of the Governor, estimate and determine as near as may be the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution and include a statement of such estimated price in each annual report. One-half of the cost of keeping, according to such estimates, together with the entire cost of conveying such infant to the institution, shall be paid by the county from which such infant may be committed, except in cases where the cost of transporting such infant to the institution and her subsistence and clothing is chargeable to her parents or guardian under the last preceding section.

8288. (6193.) PAYMENT BY COUNTY. 32. The expenses which any county may be liable to pay for the clothing and subsistence of any girl committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the Board of County Commissioners of such county into the State Treasury on a certified statement, in detail, of the amount due therefor from such county being transmitted by the Superintendent of the institution, through the Treasurer of the State to the Auditor of the proper county.

8289. (6194.) PARENT'S PROCEEDINGS—DISCHARGE.

35. If a parent, guardian, or master of any infant committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, or any person occupying the position of parent or guardian in fact, or any relation by blood or marriage, not more remote than first cousin to such infant, shall feel aggrieved by the commitment of such infant to said institution, he may make written application to the Board of Managers of said institution for the discharge of such infant, which ap-

plication shall be filed with the Superintendent, who shall inform the managers thereof; and the same shall be heard and determined by said managers at such time as they shall appoint for that purpose, not later than the next regular meeting of the Board. Such application shall state the grounds of the applicant's claim to the custody of the infant and the reasons for claiming such custody. Within ten days after the hearing of such application the Board of Managers shall make and announce their decision thereon; and if they shall be of the opinion that the welfare of such infant would be promoted by granting the application, they shall make an order to that effect; otherwise they shall deny the application. The applicant, upon the denial of the application (by first giving security for the payment of all costs, the security to be approved by the clerk of the proper court), may commence an action in the Circuit Court of the county in which the institution may be situated, for the recovery of the custody of such infant against the managers of the institution. The complaint in said action shall state the facts and manner of the commitment, the making of the plaintiff's application to the managers for the custody of such infant, and the denial of such application by said managers, as well as the ground upon which the plaintiff relies for the recovery of the custody of such infant. Said action shall be prosecuted in like manner as other civil actions; and the costs thereof shall be paid by the plaintiff, without reference to the result of the action, unless the court shall state, in the judgment, that refusal of managers to grant the application of the plaintiff was plainly unreasonable, or that the original commitment was manifestly unnecessary and improper.

8291. (6196.) GOVERNOR MAY COMMUTE. 36. Whenever any female under the age of fifteen years shall be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to imprisonment in any county jail, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of such infant, her parent, guardian or any other person, to commute her punishment by substituting therefor the commitment of such infant to the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act, during the minority of such infant, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

8292. (6197.) PAY OF MANAGERS. 37. Said managers shall be allowed for their services the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on the warrant of the Governor, out of the Treasury of the State; and no traveling expenses or other allowances shall be paid to said managers or any of them.

8293. (6198.) INSTRUCTION. 38. It shall be the duty of said Board of Managers to provide teachers and, as far as practicable, instruct the inmates of said institution in reading, writing and arithmetic.

(1873, p. 139. In force February 3, 1873.)

8294. (6199.) FURNISHING. 2. Whenever said institution, or any portion or department thereof, is ready to be furnished the Board of Managers thereof shall present to the Auditor of State an itemized estimate of the articles needed for that purpose, with the estimated cost of each item or article, which estimate or statement shall be verified by the oath of the President of said Board. Upon the presentation of said estimate or statement to the Auditor of State, said Auditor shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State of the filing of such statement, and if a majority of said officers shall be of the opinion that the proposed expenditure, or some part thereof, is necessary for the proper furnishing of said institution, or any part or department thereof, they shall direct, in writing, the Auditor of State to draw his warrant for the amount so estimated, or such part or portion thereof as they may approve, on the Treasurer of State, who shall pay the same to the President of said Board, or to her order, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

8295. (6200.) CURRENT EXPENSES. 3. The current expenses of said institution shall be estimated for, allowed and drawn from the treasury as follows: At the commencement of each month the Superintendent of the institution shall prepare and verify by her oath an estimated itemized statement, in writing, of the amounts that will be required to meet the current expenses of such institution during such month, and present the same to the Auditor of State, who shall notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State thereof; and if a majority of said officers shall approve and allow said estimate, or a part thereof, they shall direct, in writing, the Auditor of State to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of State for the amount which may be allowed by said State officers, or by a majority of them, and said Treasurer shall pay said warrant out of any of the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Every such estimated itemized statement shall set forth the number of inmates in each of the departments of the institution and also the number of officers and persons employed therein.

8296. (6201.) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT. 4. The Board of Managers and Superintendent of said institution shall, at the

end of every period of six months (commencing with the first money which may be drawn from the treasury on any estimate made under either of the previous sections of this act), make an itemized report of the expenditure of the money which may have been so drawn from the treasury under this act; and the Auditor shall carefully examine such report, and if, in his opinion, any money shall have been improperly expended in the purchase of unnecessary articles or by paying too much therefor, or otherwise, said Auditor shall immediately notify the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, who, in conjunction with such Auditor, shall immediately proceed to investigate the matter; and in accordance with the decision of a majority of these officers the amount shall be audited: Provided, however, That rendering an adverse decision upon any such amount or any part thereof, they shall notify the disbursing officer, and allow her to present such explanations or adduce such testimony as she may desire in regard to the matter; and they shall have the same power to summon and require the attendance of witnesses as are given to the criminal courts of this State.

(Acts 1889, p. 322. In force March 9, 1889.)

8298. (E. S. 2000.) INSANE—TRANSFER. 4. If any girl committed to the "Girls Reform School," or any woman committed to the "Womans Prison," shall, while therein, become insane, such woman or girl may be transferred to the "Asylum for the Insane," under the same rules and modes of procedure as those prescribed for other insane persons.

Admission to insane hospitals, Sections 3209-3249.

(FROM ACTS OF 1903.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Section nineteen (19) of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Section 19. Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the Reformatory Department thereof it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive into their care and management in the said Reformatory Department, girls under the age of fifteen years, who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to wit:

First. When committed by any Judge of a Circuit Court, either in term time or vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian, that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct, she has rendered her control beyond the power of such

parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite that from regard to the future welfare of such infant and for the protection of society she should be placed under such guardianship.

Second. When such infant shall be committed by such Judge as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of said institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from moral depravity or otherwise, of her parent or guardian, in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

(FROM GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1905.)

(H. 431. Approved March 7, 1905.)

For the Industrial School for Girls and Womans Prison, at Indianapolis: Regular. Maintenance, thirty-eight thousand dollars; repairs, three thousand dollars; discharge, clothing and parole, seven hundred dollars; library, three hundred dollars. Specific. Repairs on heating plant, six thousand dollars.

(Acts 1905, page 106.)

An Act to amend section 13 of an act entitled "An Act authorizing and providing for the separation of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls from the Womans Prison, for the purchase of land and construction of buildings for the Industrial School for Girls, for appointing commissioners and making appropriations therefor, defining the plan to be pursued, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Managers and a Superintendent for the Girls Industrial School, repealing all laws in conflict therewith and declaring an emergency," approved March 11, 1903.

(S. 64. Approved March 1, 1905.)

AMENDMENT. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Section 13 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows:

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—SEPARATION—APPROPRIATION. Section 13. There is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated \$235,000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection

and equipment of the buildings and expense of the commissioners authorized by this act; \$75,000 of which shall be available on and after June 1, 1905, and the remaining \$160,000 shall be available on and after November 1, 1905. The said buildings shall be erected and equipped and made ready for occupancy as soon as practicable, and when completed turned over to the Board of Managers of the Industrial School for Girls provided for in this act. When this shall have been done by said commissioners and final settlement made with the Auditor of State, then the duties of said commissioners shall end.

(FROM GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1907.)

(H. 713. Approved March 16, 1907.)

For the Womans Prison, at Indianapolis: Regular. Maintenance, fourteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars per capita per annum for each person actually present over a daily average number of fifty-six inmates each month, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; said excess amount to be approved by the Board of State Charities. Repairs, three thousand dollars.

(Acts 1907, page 139.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls and the Indiana Womans Prison shall hereafter consist of four trustees. One additional trustee shall be appointed by the Governor to each of said boards as the same are now constituted, within thirty days from the taking effect of this act, and each of such additional trustees so appointed shall serve for a term of four years. The names of said Board of Control of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls and the Indiana Womans Prison shall each be known hereafter as the Board of Trustees of said institution, respectively.

Sec. 2. The name of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls is hereby changed to the Indiana Girls School.

Sec. 4. The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Womans Prison and of the Indiana Girls School shall consist of women only. No other qualifications, except fitness, and those hereinbefore specified, shall be considered in the making of such appointments. Each member of any such Board of Trustees hereafter appointed shall qualify by giving a bond with surety in the sum of ten thousand

dollars to the approval of the Governor. At the meeting of said boards following the appointments provided for in Section one (1) of this act, they shall proceed to elect a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, and thereafter annually the organization shall be at the April meeting of each of said boards. Such treasurer shall qualify by executing a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with surety to the approval of the Governor.

Sec. 5. Such Trustees shall receive as compensation three hundred dollars a year each and their reasonable expenses, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year each, which shall be paid quarterly as other expenses of the institutions are paid.

Sec. 7. In the purchase of all supplies that enter into the maintenance of any of the institutions covered by this act, it shall be the duty to invite competitive bids through sealed proposals to the president of the board of each institution, and the lowest and best responsible bidder shall be awarded the contract, and the same provision shall apply to the construction and equipment of all buildings for any such institution. Public notice of such bids shall be given by publication in the two leading newspapers in the county where such institution is located, and otherwise if considered beneficial. If such board deems it advisable and in the interest of economy to buy certain articles in quantity to last for a longer period, it shall have the right to do so. Such fact, however, shall be particularly stated in the notices. Blank bids shall be furnished for all applicants, but bids shall not be rejected because not contained on such form. Any or all bids may be rejected.

ANNUAL REPORT

Indiana State Soldiers' Home

FOR THE

YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907
AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS :
WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, October 29, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, November 19, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,
Auditor of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, November 19, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,
Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer, December 14, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,
Clerk Printing Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Indiana State Soldiers' Home
FOR THE
Eleven Months Ending September 30, 1907.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, October 1, 1907.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana:

Sir:—The Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home herewith respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending September 30, 1907, showing the condition of the Home, the receipts and expenditures thereof, number of members and how they are cared for, together with such suggestions and recommendations as the Board has thought proper.

The institution is still greatly in need of quarters. At present there are applicants for admission upon the waiting list who cannot be provided for until the completion of the new hospital and rearrangement of the old building, now the hospital, making additional rooms.

Miami County has under construction a cottage to accommodate twenty persons, which when finished together with the increase of rooms in the old hospital building will furnish additional quarters for about 125.

The last legislature appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for a hospital which is now under construction; also the sum of \$6,000 for a cold store room and ice plant; also the sum of \$3,000 for a water tank and tower; \$10,000 for an electric lighting plant; \$6,500 for a trunk sewer, which is now completed; \$4,000 for painting and repairs, and the sum of \$1,000 for copper wire and poles in connection with the lighting plant. These various sums are being expended for the purposes indicated, and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The physical and sanitary conditions at the Home at this time are as nearly perfect as they can be made. For further information statistics, etc., the Board refers to the reports of the commandant, adjutant, and surgeon hereto attached, marked Exhibits "A", "B" and "C" and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. HAGGARD, President.

E. F. RITTER, Vice-president.

L. B. FULWILER, Secretary.

J. W. RINEAR, Treasurer.

COMMANDANT'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, October 1, 1907.

To the Board of Trustees Indiana State Soldiers' Home:

Gentlemen—In compliance with the statutes I have the honor to transmit herewith the statistical report of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home for eleven months ending September 30, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD M. SMOCK,
Commandant.

ADJUTANT'S REPORT.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS HOME, October 1, 1907.

Col. R. M. Smock, Commandant:

Sir—I submit herewith a statement of the receipts and expenditures, and changes in population for eleven months ending September 30, 1907.

Very respectfully,

D. B. KEHLER,
Adjutant and Quartermaster.

POPULATION REPORT.

FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

MEN.

Enrollment October 31, 1906	536
Gain by admission	96
Gain by re-admission	31
	— 127
Total	663
Loss by discharge etc.	83
Loss by death	36
	—
Total loss	119
Enrollment September 30, 1907.....	544

WOMEN.

Enrollment October 31, 1906	600
Gain by admission	129
Gain by re-admission	19
	— 148
Total	748
Loss by discharge, etc.	75
Loss by death	35
	—
Total loss	110
Enrollment September 30, 1907	638

Average number of men present during 11 months	354
Average number of women present during 11 months	395

Total average present 749

Average number of officers and civilian employes, male	23
Average number of officers and civilian employes, female	25

Total average present members and employes 797

Total amount expended for maintenance for 11 months.....	\$119,608 45
Average cost of maintenance per capita for 11 months.....	150 06
State received from general government on account of Home...	29,348 34
Home received from pensions retained in 11 months.....	8,288 50
Average cost to general government per capita.....	39 18
Average cost to pensioners per capita.....	10 39

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I submit herewith the statistical report of the hospital of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Admitted to hospital	75	12
Discharged from hospital	50	73
Died in Home	25	20
Sick call consultations, men and women.....		7,654
Calls made in camp, men and women.....		6,398
Prescriptions filled		27,124

S. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR ELEVEN MONTHS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE.

Cash on hand October 31, 1906	\$8,379 65
Per capita October, 1906, from auditor	\$10,556 25
Per capita November, 1906, from auditor	10,765 00
Per capita December, 1906, from auditor	10,712 50
Per capita January, 1907, from auditor	10,842 50
Per capita February, 1907, from auditor	10,592 50
Per capita March, 1907, from auditor	10,350 00
Per capita April, 1907, from auditor.....	9,893 62
Per capita May, 1907, from auditor.....	9,195 00
Per capita June, 1907, from auditor.....	8,873 34
Per capita July, 1907, from auditor	9,393 75
Per capita August, 1907, from auditor.....	9,737 50
	110,911 96
Salary commandant 11 months, from auditor.....	1,100 00
Salary adjutant 11 months, from auditor.....	825 00
Widows' Home (specific)	26,703 24

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Rent of restaurant	\$220 00
Sale old iron	55 06
Sale old stoves	191 80
Sale ice plant	400 00
	866 86

MAINTENANCE.

Home fund	\$8,288 50	
Refund, freight	2 19	
Refund, J. Eylen, voucher No. 4260	2 00	
	<hr/>	8,292 69
		<hr/>
		\$157,079 40

EXPENDITURES.

Administration	\$33,288 74	
Subsistence	42,641 03	
Clothing	836 81	
Sundries	32,881 98	
Ord. Rep. & M. Imp.....	7,058 19	
Construction	3,241 70	
Turned over to auditor—		
April 30, 1907	\$740 80	
September 27, 1907	126 06	
	<hr/>	866 86
		<hr/>
		\$120,825 31
Widows' Home (specific)		26,703 24
Cash on hand September 30, 1907		9,550 85
		<hr/>
		\$157,079 40

EXPENDITURES.

ADMINISTRATION.

Trustees	\$1,058 33	
Commandant and adjutant	1,925 00	
Employees	30,305 41	
	<hr/>	\$33,288 74

SUBSISTENCE.

Fresh meat	\$7,976 89
Salted meat and lard	5,729 64
Fish and oysters	960 47
Butter, eggs and poultry	5,489 24
Vegetables	2,980 76
Fresh fruit	788 63
Dried fruit	1,311 23
Canned goods	3,220 47
Breadstuff	4,650 46
Vinegar and syrup	175 29
Tea, coffee, sugar	4,922 18
Milk	3,889 21
Salt	\$55 85
Mince meat	47 32
Pepper	31 87
Spices and extracts	144 39

Other food supplies—

Apple butter, jelly, honey	90 67
Candy	56 95
Nuts	84 33
Ice cream	31 50
Cocoa	13 68
	<hr/>
	556 56

42,651 03

CLOTHING.

Clothing	728 46
Shoes	108 35
	<hr/>

836 81

SUNDRIES.

Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$105 27
Stationery and printing	911 37
Furniture, fixtures, bed and other household equipment.....	5,938 77
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleaners.....	1,932 93
Medicines, instruments and other S. W. supplies.....	1,524 22
Postage, telegraph and telephones	424 34
Freight and transportation	845 98
Stable, farm and garden	3,723 83
Ice	1,105 28
Tobacco	60 82
Music and amusement	236 76
Fuel	14,695 76
Light	87 00
Engineers supplies	466 66
Funerals	189 00
Insurance	627 99
Refund, Home fund	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,881 98

ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Material	4,296 05
Labor	2,762 14
	<hr/>
	\$7,058 19

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction	\$3,241 70
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SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Widows' Home and furnishings	\$26,703 24
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Indiana State Soldiers' Home

FOR THE
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, September 30, 1908.

Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Governor of Indiana:

Sir—The Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home respectfully submits herewith its annual report for the year ending September 30, 1908, showing the condition of the Home, receipts and expenditures, number of members and how they are cared for, together with suggestions and recommendations concerning the institution.

The first great need of the institution is more quarters, to accommodate a large number of applicants now on the waiting list amounting to more than 200, which would involve the expenditure of at least \$40,000. Further needs are set out in the Commandant's report hereto attached.

The physical and sanitary conditions at the Home for the past year have been very satisfactory, in fact more so than for any other period of twelve months in the history of the institution.

For detailed information, suggestions, recommendations and statistics, the Board respectfully refers to the approved reports of the various officers of the Home hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. HAGGARD,

President of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home.

COMMANDANT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees Indiana State Soldiers' Home:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending September 30, 1908, and also the accompanying reports of the Adjutant and Surgeon.

For information in detail as to the membership of the Home, receipts and disbursements for the year, the condition and work at the Hospital and in the Medical Department, and the affairs of the Home during the past year, I call your attention to said reports.

The driveway to the cemetery has been widened and regraveled, and the sides or slopes of the road sodded.

The steel bridge spanning the ravine has been repaired by putting in new concrete piers. A new section in the cemetery has been platted into lots, and is now in use.

With the specific appropriations made by the last General Assembly the following improvements have been made:

New hospital of fifty-three rooms now completed and ready for occupancy.

Ice plant, with a capacity of two and a half tons of ice every twenty-four hours, cold storage rooms sufficient for the camp's use.

One 200-horsepower engine, two boilers of 200 horsepower each, and one dynamo have been installed in the power-house, giving ample boiler capacity to properly heat and light the entire camp.

A new trunk line sewer has been constructed from the brow of the hill east of the old hospital to the main kitchen, and a lateral sewer from there to the laundry.

New electric light poles have been put up and new heavy copper wire strung from the power-house to all parts of the camp, furnishing splendid light.

Steam pipes have been extended from the main steam line to the new hospital, with sufficient capacity to properly heat the entire building.

The executive building, restaurant, barn, and five two-story frame cottages and six one-story frame cottages have been repainted, and ten cottages, large and small, have been reshingled and the gutters repaired.

A new, commodious brick kitchen has been added to the old hospital, the dining-room enlarged, and the large wards in the building have been partitioned into rooms, new bathrooms, toilet and lavatories added, and hardwood floors laid throughout the entire building, and many minor changes made to better the sanitary condition of the building.

A new steel water tank, equal in size and capacity to the old one, has been erected. This will afford ample water supply for the entire camp and add to its safety in case of fire.

No additional cottages have been erected during the past year, although they are greatly needed. The camp has never been in as good a sanitary condition as now. The new trunk line sewer and repairs to buildings and care of the grounds has brought this result.

Each year brings to the membership of the Home men and women of advanced age and increasing disabilities. Notwithstanding this fact, the discipline of the Home has steadily improved, and a feeling of contentment and good order pervades throughout the camp. Church services are well attended and an interest shown in religious matters. Rev. F. M. Cones, the Home Chaplain, has charge of these services, and is earnest and efficient in all his work.

The demands upon the Home for membership are steadily increasing. We are able now to care for only a little over two-thirds of our enrollment. We need a building or buildings for the civilian employes who are now occupying cottages and rooms that were intended for members of the Home. Each year will add to the number of civilians who will have to be employed to take the places of members who are unable to work. In addition to this building, there should be a building of not less than twenty rooms, with bath, toilet and lavatories, for the use of the girls who are in the Training School for Nurses. They should not be housed in the hospital building, as they are now.

The next General Assembly should make specific appropriations for additional buildings for old people; sodding and cement work; an addition to the kitchen of the main dining hall; greenhouse; coalsheds at the power-house of sufficient capacity to enable us to put in the coal before cold and bad weather sets in; for painting and repairs; many of the cottages, including the Chapel, will need new roofs and gutters. The old commissary building should be remodeled and fitted up for the Library and Memorial Hall, where the oil paintings that the Home has could be preserved. An appro-

priation should also be made to properly frame them. An appropriation should be made for fire-escapes at the new Widows' Home and the Old Men's Building.

Memorial Day was properly observed, as it always is here, and the graves of all persons buried in the Home cemetery were decorated.

I wish to render to the Board of Trustees, officers and employes my appreciation of their uniform kindness during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. SMOCK,
Commandant.

ADJUTANT'S REPORT.

Col. R. M. Smock, Commandant:

Sir—I submit herewith a report showing the financial transactions of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home for the year ending September 30, 1908; also one showing the changes in population and other data in relation to the membership of the Home for the same period.

Very respectfully,

D. B. KEHLER,
Adjutant and Quartermaster.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand September 30, 1907.....	\$9,550 85
Per capita September	10,108 75
Per capita October	10,637 00
Per capita November	10,657 50
Per capita December	11,920 50
Per capita January	11,277 25
Per capita February	11,349 88
Per capita March	10,910 00
Per capita April	10,108 75
Per capita May	9,278 75
Per capita June	8,820 00
Per capita July	9,390 00
Per capita August	9,821 50
Salary commandant and adjutant.....	2,100 00
Home fund	9,911 74
Rent of restaurant.....	240 00
Sale old stoves and furnace.....	37 00
Refund freight	11 00
	<hr/>
	\$146,121 47

EXPENDITURES.

Administration	\$37,332 89
Subsistence	53,166 21
Clothing	982 76
Sundries	39,152 78
Ordinary repairing and minor improvements.....	6,766 84
Construction	6,792 41
Turned over to Auditor of State.....	232 00
Cash on hand September 30, 1908.....	1,695 58
	<hr/>
	\$146,121 47

ADMINISTRATION.

Trustees	\$1,200 00
Commandant and adjutant.....	2,100 00
Employees	34,032 89
	<hr/>
	\$37,332 89

SUBSISTENCE.

Fresh meat	\$10,027 91
Salt meat and lard.....	6,934 17
Fish and oysters.....	926 31
Butter, eggs, poultry.....	6,905 99
Vegetables	4,247 96
Fresh fruit.....	938 79
Dried fruit	1,371 31
Canned goods.....	4,476 44
Breadstuff, cereals, beans.....	5,466 45
Vinegar and syrup.....	237 44
Tea, coffee, sugar.....	5,445 42
Milk	5,516 45

Other food supplies—

Honey	\$18 50
Mustard	14 45
Salad oil	25
Salt	87 41
Pepper	56 90
Spices	15 65
Mince meat	108 28
Extracts	133 50
Ice cream	30 00
Citron	15
Candy	66 83
Sage	12 50
Apple butter	16 98
Nuts	90 17
Chocolate	20 00

 671 57

 \$53,166 21

CLOTHING—NON-PENSIONERS.

Clothing	\$848 11	
Shoes	134 65	
		<hr/> \$982 76

SUNDRIES.

Library and assembly hall.....	\$99 72
Stationery and printing.....	610 76

Furniture, fixtures, bedding—

Dishwasher and baskets.....	\$20 50
Fly paper	14 55
Pails and cuspidors.....	167 25
Stove pipes and repairs.....	52 69
Jelly glasses	5 65
Buckets, pans, tin cups.....	208 20
Pillows	203 70
Matches	5 55
Dishes, knives, spoons.....	366 13
Brooms, brushes, combs.....	265 30
Candles	50 40
Chairs	120 75
Table linen, muslin.....	855 07
Bed spreads	57 00
Towels	86 31
Furniture	825 68
Shoe polish	41 30
Toilet paper	187 09
Tooth picks	13 30
Matting	152 79
Rugs	430 28
Bags	53 34
Mattresses	144 00
Scoops	10 64
Wheelbarrow	9 50
Tools	40 35
Portraits	37 30
Curtains	212 82
Mouse traps	2 90
Fire extinguisher	20 00
Wall paper	38 53
Flags	1 93
Mops	54 00
Garbage cans	21 45

4,776 25

Laundry supplies, soap and other cleansers—

Soap	\$1,132 39	
Acid, lye, etc.	509 90	
Sal soda	119 24	
Roachsault, cleaner, dis.	412 86	
Starch, blueing	98 54	
Lists, tags, pins, line, etc.	126 26	
Repairs to washers	37 00	
		<hr/> 2,436 19

Medicine—

Sick ward supplies	\$580 25	
Instruments	32 10	
Nurse books	30 85	
Lectures	134 00	
Medicine	2,180 24	
		<hr/> 2,957 44

Postage, telephones, telegrams—

Telephones	\$280 52	
Postage	155 75	
Telegrams	11 97	
		<hr/> 448 24

Freight and transportation—

Freight and express	\$250 78	
Transportation, includes trustees ...	446 69	
		<hr/> 697 47

Stable, farm and garden—

Farm tools	\$199 25	
Medicine for horses	72 90	
Repairs to harness and wagons.	95 40	
Shoeing horses	115 65	
Tarpaulin	28 73	
Grease	3 85	
Feed	1,332 89	
Horse blankets	7 40	
Flower seeds, etc.	104 53	
Trimming trees	38 00	
Plowing and pasture	69 00	
Work on grounds	3 50	
Shoats	290 05	
Chickens	11 00	
		<hr/> 2,372 15

Ice 211 54

Tobacco 52 72

Music and amusements 44 50

Fuel—

Gasoline	\$30 94	
Soft coal	20,624 55	
Freight, soft coal	449 15	
Car service	74 00	

Wood	63 06	
Coke	85 77	
Hard coal	190 55	
	<hr/>	21,518 02
Light		413 52
Engineer supplies—		
Oils	\$212 92	
Packing	208 72	
Tools	15 57	
Boiler compound	131 60	
	<hr/>	568 81
Unclassified—		
Funerals		131 35
Insurance		1,814 10
	<hr/>	
Total		\$39,152 78

ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Material for repairs—		
Lime, cement, brick.....	\$49 93	
Globes, sockets, etc.....	192 63	
Grates, bars	47 75	
Valves, tees, bolts, tools	423 69	
Putty	5 45	
Repairs to mower and pumps.....	36 90	
Tin roofing	21 25	
Solder	12 34	
Pipe conductor, gutters, galvanized iron.....	108 70	
Wire, motor	227 37	
Cords, locks, files	46 47	
Calsomine	22 55	
Oils, paints, varnish, enamel	750 27	
Screws, nails, hooks	87 28	
Toilet bowls, soil pipe, asbestos.....	242 02	
Steam regulator	135 00	
Repairs steam line.....	95 25	
Lumber	657 01	
Pipes	33 08	
Gravel, sod	41 76	
Repairs to bath stoves, boilers.....	221 28	
Garden hose	106 49	
Wall paper	44 18	
	<hr/>	\$3,641 12
Labor repairs		3,125 72

CONSTRUCTION.

Frost box, \$187.00; bal. Chew, \$80.50.....	\$267 50	
Ice plant and ice clutches	2,197 00	
Superintendent electric lighting	300 08	
Feed water regulator and heater.....	473 00	
Expert refrigerating engineer.....	101 60	
Lane-Pyke, amount over Governor's contingent fund	175 00	
Insulating room, cold storage	350 00	
Screens	58 60	
Architect, C. Kibele	148 00	
Telephones, extension	11 56	
Superintendent Construction hospital	1,244 85	
Addition to postoffice	475 00	
Cement walks	350 46	
Wagon shed	125 00	
Traps	5 00	
Bath room heater	87 48	
Doors, Stevenson Co.	80 28	
Clothes closets (Miami County Cottage).....	7 00	
Distilling apparatus, ice plant	335 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,792 41

POPULATION REPORT.

MEN.

Enrollment September 30, 1907.....	544	
Admitted	122	
Re-admitted	33	
	<hr/>	155
		<hr/>
		699
Loss—		
Discharged	39	
Summarily discharged	1	
Dishonorably discharged	20	
Dropped	35	
Deaths	48	
Deserted	1	
	<hr/>	144
		<hr/>
Enrollment September 30, 1908.....	555	
Mexican veterans	4	
Civil veterans	543	
Spanish-American veterans	8	
	<hr/>	555
Average present	357	
Average enrollment	545	

WOMEN.

Enrollment September 30, 1907.....	638
Admitted	145
Re-admitted	37
	<hr/> 182
	<hr/> 820

Loss—

Discharged	38
Summarily discharged	1
Dishonorably discharged	7
Dropped	56
Deaths	34
Deserted	1
	<hr/> 137
	<hr/> 683

Wives	405
Widows	267
Deserted wives	11
	<hr/> 683

Average present	418
Average enrollment	663
Total average number members cared for.....	775
Total average number officers and employes cared for during year.....	49
Total average number T. A. P. cared for.....	4
	<hr/>
Total	828

Average number of members cared for during year.....	775
Average number of officers and employes cared for during year.....	49
Average number cared for temporarily during year.....	4
	<hr/>

Total average number cared for during year..... 828

Cash balance on hand September 30, 1907.....	\$9,550 85
Amount received from the State on account of maintenance during year	124,270 88
Amount received from pensions retained during year.....	9,911 74
Amount received from all other sources.....	298 65
	<hr/>
Total receipts for the year.....	\$144,032 12

Less amount turned over to Auditor of State.....	\$267 65
Less cash on hand September 30, 1908.....	1,670 58
Less amount used in emergency construction.....	6,792 41
	<hr/>
	8,730 64

Total cost of maintenance.....\$135,301 48

Average cost per capita for maintenance.....	\$163 41
The State received from the United States Government for the maintenance of soldiers for the year ending September 30, 1908	35,943 33
Deducting this amount and the amount received from pensions from the total amount received for maintenance from the State the per capita cost to the State for the year was.....	107 71
The per capita cost to the United States Government was.....	43 17
The per capita cost to pensioners of the Home was.....	11 97
All fractional parts omitted in computing averages.	

PENSIONS.

Rate	\$4	\$6	\$7 50	\$8	\$10	\$12	\$14	\$15	\$17	\$20	\$22	\$24	\$30	\$40	Total
Men.....	....	6	.....	12	23	259	31	44	64	46	3	44	7	1	540
Widows.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
Deserted Wives.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	1	6	1	12	23	444	31	44	64	46	3	44	7	1	727

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

NEW HOSPITAL AND EQUIPMENT.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$50,000 00	
Amount expended		\$48,910 26
Amount re-appropriated at special session of Legislature September, 1908		1,089 74
	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00

REMODELING AND FURNISHING OLD HOSPITAL.

Amount appropriated	\$15,000 00	
Amount expended		\$14,921 18
Balance turned over to Auditor of State.....		78 82
	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00

ICE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT AND STORE ROOM.

Amount appropriated	\$6,000 00	
Amount expended		\$6,000 00
	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00

ENGINES, BOILERS AND DYNAMO.

Amount appropriated	\$10,000 00	
Amount expended		\$10,000 00
	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

TRUNK LINE SEWER AND LATERALS.

Amount appropriated	\$6,500 00	
Amount expended		\$6,500 00

COPPER WIRE AND POLES FOR OUTSIDE LIGHTING.

Amount appropriated	\$1,000 00	
Amount expended		\$1,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

EXTENSION OF STEAM PIPES.

Amount appropriated	\$1,000 00	
Amount expended		\$995 00
Amount turned over		5 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

PAINTING AND REPAIRS.

Amount appropriated	\$4,000 00	
Amount expended		\$4,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

STEEL WATER TANK.

Amount appropriated	\$3,000 00	
Amount expended		\$3,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00

Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections:

POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number members present at beginning of fiscal year..	544	638	1,182
Number received during year.....	155	182	337
Number discharged or died during the year.....	144	137	277
Number at the end of the year.....	555	683	1,238
Daily average attendance during year.....	357	418	775
Average number of officers and employes employed during the year			49
The 49 officers and employes are not members of the Home.			

EXPENDITURES.

Administration (salaries and wages).....	\$37,332 89
Subsistence	53,166 21
Clothing	982 76
Office, domestic and out-door departments, ordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from regular appropriation) .	52,712 03

CONSTRUCTION.

New building and furnishings for same.....	\$57,910 26
Extraordinary repairs and minor improvements defrayed from specific appropriations	40,416 18

LIST OF BILLS FOR MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Armour & Co., fresh meat.....	\$586 87
Burford, Wm. B., stationery and printing.....	135 91
Baltimore Clothing House, clothing.....	12 00
Bentz, John G., onions	36 00
Boetel, Henry, milk	58 73
Craft, A. P. Company, nurse pins	26 00
Cooper, Frank S., veterinary	15 60
Central Union Telephone Co., rent	7 66
Courier, "ad." for prices.....	1 89
Cunningham, Ed., salary and car fare.....	103 75
C., I. & L. Ry. Co., freight.....	1 69
Eberle, John, corn	20 00
Emsing Bros., groceries	295 21
Fisher Bros. Paper Company, toilet paper.....	24 99
Fulwiler, Louis B., salary and expense.....	94 65
Goldsberry, Edgar, shoes	11 62
Garlock Packing Company, packing	39 79
Henderson, George W., milk and hay	136 97
Haggard, W. S., salary and expense.....	99 25
Indianapolis Chemical Company, boiler compound.....	67 50
Johnson, W. W., drugs	143 92
Joyce, E. E., vegetables	152 43
Kehler, D. B., Adj't., freight and express, etc.....	26 79
Kloser, Maria A., gravel	8 70
LaFayette Baking Company, crackers	12 65
Louth & Son, fruit and vegetables.....	66 30
Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company, rods, etc.....	18 00
Lafayette Grocery Company, groceries	1,081 99
Linn, Joe W., dishes	40 08
Lafayette Gas Company, coke	21 63
Lafayette Insurance Company, insurance	60 00
Lafayette Telephone Company, rent and service.....	14 75
Morris & Co., salted meat and lard.....	355 15
Moore & Kemple Hardware Company, hardware.....	135 84
May, Jacob & Son, hard brick	11 40
Mitchell, J. W., stamps	14 00
Mitchell, William C., insurance	15 50
Nichols, Wm. M., fruit and vegetables	94 38
National Refining Company, Oil and gasoline.....	44 62
Purdue University Creamery, butter.....	10 40
Peirce, C. W. Company, tea, coffee, spices.....	235 05
Pay-roll, irregular	243 89
Pay-roll, regular	2,568 34

Roseberry, W. J., insurance	9 00
Rinear, J. W., salary and expense	109 35
Ritter, Eli F., salary and expense	95 40
Swift & Company, oleo.....	205 20
Stitz Company, shoeing horses	9 70
M. & J. Schnaible Company, soft soap	43 77
Severson, Wilbur F., insurance	19 50
Smock, R. M., traveling expenses.....	2 69
Vernon Dairy, milk	285 11
Wallis, H. A., eggs	197 19
Wallace Machine and Foundry Company, manhole, frames, etc.	46 68
Wabash Valley Coal Pocket Company, soft coal.....	1,521 65
Western Union Telegraph Company, telegrams.....	1 95
Werkhoff, A. E., installing ice plant.....	559 00
Zinn, W. H. Company, dry goods	141 83
<hr/>	
\$10,399 82	

List of counties showing the number that have cottages, and the number of members from each county:

Adams, no cottage, no members.
 Allen, no cottage, 17 members.
 Bartholomew, no cottage, 3 members.
 Benton, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 17 members.
 Blackford, no cottage, 2 members.
 Boone, cottage of 4 rooms, 8 members.
 Brown, no cottage, no members.
 Carroll, no cottage, 12 members.
 Cass, cottage of 5 rooms (2 wards), 25 members.
 Clark, no cottage, seven members.
 Clay, no cottage, 10 members.
 Clinton, cottage of 10 rooms, 11 members.
 Crawford, no cottage, 1 member.
 Daviess, no cottage, 3 members.
 Dearborn, no cottage, 2 members.
 Decatur, no cottage, 2 members.
 Dekalb, no cottage, 3 members.
 Delaware, cottage of 10 rooms, 11 members.
 Dubois, no cottage, 3 members.
 Elkhart, cottage 12 rooms, 21 members.
 Fayette, no cottage, 3 members.
 Floyd, cottage of 2 rooms, 16 members.
 Fountain, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 25 members.
 Franklin, no cottage, 2 members.
 Fulton, no cottage, 1 member.
 Gibson, no cottage, 9 members.
 Grant, cottage of 12 rooms, 148 members.
 Greene, no cottage, 6 members.
 Hamilton, cottage of 3 rooms (2 wards), 11 members.

Hancock, no cottage, 4 members.
 Harrison, no cottage, 1 member.
 Hendricks, cottage of 2 rooms, 8 members.
 Henry, no cottage, 2 members.
 Howard, no cottage, 12 members.
 Huntington, no cottage, 16 members.
 Jackson, no cottage, 3 members.
 Jasper, cottage of 8 rooms, 6 members.
 Jay, cottage of 2 rooms, 9 members.
 Jefferson, no cottage, 4 members.
 Jennings, cottage of 2 rooms, no member.
 Johnson, cottage of 10 rooms, 2 members.
 Knox, cottage of 2 rooms, 6 members.
 Kosciusko, no cottage, 17 members.
 Lagrange, cottage of 4 rooms, no member.
 Lake, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 9 members.
 Laporte, cottage of 12 rooms, 8 members.
 Lawrence, cottage of 2 rooms, 4 members.
 Madison, cottage of 12 rooms, 50 members.
 Marion, 2 cottages, one 12 rooms, one 24 rooms, 217 members.
 Marshall, no cottage, 16 members.
 Martin, no cottage, no member.
 Miami, cottage of 8 rooms, 23 members.
 Monroe, no cottage, 4 members.
 Montgomery, cottage of 12 rooms, 22 members.
 Morgan, no cottage, 4 members.
 Newton, cottage of 2 rooms, 6 members.
 Noble, no cottage, 2 members.
 Ohio, no cottage, 1 member.
 Orange, no cottage, 1 member.
 Owen, no cottage, 6 members.
 Parke, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 13 members.
 Perry, no cottage, no member.
 Pike, no cottage, 4 members.
 Porter, cottage of 2 rooms, 4 members.
 Posey, no cottage, 1 member.
 Pulaski, no cottage, 2 members.
 Putnam, no cottage, 4 members.
 Randolph, cottage of 5 rooms (3 wards), 3 members.
 Ripley, no cottage, 1 member.
 Rush, no cottage, 4 members.
 St. Joseph, no cottage, 14 members.
 Scott, no cottage, 1 member.
 Shelby, cottage of 10 rooms, 12 members.
 Spencer, cottage of 2 rooms, 3 members.
 Starke, cottage of 2 rooms, 3 members.
 Steuben, no cottage, no member.
 Sullivan, no cottage, 8 members.
 Switzerland, no cottage, no member.
 Tippecanoe, cottage of 4 rooms (3 wards), 144 members.

Tipton, no cottage, 12 members.
Union, no cottage, 3 members.
Vanderburgh, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 20 members.
Vermillion, no cottage, 5 members.
Vigo, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 40 members.
Wabash, cottage of 2 rooms, 10 members.
Warren, cottage of 6 rooms (2 wards), 15 members.
Warrick, no cottage, 4 members.
Washington, no cottage, 2 members.
Wayne, cottage of 8 rooms, 20 members.
Wells, no cottage, 10 members.
White, cottage of 12 rooms, 28 members.
Whitley, no cottage, 6 members.

RECAPITULATION.

Thirty-eight counties have cottages; fifty-three counties have no cottages; 1,238 members enrolled September 30, 1908.

BILL OF FARE.

September 20, 1908.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, fried sausage, fried potatoes, bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Roast veal, gravy, mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, pickles, bread, butterine, coffee, pie.

Supper—Salmon, cheese, crackers, canned peaches, bread, butterine, tea, coffee.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Fried bacon, wheatlet, potatoes, J. O., bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled ham, boiled potatoes, lima beans, bread, butterine, coffee.

Supper—Stewed rice, fried onions, stewed raisins, baking powder biscuits, butterine, coffee, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Irish stew, grapeflake, potatoes, J. O., bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, browned potatoes, stewed corn, bread, butterine, coffee.

Supper—Fried hominy, bread pudding, stewed prunes, bread, butterine, coffee, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Fried bacon and liver, oatmeal, fried potatoes, bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Salt shoulder, boiled potatoes, navy beans, bread, butterine, coffee.

Supper—Fricasseed meat, ginger bread or cake, stewed apricots, bread, butterine, coffee and tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Baked hash, wheatlet, potatoes, J. O., bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork, boiled turnips, creamed onions, bread, butterine, coffee, pie.

Supper—Kidney beans, butterine, bread, buttered beets, stewed peaches, coffee, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Stewed codfish, grape flake, boiled potatoes, J. O., bread, butterine, coffee, tea.

Dinner—Boiled beef, stewed potatoes, boiled cabbage, corn bread, butterine, coffee.

Supper—Sliced tomatoes, tapioca pudding, stewed apples, bread, butterine, coffee, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Pork chops, oatmeal, fried potatoes, bread, butterine, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, brown gravy, boiled potatoes, stewed peas, bread, butterine, coffee.

Supper—Cornstarch pudding, baked beans, stewed pears, bread, butterine, coffee, tea.

Tea and coffee to be served at all meals at Widows' New Home, Old People's Home and Hospital.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Col. R. M. Smock, Commandant:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit my report of the Medical Department of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

During the last year many substantial improvements have been made in the old hospital, and the new one has been completed for the reception of patients, giving us 150 beds in the old and new combined.

During the months of January, February and March there was an epidemic of lagrippe in the Home that added very much to the usual sickness due to age and chronic diseases. Yet we are pleased to say not a death or sequella resulted from that epidemic.

Harmony prevails in the department, the motto being the best endeavor by each one, and in all our dealings with every one kind words and deeds.

On behalf of all the members of the department, I extend to you and all of the officers and members of the Home our thanks for the many courtesies and expressions of appreciation.

The following are the present members of the staff, Training School for Nurses, the lecturers for the same during the last year and a summary of the work done.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN R. KING,
Chief Surgeon.

REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon-in-chief	Warren R. King
Assistant Surgeon.....	George W. Lee
Assistant Surgeon.....	Aldine E. Morgan
Superintendent of Nurses	Lillian A. Edgerly

NURSES.

Pearl Hartley, Kate K. Kinney, Lena King, Ethel Crocket, Nannie Kestner, Ella Irons, Jessie Brewer, Mary Kessler, Norma Huston, Ora Ford, Anna Ricketts, Fern Osborn, Cora Naugle, Dora McCann.

LECTURERS.

S. R. Cunningham, M. D., J. D. Hillis, M. D., William S. Walker, M. D.,
 Guy Levering, M. D., Prof. Burrage, C. H. Mayfield, M. D., M. M. Lairy,
 M. D., Adah M. McMahon, M. D., A. B. Westfall, M. D., George F. Keiper,
 M. D., Charles B. Kern, M. D., John Morrison, M. D., Mary Widdop, M. D.

Number sick calls during year.....	6,249
Number camp calls during year.....	6,334
Number prescriptions during year.....	23,739
Number dressings	4,873
Number urinalysis	336
Number local treatments	564
Number surgical operations, major	4
Number surgical operations, minor	7
Average number women in hospital.....	46
Average number of men in hospital.....	30
Number of men admitted	116
Number of men discharged	52
Number of men died in hospital	32
Number of men died in camp	7
Number of men died on furlough	9
Number of women admitted	110
Number of women discharged.....	68
Number of women died in hospital.....	27
Number of women died in hospital, T. A. P.....	1
Number of women died in camp.....	1
Number of women died on furlough.....	6
Number of meals average per day in the hospital and special diet from the camp	120

LIST OF DEATHS.

WOMEN.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause.
Baker, Sarah E.....	59	Oct. 4, 1907	Nephritis.
Harris, Bettie.....	95	Nov. 9, 1907	Senility.
Richards, Sarah C.....	69	Dec. 9, 1907	Hemiplegia.
McKinzie, Jane C.....	81	Dec. 12, 1907	Hemiplegia.
Armstrong, Margaret.....	68	Dec. 15, 1907	Result of burns.
Suit, Martha C. H.....	65	Jan. 18, 1908	Cancer of liver.
Riggs, Therissa J.....	69	Mar. 4, 1908	Heart lesion.
Young, Mary.....	74	Mar. 22, 1908	Erysipelas.
Walker, Agnes.....	79	April 5, 1908	Pneumonia.
Cottingham, Sarah.....	72	May 15, 1908	Nephritis.
Arnett, Elmira.....	76	May 17, 1908	Epilepsy.
Perkins, Margaret.....	81	May 18, 1908	Nephritis.
Garrison, Elizabeth.....	74	May 19, 1908	Nephritis.
Evans, Anna.....	70	May 25, 1908	Gastritis.
Harrison, Mary J.....	79	June 15, 1908	Nephritis.
James, Martha A.....	64	June 16, 1908	Nephritis.
Kennady, Lucy J.....	70	July 4, 1908	Cancer of face.
Kinder, Martha.....	65	July 26, 1908	Paralysis.
McCaslin, Margaret.....	65	July 29, 1908	Nephritis.
Benedict, Mary.....	61	Aug. 3, 1908	Paralysis.
Reigel, Francis.....	105	Aug. 14, 1908	Senility.
Dillman, Catherine.....	65	Aug. 22, 1908	Paresis.
Wattleworth, Margaret.....	74	Aug. 23, 1908	Cancer of stomach.
Brown, Margaret.....	84	Sept. 9, 1908	Dysentery.
Ham, Sarah.....	92	Sept. 12, 1908	Nephritis.
Zimmerman, Magdaline.....	78	Sept. 21, 1908	Shock from injury.
Axsom, Mary.....	74	Sept. 25, 1908	Paresis
(Buckles, Mary, cared for T. A. P.).....	56	July 26, 1908	Paralysis.

MEN.

Bates, William.....	68	Oct. 1, 1907	Cerebral softening.
Dyer, Parlee.....	76	Oct. 3, 1907	Arterio sclerosis.
Williams, William L.....	75	Nov. 15, 1907	Tuberculosis.
Clark, Allison.....	75	Nov. 16, 1907	Senility.
Haines, Gardner.....	65	Nov. 22, 1907	Mitral insufficiency.
Strumpfer, Richard.....	81	Dec. 7, 1907	Hemiplegia.
Stafford, Otis.....	69	Jan. 4, 1908	Hemiplegia.
Patton, Robert A.....	78	Jan. 5, 1908	Epilepsy.
Van Kirk, George.....	67	Jan. 8, 1908	Hemiplegia.
Long, George W.....	88	Jan. 9, 1908	Tuberculosis.
Cashman, Francis M.....	69	Jan. 17, 1908	Tuberculosis.
Hudson, James B.....	70	Jan. 19, 1908	Chronic gastritis.
Walker, Hiram.....	83	Jan. 24, 1908	Chronic diarrhea.
Laurimore, Francis M.....	72	Jan. 27, 1908	Heart lesion.
Jones, Charles W.....	87	Feb. 1, 1908	Nephritis.
DeWitt, Hugh.....	95	Feb. 12, 1908	Senility.
Enos, Robert C.....	72	Feb. 15, 1908	Nephritis.
Schneider, Henry L.....	77	Feb. 18, 1908	Nephritis.
Grim, Henry.....	72	Feb. 20, 1908	Peritonitis.
Wismore, Peter.....	62	Feb. 23, 1908	Tuberculosis.
Brown, Ellis.....	68	Feb. 24, 1908	Infection.

LIST OF DEATHS—Continued.

MEN.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause.
Pittinger, William D.....	79	April 7, 1908	Mitral lesion.
Berry, John.....	66	April 27, 1908	Apoplexy.
Barnes, Uriah.....	70	May 27, 1908	Mitral lesion.
Sherer, Peter.....	79	June 23, 1908	Nephritis.
Harrington, Robert.....	62	July 2, 1908	Heart lesion.
Wakely, Daniel.....	78	July 22, 1908	Nephritis.
Dupree, Joseph.....	68	July 26, 1908	Tuberculosis.
Lane, Philip.....	43	Aug. 23, 1908	Nephritis.
Snider, Louis.....	64	Aug. 27, 1908	Nephritis.
Feeley, Patrick.....	68	Aug. 29, 1908	Dysentery.
Stout, David E.....	63	Sept. 30, 1908	Nephritis.

The following members of the Home died during year ending October 31, 1908, while absent on furlough.

MEN.

NAME.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause.
Brown, Andrew.....	68	June 7, 1908	Paralysis.
Campbell, James R.....	68	Dec. 28, 1907	
Gebhart, Andrew J.....	69	July 28, 1908	
Gowen, James.....	70	Aug. 15, 1908	
Kelley, Ezra S.....	62	July 2, 1908	
Marley, Uriah B.....	65	June 27, 1908	Heart disease.
Perigo, Joseph E.....	64	July 8, 1908	
Squires, James W.....	71	June 29, 1908	Cardiac asthma.
Staton, Howard.....	61	.....	Consumption.

WOMEN.

Denner, Margaret.....	81	Sept. —, 1908	
Jones, Sarah G.....	75	Sept. 1, 1908	
Kelton, Louisa T.....	56	April 8, 1908	
Klinger, Elizabeth.....	57	June 7, 1908	Cancer.
Monteith, Anna M.....	73	May 3, 1908	
Ross-Lewin, Sarah J.....	70	May 17, 1908	

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

ALLEN COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pen- sion.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Best, Louisa C.	57	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh, nervous debility.
Buck, Calista A.	65	Ohio. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Paralysis.
Chamberlain, Porter.	73	Massachusetts.	Priv. ...	D, 30th Ind. Inf.	15	12 00	Yes..	Epilepsy.
Chamberlain, Jane.	71	Canada. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	General disability.
Klinger, Isaac.	67	Indiana.	Priv. ...	B, 129th Ind. Inf.	7	12 00	Read.	Paralysis.
Mann, John H.	63	Ohio.	Priv. ...	I, 152d Ind. Inf.	6	12 00	Yes..	Cancer lower lip, chronic dia.
Manon, Wm. A.	66	Ohio.	Priv. ...	C, 128th Ohio Inf.	36	12 00	Yes..	Muscular rheumatism.
Manon, Mary H.	64	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous trouble.
Redding, William.	71	Indiana.	Seaman.	U. S. N.	16	12 00	Yes..	Heart trouble, bronchitis.
Redding, Melissa.	71	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis, hepatic affection.
Roudebush, William.	63	Ohio.	Priv. ...	G, 128th Ind. Inf.	27	17 00	Yes..	G. S. W., rheumatism and heart.
Roudebush, Sarah E.	46	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Lumbago.
Rushton, Rebecca.	73	England. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Anchylolosis knee and hip joints, heart.
Stump, William P.	71	Ohio.	Priv. ...	B, 2d Ohio Inf.	3	15 00	Yes..	Hernia, diseased rectum.
Tait, Emma C.	69	New York. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	12 00	.....	Partial paralysis.
Waltz, Henry.	66	Ohio.	Priv. ...	K, 46th Ohio Inf.	16	12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea and rectum.
Waltz, Sarah J.	55	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY.

Bills, Sadie.....	36	Massachusetts	Priv. . .	Widow.....			Nervousness.
Temples, Wm. T.	75	N. Carolina...		H, 27th Ind. Inf., Mus. 22d Ind. Inf..			Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea.
Temples, Mary J.	60	Illinois.....		Wife.....	41	\$17 00	Asthma.

BENTON COUNTY.

Anderson, Daniel R.	71	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	I, 26th Ind. Inf., H, 1st Ky. Inf. . .	49	\$12 00	Hernia, heart lesion. General debility.
Anderson, Mary E.	74	Ohio.....		Wife.....			
Beadle, Richard L.	63	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	C, 24th Ind. Inf., G, 65th Ind. Inf..	38	12 00	Rheumatism, deafness. Asthma.
Beadle, Levina C.	54	Virginia.....		Wife.....			Diseased ovaries.
Clark, Caroline D.	57	New York.....		Wife.....			Rheumatism, dilation of heart.
Day, John.....	64	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	D, 89th Ohio Inf. .		12 00	Heart and stomach.
DeHart, Mercy A.	69	Ohio.....		Widow.....		12 00	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Denman, Daniel B.	62	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	C, 11th Ohio Inf. .	9	6 00	Catarrh, head, throat and stomach.
Hunt, Phoebe E.	68	Indiana.....		Widow.....		12 00	Weak eyes. Diarrhoea, age. Heart trouble.
Lavinger, Mary E.	68	Kentucky.....		Wife.....			Rheumatism, diseased heart.
McDannel, Allen.....	88	N. Carolina...	Priv. . .	F, 89th Ind. Inf. .	36	20 00	Rheumatism, general disability.
McDannel, Rebecca A. .	71	Indiana.....		Wife.....			Nervousness. Liver trouble.
McCoy, John R.	66	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	K, 60th Ind. Inf. .	36	12 00	
May, Thomas.....	68	Ireland.....	Priv. . .	B, 150th Ind. Inf. .	6	12 00	
Smith, Dawson.....	68	England.....	Priv. . .	C, 11th Mass. Inf. .	10	12 00	
Smith, Matilda.....	62	Pennsylvania..		Wife.....			
Yoakum, Elizabeth.....	72	Ohio.....		Widow.....			

BLACKFORD COUNTY.

Stone, Margaret E.	68	Ohio.....		Widow.....		\$12 00	Bronchitis, palpitation of heart.
Sutton, Elizabeth.....	81	Ohio.....		Widow.....		12 00	Hernia, senility.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

BOONE COUNTY.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Copeland, Nancy A.	74	Ohio.	Priv.	Widow.		\$12 00		Piles, nervousness.
DeBolt, Elias H.	65	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	A, 122d Pa. Inf.	9	12 00		General disability.
DeBolt, Martha A.	64	Indiana.		Wife.				Rheumatism.
Loy, John.	79	Ohio.	Priv.	F, 8th Ind. Inf.	48	20 00	Read.	Sciatic rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Loy, Catharine.	68	Indiana.		Wife.				Rheumatism, heart.
Newby, Mary M.	66	Ohio.		Widow.				Bronchitis.
Taulbee, Wm. H. H.	68	Indiana.	Priv.	D, 124th Ind. Inf.	20	12 00	No.	Chronic diarrhoea and piles, catarrh stomach and bowels.
Taulbee, Nancy Ann.	66	Indiana.		Wife.				Diseased rectum, vertigo.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Campbell, Moses.	72	Indiana.	Sergt.	B, 1st U. S. Inf.	51	\$8 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Campbell, Jeannie.	53	Illinois.		Wife.				Muscular rheumatism.
Dern, William M.	62	Ohio.	Priv.	A, 46th Ind. Inf.	21	8 00	Yes.	Diseased eyes, rheumatism.
				E, 116th Ind. Inf.	5	20 00	Yes.	Piles and general disability.
Evans, John T.	80	Ohio.	Priv.	G, 154th Ind. Inf.	35	12 00	Yes.	Diseased uterus.
Evans, Minerva.	68	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	35	12 00	Yes.	Wounds and rheumatism.
Hance, Seymour C.	65	Ohio.	Priv.	E, 110th Ohio Inf.	35	24 00	Yes.	Indigestion, neuralgia.
Hance, Nancy A.	59	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	35	24 00	Yes.	Chr. dia., piles, catarrh.
Lane, Henry S.	67	Indiana.	Priv.	C, 46th Ind. Inf.	35	24 00	Yes.	Catarrh.
Lane, Nancy.	68	Ohio.		Wife.				Nervous affection.
Merritt, Kate.	64	New York.		Widow.				
Ratliff, Louis C.	81	Ohio.	Priv.	C, 1st Ind. Inf.			No.	Senility.
				B, 86th Ind. Inf.	9	20 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, catarrh, dis. lungs.
West, Isaac.	63	Delaware.	Priv.	K, 6th Del. Inf.				

CASS COUNTY.

Burk, Catherine A.	61	Ohio.	Priv.	Widow.	12	\$12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, nervousness.
Groff, Conrad H.	70	New Jersey.	Priv.	K, 12th Ind. Cav.	12	12 00	Yes.	Neurasthenia, deafness.
Groff, Rachel A.	69	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	45	12 00	Yes.	Age.
Ham, John	64	England.	Priv.	D, 8th N. Y. Cav.	46	12 00	Yes.	Wound right hip.
Ham, Elender	68	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	46	12 00	Yes.	General weakness.
Imel, Thomas	66	Indiana.	Priv.	E, 12th Ind. Inf.	46	12 00	Yes.	G. S. W., chronic diarrhea.
Imel, Hulda	56	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	46	12 00	Yes.	Old age.
Lambert, Robert	68	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	K, 12th Ind. Inf.	7	12 00	Yes.	Ing. hernia, hears dis., diarrhoea.
McMahon, Johanna T.	62	Indiana.	Priv.	I, 59th Ind. Inf.	7	12 00	Yes.	Neurasthenia.
Martin, John H.	61	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow.	29	14 00	Yes.	Internal hemorrhoids.
Martin, Frances A.	59	Indiana.	Priv.	B, 128th Ind. Inf.	29	14 00	Yes.	Neurasthenia.
Metcalfe, Allen	68	Ohio.	Corp.	Wife.	47	12 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, heart disease.
Metcalfe, Melissa	61	Indiana.	Corp.	D, 8th Ind. Cav.	47	12 00	Yes.	Stomach trouble.
Porter, Nancy J.	58	Indiana.	Corp.	Wife.	47	12 00	Yes.	Nervousness.
Powell, Reuben J.	60	Indiana.	Mus.	Widow.	31	10 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, hernia.
Powell, Mary F.	56	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	F, 116th Ind. Inf.	31	10 00	Yes.	General debility.
Radeliff, Francis M.	76	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 128th Ind. Inf.	31	24 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea.
Radeliff, Mary J.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	31	24 00	Yes.	Injury to hips and back.
Shepherd, Mary E.	58	New York.	Priv.	Widow.	31	12 00	Yes.	Neurasthenia.
Squires, Mary	61	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	Widow.	31	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
Stewart, Luther M.	61	Illinois.	Priv.	I, 66th Ill. Inf.	53	10 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea and piles.
Stewart, Mollie	63	Illinois.	Priv.	D, 37th U. S. Inf.	53	10 00	Yes.	General weakness.
Tippett, Nancy	83	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	53	12 00	Yes.	Broken limb, kidney trouble.
Tuttle, James N.	64	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow.	53	12 00	Yes.	G. S. W., rheumatism, dis. heart.
Tuttle, Frances N.	65	Ohio.	Priv.	I, 99th Ind. Inf.	41	12 00	Yes.	Bronchitis.
				G, 51st Ind. Inf.	41	12 00	Yes.	
				Wife.	41	12 00	Yes.	

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

CLARK COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Abbott, Joseph.....	75	Maryland.....	Priv.....	H, 38th Ind. Inf.....	36	\$22 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, general debility.
Berry, Benjamin F.....	74	Indiana.....	Mus.....	G, 144th Ind. Inf.....	6	15 00	Yes..	Dis. rectum, general debility.
Berry, Harriet.....	65	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart, womb.
Brown, Lawson V.....	69	Indiana.....	Corp.....	G, 5th Ky. Inf.....	36	12 00	Yes..	Hernia, rheumatism and heart disease.
Brown, Amanda L.....	61	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Dyspepsia.
Field, Worden P.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 4th Ind. Cav.....	36	12 00	Yes..	Spinal sclerosis, aphasia.
Gibbs, Lucinda.....	62	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Stomach trouble, nervousness.

CLAY COUNTY.

Bowman, James.....	76	Indiana.....	1st Ser.....	E, 81st Ind.....	34	\$12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea and piles, indigestion.
Carr, Mack.....	61	Indiana.....	Priv.....	K, 18th Ill. Inf.....	9	12 00	.....	Dis. resp. organs, rheumatism, piles.
Carr, Susanna.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, cystitis.
Gates, Henry.....	68	At Sea.....	Corp.....	B, 8th Ind. Cav.....	31	24 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea and piles.
Gates, Elizabeth A.....	59	Missouri.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Varicose veins, rheumatism.
Hunter, Sarah J.....	55	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Martin, Mary E.....	80	Virginia.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, age.
Moore, Frances J.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Blind.
Rosenrath, Hannah F.....	59	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Deformed feet, rheumatism.
Snediker, Amelia.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Anemia.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Bishop, Amos.....	62	Illinois.....	Priv.....	I, 26th Ill. Inf.....	18	\$12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, catarrh, dis. eyes. Fatty degeneration of heart.
Bishop, Mary A.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh.
Bond, Julia E.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Brofield, William.....	61	New York.....	Priv.....	F, 154th Ind. Inf.....	4	8 00	Yes..	Blind.
Canfield, Nancy A.....	78	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea.
Jones, Jacob.....	60	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 87th Ind. Inf.....	7	17 00	No...	Diseased uterus, goitre.
Jones, Malinda W.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pureiful, James C.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	C, 10th Ind. Inf., C, 58th Ind. Inf.....	48	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, cystitis, mitral in- sufficiency.
Pureiful, Elizabeth J.....	65	Virginia.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Richards, Charity J.....	66	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nephritis, heart disease.
Van Benthusen, Sciotha J.....	79	Indiana.....	Wife.....	Partial paralysis, heart disease.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mathers, Sarah.....	72	Illinois.....	Widow.....	\$12 00	Neurasthenia.
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DAVISS COUNTY.

Conway, Mary E.....	78	Kentucky.....	Widow.....	\$12 00	Bronchial catarrh.
Standley, Jonathan.....	66	Ohio.....	Priv.....	F, 21st Ind. Inf.....	12 00	No...	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Underwood, Wm. C.....	85	Indiana.....	Pilot....	U. S. N.....	21	17 00	Yes..	Hernia, senility.

DEARBORN COUNTY.

Christopher, James E.....	60	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 146th Ind. Inf.....	7	\$12 00	.....	G. S. W. left knee.
Hall, Rhoda.....	81	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Blindness, fracture left hip.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.
DECATUR COUNTY.

NAME.	Age	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Chance, Elisha P.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	D. 3d Ind. Cav.	10	\$12 00	No.	Bronchitis.
Chance, Mary C.	66	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Neuralgia, general debility.

DEKALB COUNTY.

Childers, Millie C.	70	Virginia. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Kellar, Sarah J.	72	Ohio. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	.....	.....	Fracture of leg.
Sargent, Theodore C.	63	Ohio.	Priv.	A. 129th Ind. Inf.	18	12 00	Yes. .	Loss sight right eye.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Kain, Oliver P.	62	Indiana.	Priv.	A. 22d Ind. Inf.	10	\$8 00	Yes. .	Diseased testicles.
McAfee, John F.	69	Ohio.	Priv.	I. 69th Ind. Inf. ....	.....	12 00	.....	Paralysis, rheumatism.
McAfee, Christina.	58	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Lumbago.
Maddox, Elias K.	69	Indiana.	Priv.	B. 34th Ind. Inf.	35	17 00	Yes. .	Hemorrhoids, spinal affection.
Maddox, Rebecca J.	63	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Sciatic rheumatism.
Powell, Enos C.	64	Indiana.	Priv.	G. 134th Ind. Inf.	4	12 00	Yes. .	Rheumatism, endocarditis.
Powell, Lizzie.	53	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Partial paralysis.
Swope, Wm. W.	65	Ohio.	Corp.	C. 22d Ky. Inf.	37	12 00	Yes. .	Rheumatism.
Swope, Estella M.	61	Louisiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Hepatitis.
Wells, Levi.	70	Ohio.	Priv.	F. 14th Ohio Inf.	4	12 00	Yes. .	Total deafness, heart dis., hernia.
Wells, Margaret.	69	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.

DUBOIS COUNTY.

Grote, Elizabeth.....	55	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Almost total deafness, catarrh.
Reuss, Michael.....	68	Germany.....	Priv.....	H, 61st N. Y. Inf.....	11	\$12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, nephritis neuralgia.
Reuss, Margaret.....	70	Germany.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemiplegia.

ELKHART COUNTY.

Davis, Samuel P.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	15th and 25th Ind. Bat.....	18	\$24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Davis, Mary E.....	53	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Diseased bowels.
Frankfoder, Malissa.....	75	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Paralysis.
Grass, Henry.....	66	Ohio.....	Priv.....	C, 4th Ind. Cav.....	17	24 00	Yes..	Varicose veins and resulting ulcers.
Grass, Mary S.....	66	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, dislocation of wrist.
Hani, Wm. F.....	65	Ohio.....	{ Asst Sur. }	175th Ohio Inf.....	.....	17 00	Yes..	Senility and debility.
Hani, Alice C.....	61	Michigan.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Deafness.
Inks, James.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	E, 7th Ind. Cav.....	21	12 00	No...	Rheumatism.
Inks, Sarah.....	60	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Gastritis, constipation, deafness.
Lockard, Elsie.....	79	Ohio.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Parker, Nellie.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, operation for double hernia.
Prickett, Nimrod.....	79	Ohio.....	Priv.....	D, 100th Ind. Inf.....	5	20 00	Yes..	Injury to spine.
Prickett, Annette E.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Vesceclus, Henry.....	62	Illinois.....	Priv.....	A, 152d Ind. Inf., E, 136th Ind. Inf.....	10	10 00	Yes..	Lumbago and rheumatism.
Walker, John P.....	62	Indiana.....	Corp.....	F, 130th Ind. Inf.....	9	14 00	Yes..	Ing. hernia, chr. dia. and results.
Walker, Emily E.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Diseased stomach.
Waters, Mary Ann.....	72	England.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Weak heart, blindness.
Whipple, Sarah J.....	65	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, partial paralysis.
Wise, Elizabeth C.....	65	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Asthma, heart disease.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.
ELKHART COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Woolverton, Albert B.	59	Ohio.....	Mus.....	D. 142d Ind. Inf.....	9	\$12 00	Yes..	Locomotor ataxia, rheumatism.
Yeoman, Jane C.	74	Pennsylvania..	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Dyspepsia.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Cochran, William H.	67	Indiana.....	Priv....	G. 37th Ind. Inf.....	37	\$12 00	Yes..	Double hernia.
Cox, Mary B.	76	Kentucky. ....	.....	Widow.....	...	12 00	.....	Uric acid poisoning, loss left hand.
Linton, Mary L.	70	Indiana.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	7 50	.....	Heart disease, varicose veins.

FLOYD COUNTY.

Burkhart, Mary Ann.....	59	France.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Green, William A.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, Louisville Pro. Gds.	11	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased respiratory organs.
Green, Mary C.....	66	Maryland.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and stomach trouble.
Hutton, William H.....	74	New York.....	Priv.....	C, 117th Ind. Inf.....	7	14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease, frozen feet.
Long, Morton.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 81st Ind. Inf.....	34	12 00	No...	G. S. W., hernia, ulcers.
Long, Mary E.....	70	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, bronchitis.
McGlothlin, Joseph H....	61	Tennessee.....	Priv.....	D, 143d Ind. Inf.....	8	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Mansfield, Margaret.....	81	Scotland.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
O' Loughlin, Martha.....	81	Kentucky.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Age.
Sease, Moses.....	76	Maryland.....	{Cor. } {Sgt. }	12th Ind. Bat.....	25	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, blind one eye, rupture.
Sease, Rebecca.....	70	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General disability.
Strong, George H.....	69	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	A, 141st Pa. Inf.....	12	24 00	.....	Diseased heart and lungs.
Vogelbeer, Mina.....	75	Germany.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Paralysis right side.
Warren, James D. R.....	68	Indiana.....	Priv.....	A, 5th Iowa Inf., E, 10th Ind. Cav.....	36	24 00	Yes..	Hernia.
Warren, Annie.....	50	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
White, William J.....	79	Ohio.....	Corp.....	C, 12th Ind. Inf.....	13	17 00	Yes..	Piles and rheumatism.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY.

Appleget, John E.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 10th Ind. Inf.....	36	\$12 00	Yes..	Paralysis.
Appleget, Amanda J.....	53	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Doty, Edward.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 10th Ind. Inf., I, 124th Ind. Inf.....	26	17 00	Yes..	Cancer lower lip.
Fleming, Phoebe.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Hartman, John P.....	76	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H, 63d Ind. Inf.....	34	20 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Hartman, Mary A.	57	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	3	\$15 00	No.	Diseased ovaries and uterus.
Hathaway, Sylvester	70	Indiana	Priv.	H, 63d Ind. Inf.	3		No.	Chronic pleuritis.
Hayes, Lucetta	55	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	36	17 00	No.	Rheumatism.
Hennes, John G.	66	Kentucky	Priv.	15th Ind. L. A.				Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Hennes, Samantha J.	64	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.				Uterine trouble.
Hold, Alameda J.	58	Indiana	Priv.	Widow		12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, pharangitis.
Keller, Charles	59	Germany	Priv.	A, 43d Ind. Inf.	7	12 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea and gastritis.
Keller, Lottie	43	Illinois	Priv.	Wife.				Diseased uterus, rheumatism.
McKinsey, Jonathan	68	Indiana	Priv.	B, 10th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Read	G. S. W., nephritis.
McGrew, James F.	66	Indiana	Priv.	A, 43d Ohio Inf.	36	14 00	Yes.	Paralysis and piles.
McGrew, Lydia	50	Kentucky	Priv.	Wife.				Internal hemorrhoids.
Marshall, Elizabeth	80	N. Carolina	Priv.	Widow	33	12 00	Yes.	Loss of sight, heart disease.
Morehouse, Hartson	73	Indiana	Priv.	C, 86th Ind. Inf.		15 00	Yes.	Broken hip, age.
Morehouse, America E.	66	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.				Nephritis, heart disease.
Nichols, Ellen A.	58	Illinois	Priv.	Widow		12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
Redden, John H.	78	Indiana	Priv.	I, 40th Ind. Inf.	6	17 00	Yes.	Chronic dia. and piles, lungs.
Redden, Serena E.	54	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.				Gastritis and nervousness.
Steele, John T.	67	Indiana	Priv.	C, 23d Ind. Inf.	48	17 00	Yes.	Chronic Dia., piles, catarrh.
Wakeland, John T.	67	Ohio	Priv.	E, 13th Ind. Inf.	37	24 00	Yes.	Diseased eyes and lungs.
Wakeland, Eunice B.	74	Ohio	Priv.	Wife.				Diseased stomach.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Fogle, Frank.....	71	Maryland.....	Artif....	19th Ind. Bat., C, 13th Ind. Inf....	41	\$17 00 12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, cataracts. Eczema.
Milner, Sarah.....	76	Indiana.....	Widow.....

FULTON COUNTY.

Clay, Nancy.....	78	Ohio.....	Widow.....	\$12 00	Senility.
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GIBSON COUNTY.

Conner, Daniel.....	71	Indiana.....	Corp....	B, 1st Ind. Cav.....	9	\$17 00	Yes..	G. S. W., left hip. Rheumatism. Paralysis.
Conner, Sarah V.....	49	Mississippi.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig, Harriet.....	75	Tennessee.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerson, Henry P.....	72	Indiana.....	Corp....	F, 21st Wis. Inf.....	36	15 00	Yes..	Rheumatism. Rheumatism, fistula.
Jones, Nelson.....	73	New York.....	Priv....	C, 136th Ind. Inf.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Pullen, Henry H.....	84	Kentucky.....	Corp....	D, 16th U. S. Inf.....	16	20 00	No...	Lumbago, hernia.
Redman, James A.....	81	Indiana.....	Sergt...	B, 10th Ind. Cav.....	19	15 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased hip. Muscular rheumatism.
Redman, Caroline.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Witherow, Andrew J.....	72	Indiana.....	Priv....	B, 58th Ind. Inf.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea and piles.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

GRANT COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Balph, Benjamin P.....	66	Pennsylvania..	Corp....	A, 76th Pa. Inf.....	39	\$14 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, G. S. W.
Barnhart, Ambrose.....	80	Ohio.....	Priv....	H, 35th Ind. Inf....	12	22 00	Yes..	Deafness.
Barnhart, Emma.....	56	Pennsylvania..	2d Class	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chronic Female trouble.
Bidault, Louis H.....	79	France.....	Firem'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billington Oliver.....	61	Michigan.....	Priv....	U. S. N.....	37	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, impaired vision.
Billington, Anna.....	62	Indiana.....	.....	I, 89th N. Y. Inf....	9	12 00	Yes..	Liver and spleen.
Bingham, Stephen S.....	68	Kentucky.....	Priv....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Indigestion.
Bingham, Elizabeth A....	62	Kentucky.....	.....	F, 11th Ky. Inf.,	44	14 00	No...	G. S. W., general debility.
Blue, Catherine.....	59	Ohio.....	.....	B, 51st Ky. Inf....	.....	.....	.....	Female weakness.
Bowles, John.....	63	Indiana.....	Mus....	Wife.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Cirrhosis of liver.
Bowles, Mattie J.....	60	Indiana.....	.....	101st Ind. Inf....	.....	.....	.....	General catarrhal condition.
Bowman, William H.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv....	Wife.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Kidney and stomach disease.
Bowman, Mary M.....	62	Ohio.....	.....	C, 12th Ind. Inf....	.....	.....	.....	Lumbago, kidney trouble.
Brown, George W.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart and lung trouble.
Brown, Lucy.....	55	Indiana.....	.....	E, 8th Ind. Inf.,	38	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Brubaker, Hiram.....	59	Indiana.....	.....	E, 9th Ind. Cav....	.....	.....	.....	Female trouble.
Brubaker, Ella.....	51	Indiana.....	Priv....	Wife.....	10	14 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea and piles.
Bundy, Thomas M.....	73	N. Carolina....	O. S....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Bundy, Adaline.....	70	N. Carolina....	.....	A and G, 16th Ind.	46	12 00	Yes..	Old age, rheumatism.
Capper, Nancy H.....	75	Ohio.....	.....	Inf.....	.....	.....	.....	Indigestion.
Cashman, Sarantha A....	66	Kentucky.....	Widow	Wife.....	.....	12 00	.....	Age.
			Widow	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous debility.

Clark, Mary	84	Ireland	.....	Widow	.....	12 00	.....	Diseased liver and kidneys
Colgan, John H.	72	Ohio	Priv.	C, 13th O. V. I., H, 45th O. V. I.	15	15 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
Colgan, Eunice	70	Ohio	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Crawford, Louisa	71	N. Carolina	.....	Widow	.....	12 00	.....	Age.
Crites, John	64	W. Virginia	Priv.	E, 70th Ohio	.....	12 00	.....	G. S. W., rheumatism.
Crites, Elizabeth	54	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Darby, David	71	Indiana	Priv.	I, 99th Ind. Inf.	32	17 00	Yes.	Partial paralysis.
Darby, Mary	71	Ireland	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Varicose veins, general debility.
Daugherty, Orlando L.	60	Indiana	Priv.	I, 13th Ind. Cav.	20	12 00	Yes.	Paraplegia.
Daugherty, Leona	42	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Prolapsus uteri.
Davis, David	71	Ohio	Priv.	K, 48th Ill. Inf.	34	15 00	Yes.	Defective vision.
Davis, Jennie E.	57	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Char. rheumatism, varicose veins.
Dern, Eliza Jane	62	Ohio	Priv.	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Deselms, Thomas	63	Indiana	Priv.	K, 36th Ind. Inf.	48	17 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea.
Deselms, Martha F.	60	Indiana	Sergt.	B, 9th U. S. V.	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism and kidney dis.
Dewey, Fletcher S.	61	Ohio	Priv.	K, 1st Ohio H. A.	24	12 00	Yes.	Heart and lungs.
Dewey, Mary	52	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Neuralgia.
Duncan, Emanuel	76	Pennsylvania	Priv.	M, 5th Ind. Cav.	17	20 00	Read.	Sciatic rheumatism.
Duncan, Nancy	58	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Asthma.
Durst, Martha E.	63	Indiana	Priv.	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Eastin, James F.	69	Illinois	Priv.	C, 11th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, deafness, piles.
Eastin, Jennie E.	62	Indiana	S-Maj.	123d Ill. Inf.	.....	12 00	.....	Neurasthenia.
Fries, Joseph, alias Joseph Kale	66	France	Priv.	Wife	.....	17 00	Yes.	Chr. diarrhoea and dis. rectum.
Fries, Ann	63	Pennsylvania	.....	C, 2d Mo. L. A.	24	17 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
Fultz, Arminia J.	58	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Stomach trouble, heart disease.
Garrett, Catherine	78	Ohio	.....	Widow	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, cataracts.
Gordon, John	64	Ohio	Priv.	H, 79th Ohio Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Gwinn, Joseph L.	66	Indiana	Priv.	24th Ind. L. A.	33	12 00	Yes.	Scurvy, result of mumps.
Gwinn, Amanda M.	66	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Heart and rheumatism.
Halsey, George W.	60	Indiana	Priv.	D, 130th Ind. Inf.	18	12 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Halsey, Nancy J.	58	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Haworth, Abigail P.	78	Indiana	Widow	Widow	.....	12 00	.....	Senility.
Hoglan, George W.	79	Ohio	S-Maj.	131st Ohio Inf.	5	12 00	Yes.	Muscular rheumatism.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

GRANT COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Hoglan, Minna M.....	49	Germany.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Neurasthenia.
Hollingsworth, Sarah J....	63	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Paralysis left side.
Howard, Joseph B.....	73	Indiana.....	Priv.....	F, 7th Ind. Bat.....	16	15 00	Yes..	Dislocated hip and ankle, catarrh.
Howard, Sarah.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chr. constipation, neuralgia.
Hughes, James N.....	62	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H, 6th Ind. Cav.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Diseased heart and respiratory organs.
Hughes, Elvira A.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Jackson, George H.....	70	Ohio.....	Sergt...	C, 8th Ind. Cav.....	47	24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, injured hip.
Jackson, Lucinda.....	58	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Neuralgia of stomach.
Jones, George C.....	83	Ohio.....	Priv.....	20th Ind. L. A.....	34	14 00	No...	Diseased lungs, Chr. diarrhoea.
Jones, Elizabeth.....	76	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and age.
King, Ruth A.....	61	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Asthma.
Leslie, Arvilla.....	70	Michigan.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chronic gastritis.
Lewis, Joseph.....	61	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 153d Ind. Inf.....	7	12 00	Yes..	Bright's disease.
Lewis, Susan E.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chronic bronchitis.
Linn, Mary.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Prolapsus.
Little, Alexander.....	69	N. Carolina.....	Priv.....	H, 12th Ind. Inf.....	39	12 00	Yes..	Sciatic rheumatism and sore eyes.
Little, Mary F.....	68	N. Carolina.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Result of lagrippe.
Little, Joseph.....	73	N. Carolina.....	Priv.....	C, 89th Ind. Inf.....	35	14 00	Yes..	Bronchitis, diseased eyes.
Little, Milly P.....	69	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Luckey, Nathan.....	59	Ohio.....	Priv.....	C, 153d Ind. Inf.....	7	12 00	Yes..	Chr. dia., piles, catarrh.
Luckey, Maria F.....	55	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Muscular rheumatism, impaired vision.

Lynes, Samuel K.	67	New York	Corp.	B, 7th Conn. Inf.	46	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, stomach trouble.
Lynes, Sarah E.	65	Connecticut		Wife.				Rheumatism, neurasthenia.
McCormick, Sarah H.	54	Ohio		Wife.				General disability.
Megrady, John D.	76	Ohio	Corp.	11th Ind. Bat.	18	15 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Megrady, Eliza.	71	Vermont		Wife.				Varicose veins.
Miller, Ebenezer	66	Ohio	Priv.	E, 89th Ind. Inf.	35	12 00		Chronic diarrhoea, hemorrhoids.
Miller, Frances S.	60	Ohio		Wife.				Myalgia, irritable heart.
Miller, Henry	68	Ohio	Corp.	D, 8th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Loss left eye, rheumatism.
Miller, Maria	56	Indiana		Wife.				Rheumatism.
Miller, Martha J.	60	Indiana		Wife.				Chronic bronchitis.
Miller, Sarah J.	57	Indiana		Widow				Age.
Mobley, James.	66	Kentucky	Bugler.	H, 9th Ky. Cav.	25	12 00		Rheumatism, cardiac hypertrophy.
Mobley, Annie.	56	Kentucky		Wife.				Rheumatism.
Murphy, Elizabeth	69	Ohio		Widow		12 00		General debility.
Murphy, Noah J.	68	Indiana	Priv.	I, 12th Ind. Inf., F, 101st Ind. Inf., 1st U. S. Eng.				
Murphy, Maria S.	61	Pennsylvania		Wife.	36	12 00	Yes.	Gastritis, heart trouble.
Newton, Ella M.	66	Ohio		Widow		12 00		Nephritis.
Nichols, Henry L.	69	Connecticut	Priv.	E, 10th Mass. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Senility.
Nichols, Harriet E.	65	Massachusetts		Wife.				Rheumatism.
Norris, Elizabeth	68	Indiana		Wife.				Varicose veins.
Oldaker, Jacob	68	Indiana	Corp.	D, 8th Ind. Inf.	41	24 00	Yes.	Diseased lungs and throat, chronic diarrhoea.
Oldaker, Johanna.	61	Ohio		Wife.				Var. veins, exostosis false ribs.
Paden, John.	65	Ohio	Priv.	F, 30th Ohio Inf.	46	17 00	Yes.	Rheumatism and bronchial trouble.
Paden, Hannah M.		Ohio		Wife.				Neuralgia.
Payne, Solomon C.	80	N. Carolina	Priv.	I, 59th Ind. Inf.	34	12 00	Yes.	Epilepsy, rheumatism, heart dis.
Pearson, Sophia C.	65	Indiana		Widow		12 00		Chronic catarrh.
Perkins, Jacob W.	65	Mississippi	Priv.	L, 3d Mich. Cav.	8	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, catarrh, locomotor ataxia.
Poffenbarger, David.	66	Ohio	Priv.	K, 34th Ind. Inf.	52	17 00	Read.	Rheumatism.
Poffenbarger, Sarah	63	Ohio		Wife.				Disease of heart.
Raven, Charles F.	63	New York	Priv.	D, 186th N. Y. Inf.	10	10 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, erysipelas.
Regan, Thomas	67	Kentucky	1st Ser.	F, 18th Ky. Inf.	43	12 00	Yes.	G. S. W., left leg, rheumatism.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

GRANT COUNTY—Continued.

N.A.M.E.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Regan, Frances S.	65	Kentucky.	Priv.	Wife.	18	\$8 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, neurasthenia.
Richwine, James L.	63	Indiana	Priv.	B, 69th Ind. Inf.	18	\$8 00	Yes.	Throat and stomach trouble.
Richwine, Elizabeth	46	Illinois		Wife.				Heart and stomach trouble.
Riley, Rose Ann	58	Germany		Widow		12 00		Nervous exhaustion.
Rine, George C.	76	Ohio.	Corp.	C, 149th Ohio Inf.	3	15 00	Yes.	Senile debility.
Rine, Martha E.	75	Kentucky		Wife.				Partial blindness.
Rude, Elizabeth J.	72	Ohio.		Widow		12 00		Growth on head.
Satterthwaite, Jennie J.	70	Ohio.		Widow				Diseased heart and stomach.
Shipley, Milton A.	66	Illinois	Priv.	E, 40th Ind. Inf.	46	12 00	Yes.	Rupture, heart disease.
Shipley, Helen G.	62	Indiana		Wife.				Bronchitis.
Silvers, Mathias P.	67	Ohio.	Priv.	A, 137th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Silvers, Mary E.	66	Indiana		Wife.				Stomach trouble, uterine congestion.
Smith, Mary A.	60	Indiana		Widow.				Indigestion.
Smith, Roland	69	Indiana	Sgt.	H, 12th Ind. Inf.	12	14 00	Yes.	Cicatrix right arm.
Smith, Nancy	65	Indiana		Wife.				Eczema.
Smithson, Judiah B.	67	Indiana	Priv.	B, 130th Ind. Inf.	18	12 00		Diabetes, cut on knee.
Smithson, Lydia	77	Ohio.		Wife.				Hernia.
Stevens, Catherine J.	68	Ohio.		Widow.		12 00		Diseased heart, liver and kidneys.
Sutton, William H.	67	Indiana	Priv.	C, 12th Ind. Inf., K, 8th Ind. Inf.	40	24 00		Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum.
Sutton, Adeline	60	Ohio.		Wife.				Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Titzer, Rachel	60	Kentucky.		Widow.				Hemorrhoids, kidney trouble.

Truesdale, Mary M.....	55	Kentucky	.....	Priv.	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Fractured hip, gen. disability.
Van Horn, Robert E.....	61	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	I, 61st Ind. Inf.....	44	17 00	Yes.....	G. S. W. left shoulder.
Van Horn, Emma.....	56	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Waltz, James G.....	67	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	E, Benton Cadets.....	4	10 00	No.....	Hernia, rheumatism.
Waltz, Loretta.....	67	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Diseased bowels.
Watson, John W.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Priv.	.....	F, 22d Ind. Inf.....	48	14 00	Yes.....	Bronchitis, catarrh.
Watson, Amanda A.....	66	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Dyspepsia.
Welch, Emma.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Prolapsus uteri.
Welch, Harrison.....	64	.....	.....	Priv.	.....	D, 153d Ind. Inf.....	.....	12 00	Yes.....	Injury left foot, rheumatism.
Welch, Martha A.....	53	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart disease.
West, Jacob.....	78	Indiana.....	.....	Priv.	.....	15th Ind. Bat.....	10	20 00	No.....	Diseased eyes.
Whiteman, Martha.....	74	Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, bronchitis.
Williams, James.....	71	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	24th Ind. Bat.....	.....	14 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism, injured knee.
Williams, Elizabeth.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General disability.
Winslow, Cyrus.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Priv.	.....	D, 33d Ind. Inf.....	9	14 00	Yes.....	Chronic diarrhoea.
Winslow, Texanna.....	54	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Age, floating kidney.
Withrow, William.....	62	Ohio.....	.....	Priv.	.....	C, 168th Ohio Inf.....	4	10 00	Yes.....	Rheumatism.
Withrow, Sarah.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Woods, John W.....	62	Michigan.....	.....	Priv.	.....	G, 4th Mich. Cav.....	21	12 00	.....	Diseased eyes, hearing, rheumatism.
Woods, Rhoda.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Wright, Joseph R.....	66	Pennsylvania..	.....	Priv.	.....	I, 63d Ind. Inf.....	36	12 00	Yes.....	Rheumatism and piles, catarracts.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.
GREENE COUNTY.

Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Burns, Margaret	82	Ireland		Widow		\$12 00		Rheumatism, age.
Fry, Jacob	66	Indiana	Priv.	K, 29th Ind. Inf.	12	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Hatcher, John	66	Ohio	Priv.	D, 1st W. Va. Cav.	39	17 00	Yes.	Lung trouble.
Hatcher, Elizabeth	57	Illinois		Wife				Rheumatism.
Stalcup, Mary J.	71	Ohio		Widow				Diseased heart, spine and kidneys.
Wood, Amelia S.	68	Indiana		Widow		12 00		Stomach, liver and kidney disease, eczema.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Fitzpatrick, John B.	68	Indiana	Sgt.	I, 153d Ind. Inf.	4	\$12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, rectal disease.
Fitzpatrick, Martha J.	63	Ohio		Wife				Rheumatism, diseased heart and kidneys.
Garbet, Dora Belle	22	Indiana		Widow		12 00		Liver and stomach
Garbet, Hezekiah	73	Indiana	Priv.	K, 12th Ind. Inf.	10	24 00	Read	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Garbet, Lutisha	66	Indiana		Wife				Diseased heart, nerves.
Leaming, Mary M.	70	Indiana		Widow		12 00		Disease of spine.
Mills, Thomas D.	77	N. Carolina	Mus.	G, 57th Ind. Inf.	36	20 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Mills, Matilda	74	Indiana		Wife				Rheumatism, neuralgia, hernia.
Phillips, Mary E.	62	Indiana		Widow				Chronic metritis, endometritis.
Scott, Wm. L.	70	Indiana	Sgt.	E, 52d Ind. Inf.	40	14 00	Yes.	Inguinal hernia, inj. to thigh.
Scott, Mary M.	59	Indiana		Wife				Rheumatism.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Holliday, John C.....	74	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H, 151st Ind. Inf.....	7	\$12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, age.
Jones, William R.....	79	Ohio.....	Priv.....	19th Ind. Bat.....	33	20 00	Yes..	Paralysis.
Jones, Lorinda.....	68	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility, eye sight.
Orr, Ellen.....	57	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Chronic rheumatism, arthritis.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Wilson, George.....	69	England.....	Priv.....	D, 13th Ind. Inf.....	51	\$15 00	Read.	G. S. W., rheumatism, hernia, piles.
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HENDRICKS COUNTY.

Adams, Clarissa.....	86	Indiana.....	Widow.....	\$12 00	Spinal trouble, partially blind.
Doty, William H.....	63	Ohio.....	Priv.....	A, 116th Ind. Inf., H, 54th Ohio Inf. Wife.....	23	12 00	Yes..	Sciatic rheumatism, piles. Catarrh.
Doty, Rhoda A.....	58	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Dyspepsia, ovarian trouble.
Duncan, Mary A.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	I, 7th Ind. Inf.....	37	17 00	Yes..	Injury to back.
Dunn, George W.....	75	Indiana.....	Priv.....	I, 63d Ind. Inf.....	34	30 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, inguinal hernia.
Harbaugh, Andrew.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Infirmities of age.
Kneble, Permelia.....	72	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Infirmities of age.
Schumacher, Mariah A....	73	Switzerland.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Infirmities of age.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

HENRY COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Roberts, John W.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv....	I, 117th Ind. Inf....	6	\$10 00	Yes..	Inguinal hernia, rheumatism.
Roberts, Romain.....	47	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Cystitis.

HOWARD COUNTY.

Brown, Ardena E.....	49	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemorrhage of bowels.
Clark, Malissa J.....	68	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Diseased stomach.
Kirkpatrick, Sam'l A.....	72	Ohio.....	Priv....	A, 46th Ind. Inf....	37	17 00	Yes..	Injured ankle.
Knox, Elizabeth.....	71	W. Virginia.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and age.
McArdle, Philip.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv....	A, 72d Ind. Inf....	36	17 00	Yes..	Deafness, intestinal and rectal disorders.
McArdle, Louisa A.....	60	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Eczema.
Martz, Isaac M.....	68	Indiana.....	Priv....	D, 26th Ind. Inf....	38	14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Morrison, John W.....	69	Kansas.....	Priv....	E, 75th Ind. Inf....	35	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Morrison, Mary E.....	50	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Newton, John M.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv....	E, 79th Ind. Inf....	34	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Newton, Anna J.....	61	Ireland.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Age.
Tharp, Alice M.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, pelvic trouble

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Allman, Enos.....	69	Ohio.....	Sgt.....	E, 75th Ind. Inf.....	34	\$12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Allman, Rebecca J.....	68	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	25	14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Bowdon, Eliza L.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	K, 128th Ind. Inf.....	25	14 00	Yes..	Lumbago.
Bowdon, Mary.....	70	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	25	14 00	Yes..	Necrosis ankle, catarrh stomach.
Fish, Emeline.....	71	Kentucky.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	25	12 00	Read.	Lung and heart trouble.
Miller, Thomas.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv.....	I, 3d Ind. Cav.....	38	10 00	Read.	Rheumatism, mitral regurgitation.
Miller, Amanda.....	63	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	19	10 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Pinkerton, Wm. B.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 153d Ind. Inf.....	19	10 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum.
Rea, Elizabeth.....	74	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	34	12 00	No...	Rheumatism.
Reece, Michael J.....	74	Ohio.....	Priv.....	I, 99th Ind. Inf.....	34	14 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea.
Reece, Samantha J.....	59	Missouri.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	9	14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Roush, Samuel C.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	L, 1st Ind. Cav.....	9	14 00	Yes..	G. S. W., hand and face.
Roush, Lydia E.....	68	New Jersey.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	33	12 00	Yes..	Asthma.
Spurgeon, Eliza A.....	69	Ohio.....	Sgt.....	Widow.....	33	12 00	Yes..	Diseased stomach, nervousness.
Young, Jacob G.....	66	Ohio.....	Sgt.....	B, 17th Ohio Inf.....	33	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart and throat, loss of eye.
Young, Josephine A.....	61	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	12	12 00	Yes..	Heart lesion, female weakness.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Hitner, Louis.....	70	Germany.....	Priv.....	H, 29th Ind. Inf.....	12	\$12 00	No...	Chronic asthma.
Hitner, Mary E.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	12	12 00	No...	Rheumatism.
Ingle, Henry.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H, 55th Ind. Inf.....	12	17 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, hernia

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.—Continued.
JASPER COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Cheadle, Ada A.	74	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Paralysis.
Johnson, William T.	63	Kentucky ..	Priv.	G, 151st Ind. Inf.	7	8 00	Read.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Pillars, Daniel.	66	Ohio.....	Priv.	G, 9th Ind. Inf.	37	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Pillars, Clarissa J.	51	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Uterine trouble.
Thornton, Thomas C.	63	Indiana.....	Priv.	G, 155th Ind. Inf.	5	12 00	Yes..	Epilepsy, rheumatism.
Traugh, Carrie B.	55	New York....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Age.

JAY COUNTY.

Freeman, George W.	66	Ohio.....	Priv.	D, 6th Ind. Inf., G, 29th Ind. Inf., H, 153d Ind. Inf.	46	\$12 00	Yes..	Wound left hip, double hernia. Chronic gastritis and constipation.
Freeman, Elizabeth Jane.	37	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease, paralysis.
Mirgon, Francis.	88	France.....	Priv.	D, 2d Ind. Inf. (Mex.) ..	11	20 00	Yes..	Nervous debility.
Mirgon, Katherine I.	41	England....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Inginal hernia, chr. diarrhoea.
Simms, Andrew J.	76	Indiana.....	Priv.	20th Ohio Inf., C, 50th Ohio Inf.	50	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, neurasthenia.
Simms, Elizabeth.	64	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Smith, Harriet P.	66	New Jersey..	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Crippled feet.
Turner, Burkley.	62	Ohio.....	Priv.	C, 193d Ohio Inf.	6	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, age.
Turner, Elizabeth.	87	Maryland....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Holmes, Robert.....	70	Kentucky.....	Priv.....	C, 67th Ind. Inf.....	11	\$15 00	Yes..	Wounds of hand, deafness.
Holmes, Eunice.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh, head and throat.
Lockridge, John.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv.....	C, 12th Ind. Inf.,	37	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Lockridge, Mary E.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	D, 6th Ind. Inf....	.....	.....	.....	Deafness, general disability.
				Wife.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Langston, Hazael.....	70	Indiana.....	Corp.....	D, 17th Ind. Inf.....	48	\$15 00	Yes..	G. S. W. left leg.
Langston, Emily E.....	71	Virginia.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nasal catarrh.

KNOX COUNTY.

Bird, John.....	75	Ohio.....	Corp.....	K, 80th Ind. Inf.....	34	\$14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism and neuralgia.
Bird, Samantha A.....	65	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart disease, bronchitis.
Coffeen, Olive.....	36	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Palpitation of heart.
Drummond, Roman S....	62	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 21st Ind. Inf.....	30	12 00	Yes..	Chronic rheumatism.
Gowan, Wady.....	52	Pennsylvania..	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
McKee, David H.....	59	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 33d Ind. Inf.....	7	10 00	Yes..	Injured left hand, indigestion.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY.

60

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Baker, William T.	73	Indiana.	Sgt.	D, 29th Ind. Inf.	52	\$15 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, heart.
Baker, Emeline E.	70	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Effects of accident.
Briggs, Mary B.	60	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Loss left leg.
Finton, David.	61	Ohio.	Priv.	D, 152d Ind. Inf.	6	10 00	Yes.	Diseased ear, rheumatism and heart.
Finton, Emma.	55	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Nervousness.
Greenlee, David.	72	Ohio.	Priv.	A, 43d Ohio Inf.	43	12 00	No.	Gun shot wound.
Greenlee, Jane.	64	Pennsylvania.	Corp.	Wife.	...	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
Grissom, Eli.	77	Ohio.	Corp.	M, 2d Ind. Cav.	...	12 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Grissom, Sarah C.	71	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	37	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, varicose veins.
Hettinger, Henry.	67	Ohio.	Priv.	E, 75th Ind. Inf.	...	...	...	Double ing. hernia, lumbago.
Hettinger, Rachel A.	51	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Gastro-enteritis.
Irvin Catharine A.	67	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	Widow.	...	12 00	...	Chronic bronchitis.
Poulson Catherine L.	68	Ohio.	Priv.	Widow.	...	12 00	...	Gastritis, weak heart.
Powers, Thomas J.	63	Indiana.	Priv.	B, 44th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes.	Shell wound, diseased heart rheumatism.
Powers, Hester Ann.	64	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Stull, Peter.	66	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	G, 17th Pa. Cav., A, 2d Pro. Pa. Cav.	19	12 00	No.	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Stull, Nancy E.	75	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	...	...	...	Rheumatism.

LAKE COUNTY.

Goldsberry, Peter	64	Indiana	Priv	F, 154th Ind. Inf.	4	\$12 00	Yes	Diseased lung, eyes and heart.
Goldsberry, Mary F	65	Indiana	Priv	Wife.				Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Harrigan, John	64	Canada	Priv	F, 3d U. S. Cav	36	12 00	Yes	Loss left leg, neurosis.
Harrigan, Lydia M	55	Indiana		Wife.				Rheumatism.
McGarvey, Edward	73	Ireland	Priv	B, 78th Pa. Inf.	39	12 00		Hernia, diseased eyes.
Mowry, Alexander	82	Pennsylvania	Priv	H, Indpt. L. A.	10	20 00	Yes	Neuralgia, lumbago.
Renwick, Elizabeth	78	Germany		Widow.		12 00		Dyspepsia, enteritis.
Snyder, Henry	70	New York	Priv	H, 117th N. Y. Inf.	34	12 00		Chronic diarrhoea, bronchitis,
								rheumatism and heart.
Snyder, Alzuma M	77	New York		Wife.				Old age, kidney trouble.

LAPORTE COUNTY.

Atkins, Almira H	75	Ohio		Widow		\$12 00		General debility, due to age.
Coughlin, Sila Jane	64	New York		Widow				Heart trouble.
Knowles, Elizabeth	78	Canada		Deserted wife				Cystitis.
Moyer, Jonathan	66	Pennsylvania	Bugler	13th Ind. Bat.	40	12 00	Yes	Asthma.
Moyer, Mary C	59	Indiana		Wife.				
Ryan, Henry	64	Ontario	Priv	H, 81st N. Y. Inf.	3	12 00	Yes	Bronchitis, hepatitis.
Sent, Martin	88	Germany	Priv	K, 13th Ind. Inf.	6	20 00	No	Rheumatism and rupture.
Whetbrook, Charlotte	62	Michigan		Widow				Infirmities of age.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Bailey, Ara A		Indiana		Widow		\$12 00		Rheumatism and kidney trouble.
Haverly, Jacob	62	New York	Priv	I, 120th Ind. Inf.	23	10 00	Yes	Gun shot wound.
Holliday, Josephine	63	Indiana		Wife.				Rheumatism, neurasthenia.
Shafer, John	29	Indiana	Priv	K, 35th U. S. Inf.	21		Yes	Rheumatism, injury to knee.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MADISON COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Ashby, Margaret J. ....	...	Ohio. ....	...	Widow. ....	...	\$12 00	.....	Old age and fractured wrist.
Best, Robert E.	65	Indiana.	Sgt.	H, 36th Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes. .	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Best, Mary E.	61	Indiana. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Malarial poisoning.
Bradley, David.	69	Ohio.	{ Com. } Sgt.	C, 57th Ind. Inf. ....	...	12 00	Yes. .	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Bradley, Eliza J.	67	Indiana. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Diseased kidneys and bladder.
Bush, Abraham.	72	Ohio.	Priv. .	K, 9th O. V. C.	29	12 00	Yes. .	Heart disease, diseased eyes.
Bush, Sarah.	55	Ohio. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Nervous prostration.
Carr, Mary.	75	Indiana. ....	...	Deserted wife. ....	...	...	.....	Cataracts, diabetes.
Cigrand, Peter.	74	Germany.	Priv. .	M, 1st O. L. A.	39	15 00	.....	Injured side, rupture.
Cigrand, Theresa. ....	...	Germany. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Rheumatism, diseased kidneys.
Cocquillard, Sophroncy.	47	Indiana. ....	...	Widow. ....	...	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Fish, Amanda.	63	Indiana. ....	...	Widow. ....	...	...	.....	Stomach trouble.
Fry, Augusta.	71	Germany. ....	...	Widow. ....	...	...	.....	Old age.
Galvan, Bridget.	68	Ireland. ....	...	Widow. ....	...	12 00	.....	Old age.
Helm, Francis M.	71	Indiana.	Priv. .	F, 13th Ind. Inf.	50	6 00	Yes. .	Varicocele.
Helm, Clarinda.	64	Indiana. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Intercostal neuralgia.
Holder, Logan E.	55	North Carolina.	Priv. .	F, 32d Ind. Inf.	8	12 00	Yes. .	Heart disease, bronchitis, hernia.
Holder, Joann.	59	Indiana. ....	...	Wife. ....	...	...	.....	Rheumatism, general disability.
Isenhour, Edith Jane.	75	Indiana.	Priv. .	Widow. ....	...	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, prolapsus uteri.
Johnson, Abner D.	66	Ohio.	Priv. .	G, 1st Tenn. Cav.	35	12 00	Read.	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Johnson, Joseph E.	76	Delaware.	Priv. .	A, 99th O. V. I.	34	12 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, gastritis.
Kemp, James W. ....	...	...	...	B, 6th Ind. Inf., D, 33d Ind. Inf.	17	20 00	No. .	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, fractured arm.

Kemp, Mary A.	74	Ohio.	Wife.	Deserted wife.	.....	.....	.....	Age and general debility.
Lee, Selina J.	59	Indiana.	.....	E, 10th Ind. Inf.	.....	12 00	Yes.	R. inguinal hernia.
McCoy, Daniel S.	68	Indiana.	Corp.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Fistula, debility.
McCoy, Harriet Ann.	51	England.	Priv.	K, 19th Ind. Inf.	24	12 00	Yes.	Nervousness, bronchitis.
McNees, Harvey.	70	Indiana.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Diseased respiratory organs.
McNees, Mahala.	66	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	.....	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
Macy, Elizabeth.	69	Tennessee.	.....	Widow.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Records, Mary J.	60	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, nephritis.
Robey, Esther.	58	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Nephritis.
Stephenson, Ludy.	78	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Slight muscular rheumatism.
Sterling, Mary A.	84	Ohio.	.....	B, 37th Ind. Inf.	42	15 00	Yes.	Rupture.
Stoner, Jacob W.	71	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Varicose veins.
Stoner, Martha J.	71	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 18th Ind. Inf.	.....	.....	.....	Age.
Stineback, George W.	65	Michigan.	.....	I, 17th Ind. Inf.	.....	12 00	.....	Injured wrist, throat trouble.
Van Slack, Ellen.	73	New York.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, erysipelas.
Ward, Joshua B.	60	New Jersey.	Priv.	G, 73d Ind. Inf.	22	17 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, malignant eczema.
Ward, Minerva F.	49	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Wm. W.	65	Kentucky.	.....	A, 27th Ind. Inf., C, 70th Ind. Inf., D, 33d Ind. Inf.	47	17 00	Yes.	G. S. W., deafness, rheumatism.
Warner, Mary E.	59	Kentucky.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, neuralgia.
Whiston, George H.	72	New York.	Priv.	B, 100th N. Y. Inf.	42	15 00	Yes.	Heart disease, defective vision.
Whiston, Helen A.	70	New York.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rupture, rheumatism.
Williams, Joseph B.	76	Virginia.	.....	L, 1st Ind. H. A.	10	17 00	Yes.	Varicose veins, catarrh, cataract.
Williams, Josiah.	65	Ohio.	Priv.	C, 83d Ohio Inf.	7	12 00	Yes.	Hemorrhoids, rupture, diseased liver and lungs.
Williams, Sarah M.	63	Ohio.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Irritation of bladder.
Windsor, Daniel.	68	N. Carolina.	Priv.	D, 34th Ind. Inf.	12	12 00	Yes.	Rupture, age.
Windsor, Sarah E.	62	Indiana.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, general debility.
Woner, John H.	52	Indiana.	Priv.	C, 159th Ind. Inf.	5	.....	Yes.	Rheumatism, sprained hip and back.
Woner, Malissa.	52	Indiana.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Injury to hip.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MARION COUNTY.

N.A.M.E.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Abrams, William J.	75	Indiana.	Priv.	G, 79th Mo. Inf.	34	\$12 00	Yes..	Lumbago, hemorrhoids.
Abrams, Hester.	69	Ohio.	Sgt.	Wife.				Rheumatism.
Allison, Asa H.	80	Ohio.		H, 147th Ind. Inf.		24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, injury to back.
Austin, Lydia L.	75	Ohio.		Widow.		12 00		Old age, loss of sight.
Baier, Julia E.	65	Vermont.		Widow.		12 00		Gastritis.
Bake, Marie.	52	Indiana.		Widow.				Nervous debility.
Barnes, Henry C.	64	New York.	Priv.	H, 6th Iowa Inf.	36	12 00	Yes..	Defective sight, hemorrhoids.
Barnes, Emma A.	66	Illinois.		Wife.				Apoplectic tendencies.
Barngrover, Arabell J.	72	Indiana.		Wife.				General debility.
Barnes, Martha A.	49	Indiana.		Widow.				Pulmonary tuberculosis.
Barnet, John W.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	G, 70th Ind. Inf.	34	24 00	Yes..	Diseased respiratory organs.
Barnhart, Penelope J.	70	Illinois.		Widow.		12 00		Rheumatism, stomach trouble.
Barlton, Sanford.	66	Ohio.	Priv.	G, 1st Ind. Cav.	33	24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Beeber, John H.	74	Pennsylvania.	1st Lt.	D, 73d Ind. Inf.	20	15 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Birtch, Stephen.	75	Atlantic Ocean.	Priv.	A, 32d Ky. Inf.	9	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Bohley, Lucinda.	74	Indiana.		Widow.		12 00		Weak lungs, loss right eye.
Bond, Edward.	61	Kentucky.	Priv.	C, 26th Ind. Inf.		12 00		General disability.
Bowles, Martha J.	52	Illinois.		Wife.				Prolapsus uteri, general debility.
Boyce, Ida A.	52	Indiana.		Widow.				Female trouble.
Boyd, Beulah A.	67	Indiana.		Widow.				Tubercular bronchitis.
Boydton, Orville P.	62	Indiana.	Corp.	K, 130th Ind. Inf.	24	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease, piles.
Boydton, Sarah A.	60	Ohio.		Wife.				Chronic malaria, cardiac weakness.
Brademeier, Charles.	74	Germany.	Priv.	A, 148th Ind. Inf.	7	12 00	No...	Rheumatism.

71	Brademeier, Mary E.	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	38	20 00	Yes.	Cirrhosis of liver.
77	Brandt, Charles.	Germany.	Priv.	H, 9th Ohio Inf.	38	20 00	Yes.	Deafness, diseased skin.
68	Brown, Maria.	Wales.		Widow.		12 00		Anemia, nervousness.
64	Brown, Mary E.	Indiana.		Widow.				General debility.
64	Buckner, Aylett.	Kentucky.			40	14 00	No.	Wound right arm.
67	Buckner, Martha.	Kentucky.		Wife.				Rheumatism, blind.
70	Bulhand, Amanda M.	New York.		Widow.		12 00		General debility.
78	Chandler, Alfred.	Indiana.	Priv.	A, 1st U. S. Eng.	35	20 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, indigestion.
63	Chappell, Wyatt.	Indiana.		F, 25th Ind. Inf.	10	10 00	Yes.	Heart trouble.
68	Clemmens, Mary.	Indiana.		Widow.		12 00		Rheumatism, heart lesion.
76	Conner, Allen S.	Indiana.	2d Lt.	A, 12th Ind. Inf.		20 00		Diseased liver, and bowels.
46	Conner, Mary M.	Indiana.		Wife.				Stomach trouble.
74	Connors, Annie.	Ireland.		Widow.		12 00		Rheumatism.
67	Conover, William.	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 10th Ind. Inf.	19	12 00	Yes.	Cystitis.
53	Conover, Alex.	Kentucky.		Wife.				Rheumatism.
62	Converse, Abbie A. C.	New York.		Widow.		12 00		Fibroid tumor.
66	Copeland, Henrietta R.	Ohio.		Widow.		12 00		Prolapsus, catarrh bladder.
67	Craig, John W. W.	Kentucky.	Priv.	E, 26th Ind. Inf.	38	17 00	Yes.	General disability.
62	Craig, Margaret M.	Kentucky.		Wife.				Rheumatism and nervousness.
68	Craik, Emma.	Pennsylvania.		Widow.		12 00		Nervous trouble, bronchitis.
70	Curson, William A.	England.	Corp.	E, 79th Ind. Inf.	34	8 00	Yes.	Rupture, rheumatism.
61	Daninburg, James.	Indiana.	Priv.	C, 120th Ind. Inf.	13	12 00		Catarrh stomach.
58	Daninburg, Mary E.	Pennsylvania.		Wife.				Enlarged spleen.
58	Davis, Malvina J.	Indiana.		Wife.				Totally blind.
74	Deford, John A.	Indiana.	Priv.	K, 11th Ind. Inf.	4	15 00	Yes.	Partial paralysis, blindness.
70	Deford, Eden.	Kentucky.		Wife.				Rheumatism, neuritis.
44	Dewey, Henry W.	Indiana.	Art.	H, 1st U. S. Art.	8		Yes.	Indigestion, weak back.
66	Dolan, Michael.	Ireland.		U. S. N.	11	12 00	Yes.	Hernia.
70	Dolan, Sophia.	Germany.		Wife.				Rheumatism.
80	Douglas, George W.	Kentucky.	Priv.	I, 28th U. S. C. T.	16		No.	Gunshot wound, rheumatism.
54	Douglas, Clara R.	Tennessee.		Wife.				Prolapsus uteri.
59	Dunham, Samuel.	Ohio.	Priv.	G, 33d Ohio Inf.	17	10 00	Yes.	Lumbago, defective hearing.
59	Dunham, Annie.	England.		Wife.				Bronchitis.
64	Dunson, John.	Ohio.	Priv.	F, 121st Ind. Inf.	20	12 00	No.	Cystitis, enlarged prostate.
64	Dunson, Rachel E.	Indiana.		Wife.				Enlarged heart.
69	Dupree, Delila.	Ohio.		Widow.		12 00		Hernia.
63	Earp, Susanna.	Delaware.		Widow.		12 00		Diseased rectum.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Elliott, Sarah G.	62	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	Widow.	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Ferguson, Henry C.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	A, 4th Ind. Cav., H, 54th Ind. Inf.	.....	12 00	Yes..	Loss left leg, neurasthenia.
Ferguson, Louisa M.	55	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	24 00	Yes..	Diseased kidneys and bladder.
Fetty, Arnold H.	70	Germany.	Priv.	K, 47th Ind. Inf.	.....	12 00	Yes..	Heart trouble, general debility.
Flack, Ezekiel.	68	Ohio.	Priv.	C, 16th Ohio Inf.	.....	12 00	.....	Injury to side, rheumatism and heart disease.
Fielder, Martha.	60	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Partially blind.
Frederick, Sarah.	70	England.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	General disability.
Gerber, Valentine.	66	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	D, 1st Ind. H. A.	36	14 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids.
Gerber, Margaret.	60	Indiana.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Broken down.
Glessner, Wm. H.	64	Indiana.	Mus.	H, 70th Ind. Inf.	34	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Glessner, Cynthia A.	63	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Chronic gastritis.
Good, John S.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	12th Ind. Bat.	43	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, loss right arm.
Good, Mary E.	60	Indiana.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Asthma, bronchitis.
Goodman, Charles.	69	Germany.	Corp.	A, 23d Ind. Inf.	36	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased eyes, chronic diarrhoea.
Goodman, Sarah C.	68	Ohio.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Female trouble.
Greene, Anna E.	58	Kentucky.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Broken down, deafness.
Griffin, Isom.	74	Indiana.	Farrier.	M, 9th Ind. Cav.	17	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism, diseased nerves.
Griffin, Elizabeth A.	54	Ohio.	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Haines, Elizabeth E.	61	Kentucky.	.....	Widow.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, effects of accident.
Hamlin, Martha T.	69	New York.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Diabetes.
Hayes, Jennie M.	63	Indiana.	.....	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Nephritis.

Harrison, William.....	61	Louisiana.....	Mus.....	H, 26th Ind. Inf.....	25	12 00	Yes..	Gastric and intestinal catarrh, lumbago.
Harrison, Susan.....	54	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Gastro-intestinal catarrh.
Hart, Eliza M.....	60	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Weak eyes, spinal trouble.
Harter, George F.....	72	Indiana.....	1st Sad.	A, 7th Ill. Cav.....	22	.....	No...	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea.
Harter, Serelda.....	63	Kentucky.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous prostration.
Hathaway, Hogarth W.....	76	New York.....	Priv.....	10th Ind. Bat.....	.....	15 00	Yes..	General disability.
Hathaway, Mary Jane.....	74	Illinois.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General disability.
Hawkins, Jennie.....	64	Ohio.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	4 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Heffner, David.....	72	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	F, 167th Pa. Inf.....	10	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Heffner, Adaline.....	67	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Injury to hand, heart disease.
Heitman, John H.....	65	Indiana.....	Sergt.....	K, 39th Ind. Inf.....	47	17 00	Yes..	Hernia, G. S. W., right foot.
Hettman, Elvira.....	59	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Effects of fall.
Heller, James.....	76	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	K, 69th Ind. Inf.....	7	24 00	Yes..	Heart disease, age.
Heller, Robert J.....	65	Connecticut.....	Priv.....	B, 5th Ind. Cav.....	25	30 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, hemorrhoids.
Herder, John M.....	71	Germany.....	Mus.....	32d Ind. Inf.....	12	15 00	Yes..	Inguinal hernia, varicose veins.
Hubbard, Thomas.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv.....	F, 132d Ind. Inf.....	4	17 00	Read.	Rheumatism.
Hubbard, Mary S.....	61	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Gastritis, rheumatism.
Hulsker, Benjamin.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 16th Ind. Inf.....	12	15 00	No...	Lagrippe.
Hulsker, Caroline.....	62	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism and heart.
Huston, Rosannah.....	79	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Melancholia.
Hutchison, Anna.....	63	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Inman, William.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv.....	F, 7th Ind. Inf., A, 5th U. S. Inf.....	48	12 00	Yes..	Ulcer on foot, diseased kidneys.
Inman, Mary L.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased kidneys.
Jacobs, Theophilus.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	A, 12th Ind. Inf., G, 3d U. S. Inf.....	12	12 00	Yes..	Pericarditis and bronchitis.
Jacobs, Nancy M.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Partial paralysis, rheumatism.
James, Katie.....	52	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart trouble.
James, Thomas J.....	68	Indiana.....	Corp. Corp. Priv.....	G, 116th Ind. Inf. H, 135th Ind. Inf. H, 10th Ind. Inf.....	13	17 00	Yes..	Hernia, hemorrhoids.
Jones, Charlotte.....	76	N. Carolina.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Senility.
Jones, Eva J.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Prolapsus, diseased ovaries.
Jones, George W.....	65	Illinois.....	Priv.....	C, 148th Ill. Inf.....	10	17 00	Yes..	Asthma, heart.
Jones, Nancy E.....	48	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Jones, Mary E.....	58	Indiana.....	Wife.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Jones, Sarah A.....	76	Maryland.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Senility.
Keefer, Calvin W.....	67	Ohio.....	{Corp. {1st Lt.	K, 20th Ind. Inf.... F, 128th Ind. Inf....	37	24 00	Yes..	Inguinal hernia, diarrhoea.
Keefer, Agnes P.....	62	Scotland.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Interstitial hepatitis.
Keigan, Thomas F.....	61	New York.....	.....	E, 155th N. Y. Inf..	.....	8 00	Yes..	G. S. W., and rupture.
Kepfinger, Martha K.	59	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, prolapsus, cata- racts.
Knauer, John.....	65	Maryland.....	Priv..	L, 1st Ind. H. A....	12	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased kidneys.
Knauer, Anna Christine..	58	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, hernia.
Krauss, Mathias.....	62	Germany.....	.....	U. S. N.....	10	12 00	.....	Inj. shoulder, eyes, hernia.
Krauss, Sarah.....	53	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Long, John W.....	90	Ohio.....	Priv..	G, 8th Ind. Inf....	48	24 00	Yes..	Chronic rheumatism.
Loucks, Clara A.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Asthma, heart.
Lewis, John.....	87	.....	Priv..	H, 8th U. S. C. T..	12	17 00	No...	Bronchitis.
Lewis, Harriet.....	71	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Effects of fall.
Larue, Matilda.....	87	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Old age.
Lewis, Wm. B.....	68	Indiana.....	1st Ser.	A, 79th Ind. Inf....	35	14 00	Yes..	Varicose veins, laceration r. eye.
Lewis, Susan A.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Diabetes.
McCaslin, William.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv..	Unas. Ind. Inf....	8	12 00	Yes..	Hemorrhoids, cystitis.
McGowan, Catherine.....	74	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism and heart disease.
McKee, Thomas J.....	82	Ohio.....	Corp..	D, B, 19th U. S. Inf..	36	20 00	Yes..	G. S. W., weakness eyes.
Macy, Julius.....	79	France.....	Priv..	C, 148th Ind. Inf..	.....	20 00	Yes..	Inj. hernia, varicocele.
Macy, Sarah F.....	72	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Old age.
Madden, Sarah B.....	46	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchial and catarrhal disease.
Madison, Caswell H.....	79	Ohio.....	Priv..	B, 76th Ind. Inf....	1	.....	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart dis., piles.

Marquis, Ebenezer.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv.....	A, K, 6th Ind. Inf.	41	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart. Defective sight.
Maxwell, Maria.....	68	New York.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, stomach.
Mendenhall, Lewis.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 117th Ind. Inf.....	7	14 00	Yes..	Pleuritis, indigestion.
Middaw, Frances.....	61	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Partial paralysis.
Miessen, Elise.....	56	Germany.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	Yes..	General debility.
Miller, William.....	67	Ohio.....	Corp.....	C, 1st Ohio Inf.....	36	12 00	.....	Nervous exhaustion.
Miller, Maggie E.....	62	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	12 00	.....	Old age.
Montis, Elizabeth C.....	73	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	15 00	Yes..	G. S. W., head, rheumatism.
Moody, Ebenezer T.....	71	Indiana.....	Sergt.....	D, 26th Ind. Inf.....	54	15 00	.....	Rheumatism, nervous debility.
Moody, Catherine.....	66	Kentucky.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	22	12 00	No...	Hernia, vertigo.
Morland, John.....	65	Ohio.....	.....	K, 195th Ohio Inf.....	.....	.....	.....	Hernia.
Morland, Hannah E.....	74	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	15 00	.....	Paralysis left side.
Naylor, James.....	71	Kentucky.....	.....	17th Ind. Bat.....	.....	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, frozen feet, blind right eye.
Noelle, Francis.....	78	Germany.....	Priv.....	I, 8th Ill. Inf.....	12	.....	.....	Synovitis left knee.
Obenchain, Della.....	38	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	20 00	Yes..	Disease rectum.
Oblinger, Solomon.....	80	Ohio.....	Mus.....	H, 147th Ohio Inf.....	4	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Oblinger, Kathryn.....	58	England.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Ostrander, Etta.....	60	Maine.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	12 00	Yes..	G. S. W., right arm.
Pemberton, Robert W.....	68	Kentucky.....	Sergt.....	B, 6th Ky. Inf.....	37	.....	.....	Chronic indigestion, neuralgia.
Perigo, Elizabeth.....	57	W. Virginia.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	of stomach.
Petty, James F.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv.....	I, 7th Ind. Inf.....	14	14 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea.
Petty, Mary E.....	79	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Poulson, Eliza G.....	82	Maryland.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchial trouble, catarrh.
Prothero, Ivan M.....	80	Indiana.....	Priv.....	E, 58th Ill. Inf.....	12	30 00	Yes..	Chr. dia, dis. rectum, dis. heart.
Prothero, Sarah J.....	62	New York.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemiplegia.
Ramsey, Robert.....	62	Illinois.....	Priv.....	K, 9th Ind. Cav.....	21	12 00	Read.	Rheumatism.
Ramsey, Sarah.....	63	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Female weakness.
Read, Samuel B.....	67	New York.....	Priv.....	F, 9th Ind. Cav.....	20	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Remley, Andrew J.....	77	Pennsylvania.....	Corp.....	B, 2d Ind. Cav.....	10	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart complica- tions.
Riggs, Charles W.....	69	Ohio.....	Priv.....	B, 36th Ind Inf.....	37	12 00	Yes..	Fractured skull, broken jaw, loss of memory.
Riggs, Elizabeth.....	64	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart disease.
Ritter, James.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	K, 63d Ind. Inf.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Ritter, Anna E.....	64	Alabama.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Stomach trouble.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MARION COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Robinson, Melissa A.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow.	27	\$12 00	No.	Rheumatism, cystitis.
Robinson, Milton.	68	Kentucky.	Priv.	F, 54th Mass. Inf.	51	12 00	No.	Oedema of lungs, hypertrophy of heart.
Rogers, Joseph.	67	Kentucky.	Priv.	E, 13th Ind. Inf.	38	12 00	No.	Broken ribs, partial paralysis.
Rogers, Martha.	57	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	37	12 00	No.	General debility.
Rule, Mary L.	71	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	36	24 00	No.	Age.
Ryman, Studie J.	54	Indiana.	Corp.	G, 22d Ind. Inf.	37	12 00	No.	Indigestion, uterine trouble.
Rusche, Caspar.	77	Germany.	Corp.	Wife.	36	24 00	No.	Lung and throat trouble.
Shoemaker, Rebecca A.	67	Kentucky.	Priv.	A, 2d Ky. Inf.	20	12 00	No.	Asthma, bronchitis.
Smith, Alfred.	71	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	35	24 00	No.	G. S. W., right thigh.
Smith, Catherine C.	76	Indiana.	Priv.	F, 19th Ind. Inf.	35	24 00	No.	Old age.
Smith, Fleming.	68	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 109th U. S. C. T.	35	24 00	No.	Catarrh stomach.
Smith, Wesley.	65	Kentucky.	Priv.	G, 114th Ohio Inf.	36	24 00	No.	Hip and knee mashed, rheumatism.
Stemen, Joseph G.	67	Ohio.	Priv.	Wife.	36	24 00	No.	Diarrhoea and diseased rectum, diseased heart and liver.
Stemen, Clara M.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow.	36	12 00	No.	Rheumatism.
Stewart, Margaret.	62	Virginia.	Mus.	E, 11th Ind. Inf.	21	12 00	No.	Bronchitis, neuralgia.
Stout, David E.	63	Indiana.	Sergt.	A, 9th Ind. Cav.	46	12 00	No.	Fistula, diseased lungs.
Sulgrove, Simeon.	70	Indiana.	Sergt.	Wife.	31	17 00	No.	G. S. W., varicose veins.
Sulgrove, Catherine.	68	Indiana.	1st Lt.	A, 11th Ind. Inf.	31	12 00	No.	Partial paralysis, rheumatism.
Talbot, William A.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	31	12 00	No.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Talbot, Phoebe A.	72	Indiana.	Priv.	I, 116th U. S. C. T.	31	12 00	No.	Rheumatism, age.
Taylor, Robert.	76	Kentucky.	Priv.	B, 116th Ind. Inf.	31	12 00	No.	G. S. W., bronchial asthma.
Taylor, George M.	69	Indiana.	Priv.		31	12 00	No.	Rheumatism.

68	Taylor, Elvira M.	Illinois.	.....	Wife.	.....	33	12 00	.....	Asthma, neuralgia.
66	Thompson, John W.	Kentucky	Corp.	D, 67th Ind.	Inf.	33	12 00	Yes.	Locomotor ataxia.
59	Thompson, Ione A.	Kentucky	.....	Wife.	.....	36	14 00	Yes.	Chronic bronchitis.
70	Thompson, William	Indiana	Priv.	C, 82d Ind.	Inf.	36	14 00	Yes.	Disease kidneys.
61	Thompson, Harriet M.	Indiana	.....	Wife.	.....	34	12 00	Yes.	Hernia.
67	Thorn, William M.	Indiana	Priv.	K, 82d Ind.	Inf.	34	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism.
55	Thorn, Mary C.	Ohio	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
67	Treser, Margaret	Ohio	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous prostration.
63	Troutman, Agnes	Kentucky	.....	Widow	.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart disease.
63	Uphold, John L.	France	Priv.	D, 63d Ill.	Inf.	18	12 00	No...	Hemiplegia, epileptic.
63	Varon, Joseph	France	Priv.	H, 58th Ill.	Inf.	47	12 00	Yes.	Shot in leg, rheumatism and catarrh.
57	Varon, Sarah F.	Indiana	.....	Wife	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, bronchitis.
61	Weeks, Henry	Ohio	L'dm'n.	U. S. N.	.....	10	8 00	Yes.	Hemiplegia, rheumatism.
59	Weeks, Abbie	Indiana	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blindness, rheumatism.
64	Wells, William F.	Indiana	Priv.	E, 70th Ind.	Inf.	37	12 00	Yes.	Hernia, diseased eyes.
61	West, Edward	Ohio	Priv.	A, 10th Ohio	Inf.	6	.....	Yes.	Rheumatism, lung trouble.
52	West, Sadie H.	New York	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and bronchitis.
65	White, James D.	Georgia	Priv.	A, 150th Ind.	Inf.	7	30 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism, diseased heart.
55	White, Samantha C.	Indiana	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indigestion, nervous prostration.
62	Wilkins, William A.	Indiana	Priv.	F, 133d Ind.	Inf.	4	20 00	Yes.	Paralysis agitans.
63	Williamson, Doretta A.	New York	.....	Widow	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
62	Williamson, John W.	Ohio	Priv.	K, 12th Ohio	Cav.	12	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism and weak heart.
67	Williamson, Laura V.	Ohio	.....	Widow	.....	.....	12 00	.....	Bronchitis.
61	Willis, Henry	New York	Priv.	G, 39th N. J.	Inf.	9	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, heart disease.
53	Willis, Anna M.	Indiana	.....	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
72	Wolfe, Ellen J.	Virginia	.....	Widow	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, neuritis.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.
MARSHALL COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Braginton, William.....	72	New York.....	Priv.....	K, 57th Ind. Inf.....	9	\$15 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, eyes.
Braginton, Caroline.....	70	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Injured side.
Chase, John H.....	75	New York.....	Priv.....	D, 58th Ind. Inf.....	9	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, catarrh.
Chase, Mary J.....	74	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased kidneys.
Hill, Jacob A.....	63	Ohio.....	Priv.....	A, 198th Ohio Inf.....	2	.....	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Lavering, Wm. H.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 136th Ind. Inf.....	4	12 00	No...	Rupture, rheumatism.
Pershing, Irving.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	124th Ind. Inf., H, 130th Ind. Inf.....	28	8 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased re- tum.
Reed, William R.....	75	Ohio.....	O. S.....	G, 135th Ind. Inf.....	11	15 00	Yes..	Bronchitis.
Reed, Mary E.....	73	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis.
Ringle, George.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv.....	K, 29th Ind. Inf.....	.....	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea and piles.
Ringle, Susan.....	62	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis, debility from injury.
Shultz, Cryus.....	75	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	K, 57th Ohio Inf.....	31	12 00	Read.	Old age.
Shultz, Priscilla.....	54	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Lung trouble.
Smith, Harriet M.....	52	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Stanley, Susan.....	82	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Old age.
Walley, Catherine.....	58	France.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart disease.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Copley, David.....	71	Rhode Island..	Priv. . .	C, 20th Ind. Inf. . . .	17	\$12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart. Diseased liver and heart.
Copley, Charity.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davidson, John M.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	I, 91st Ind. Inf., 120th Ind. Inf. . . .	12	12 00	Yes..	Rupture, general disability. General disability.
Davidson, Catharine.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	38	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, general disability. Chronic gastritis.
Dennison, William H.....	63	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	15th Ind Bat. . . .	.....	12 00	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
Dennison, Clista Ann.....	59	Kansas.....	.....	Wife.....	4	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, neurasthenia.
Haines, Sarah Jane.....	60	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	7	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart dis., piles.
Hayes, Frank R.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	D, 135th Ind. Inf. . . .	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh, nose and throat, dyspepsia.
Hayworth, John F.....	73	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	G, 151st Ind. Inf. . . .	35	24 00	No...	G. S. W., diseased eyes and deafness.
Hayworth, Melissa A.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Obesity and age.
Hogelan, Alexander.....	68	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	F, 46th Ind. Inf. . . .	.....	.....	.....	Diabetes.
Hogelan, Mary M.....	48	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	24 00	Yes..	Stomach and liver disease.
Hoover, Mary E.....	48	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	30	.....	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, catarrh, hydrocele.
Hunt, James A. W.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv. . .	G, 135th Ind. Inf. . . .	19	24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, injured ankle.
McNaughton, John J.....	76	New York.....	{Com. Sgt. . .}	K, 1st Mich. Cav. . . .	.....	.....	.....	Necrosis left tibia, kidney complaint.
Miles, James.....	62	Ohio.....	Priv. . .	14th Ind. Bat. . . .	.....	.....	.....	Age, kidney and liver trouble.
Miles, Susan C.....	61	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	12 00	.....	Paralysis.
Moore, Elizabeth.....	65	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Bronchitis, neuralgia.
Shocke, Minerva J.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	34	12 00	.....	Total blindness.
Troyer, Catherine.....	79	Pennsylvania..	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, catarrh.
Voorhis, Jennie.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, catarrh.
Weaver, George W.....	62	Indiana.....	Corp. . .	C, 75th Ind. Inf. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weaver, Amanda J.....	61	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

MONROE COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Axson, Hezekiah.....	77	N. Carolina...	Priv...	G, 31st Ind. Inf.	36	\$30 00	Yes...	Sciatic rheumatism, heart dis.
Fitzpatrick, Sarah A.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Weakness due to age.
Glover, William J.....	68	Pennsylvania..	Sgt.....	C, 1st Ind. H. A.....	54	12 00	Yes...	Rheumatism, defective sight.
Wagner, Mary.....	61	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Age.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Bayless, Harriet E.....	57	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Beeber, Lydia.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, bronchitis.
Benham, Henry.....	71	Ohio.....	Corp...	C, 40th Ind. Inf.	36	15 00	Yes...	Hernia.
Birchfield, Wm. V.....	71	Kentucky.....	Priv...	18th Ind. L. A.....	36	15 00	Yes...	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Birchfield, Harriet E.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Bolen, Mary.....	79	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Bridges, John W.....	65	Indiana.....	Corp...	B, 72d Ind. Inf.,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell, Wm. H.....	65	Kentucky.....	Priv...	A, 135th Ind. Inf..	11	12 00	No...	Chr. diarrhoea, diseased rectum.
				H, 4th Tenn. Cav....	22	8 00	Read.	Rheumatism, diseased heart,
								Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum.

Davis, Peter B.....	72	Indiana.....	Priv...	G, 151st Ind. Inf.	9	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Davis, Mary E.....	63	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Fibroid tumor.
Dearmond, Henry G...	61	Indiana.....	Priv...	B, 116th Ind. Inf...	8	12 00	Yes..	Catarrh, rheumatism, heart dis
Freeman, John H.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv...	B, 43d Ind. Inf.	12	10 00	Yes..	Catarrh, diseased rectum.
Freeman, Mary F.....	57	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Chronic rheumatism, deafness.
Lebo, Eliza G.....	75	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Deafness.
McClellan, Tilman H...	64	Indiana.....	Priv...	B, 54th Ind. Inf...	14	12 00	Read.	Rheumatism, partial paralysis.
Remley, Lorena.....	80	Illinois.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Shoemaker, Henry C...	49	Indiana.....	Priv...	M, 158th Ind. Inf...	2	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased lungs.
Simmons, Matilda.....	61	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Weakness of side.
Slaton, Susan E.....	66	Kentucky.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Cystitis, catarrh.
Vannice, Martha A.....	65	Indiana.....	{Priv. } { 1 Lt. }	G, 11th Ind. Inf...	.....	12 00	Yes..	Injury to hip.
Young, Claiborne A.....	65	Indiana.....	.....	85th U. S. C. Inf...	.....	.....	.....	Paralysis agitans.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Ballard, Cornelius.....	72	Indiana.....	Corp...	I, 9th In. Inf	28	\$15 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, rheu-
Landis, Eleanor J.....	73	New York.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	matism, heart disease.
Ray, William.....	70	Kentucky.....	Priv...	H, 12th Ind. Inf.	.....	.....	.....	General weakness.
Ray, Elizabeth.....	65	N. Carolina.....	.....	C, 43d Ind. Inf...	17	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, catarrh.
				Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

NEWTON COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Hill, George W.	67	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 115th Ind. Inf.	8	\$24 00	Read.	Arterio-sclerosis.
Kendall, Rhoda L.	73	New York.		Widow.	...	12 00	...	Senility.
Sawyer, James H.	65	New York.	Corp.	B, 18th Conn. Inf.	34	12 00	Yes.	Sciatica.
Sawyer, Sophia P.	60	Massachusetts.		Wife.	...	...	...	Asthma, general debility.
Wood, David.	73	Kentucky.	Priv.	F, 40th Ind. Inf.,	...	...	Yes.	Injured hip, rheumatism.
Wood, Martha.	66	Ohio.		4th Ind. Cav.	...	...	...	Epilepsy, rupture.
				Wife.	...	...	...

NOBLE COUNTY.

Yeager, Joel.	64	Canada.	Priv.	I, 47th Ind. Inf.	24	\$10 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, gall stones.
Yeager, Etta M.	48	Indiana.		Wife.	Rheumatism.

OHIO COUNTY.

Jones, Jane.	81	Indiana.		Widow.	...	\$12 00	...	Senility, diseased heart.
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ORANGE COUNTY.

Hinkle, Milton J.	70	Indiana	Priv ...	G, 42d Ind. Inf.	46	\$12 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, rheumatism.
OWEN COUNTY.								
Arthur, Rhoda.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Diseased eyes, partial deafness.
Beymer, Mary V.....	55	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Stomach trouble.
Robertson, John A.....	60	Indiana.....	Priv ..	G, 26th Ind. Inf.	12	40 00	Yes..	Left hemiplegia.
Sullivan, Thomas R.....	68	Indiana.....	Priv ..	G, 7th Mo. Inf., G, 11th Mo. Inf.....	55	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart, hemorrhoids.
Whitted, John D.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv ..	G, 27th Ind. Inf.	20	24 00	Yes..	Diseased respiratory organs.
Whitted, Margaret J.....	66	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nephritis, neurasthenia.

PARKE COUNTY.

Campbell, John T.....	75	Indiana.....	Capt....	H, 21st Ind. Inf.	15	\$20 00	Yes..	G. S. W., age.
Cook, Mary J.....	63	Kentucky.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Sciatic rheumatism.
Donahoe, Patrick.....	72	Ireland.....	Priv ..	H, 81st Penn. Inf.	43	12 00	Yes..	Wound, left arm.
Donahoe, Ann.....	64	Ireland.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Dungan, Margaret.....	82	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Senility.
Garrigues, Wm. H.....	72	Pennsylvania.....	Priv ..	C, 78th Ind. Inf.	2	.....	Yes..	Cystitis.
Hart, William.....	62	Indiana.....	Priv ..	A, 85th Ind. Inf.	19	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Ireland, Vasta O.....	60	Illinois.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, catarrh.
Murray, Nancy P.....	66	Kentucky.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Paralysis.
Rhodenbaugh, Milton A.....	62	Ohio.....	Priv ..	D, 51st Ind. Inf.	12	12 00	No...	Epilepsy, rupture ligaments of knee.
Rhodenbaugh, Charity.....	59	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Prolapsus uteri.
Squires, Rebecca.....	65	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, gastritis.
Towell, John W.....	82	Indiana.....	Priv ..	9th Ind. L. A.....	2	.....	Yes..	Deafness, rheumatism.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

PIKE COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Gibbons, Patrick.....	68	Ireland.....	Priv....	K, 11th Ky. Cav.....	.....	\$17 00	Yes..	Wound on leg, disease eyes.
Gibbons, Lilley Ann.....	48	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Umbilical hernia.
Hayes, Jacob W.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv....	E, 49th Ind. Inf.....	40	12 00	Yes..	Spinal and nervous trouble.
Hayes, Louisa J.....	49	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Womb trouble.

PORTER COUNTY.

Brown, William V.....	62	Indiana.....	Priv....	H, 9th Ind. Inf.....	23	\$12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, catarrh.
Ensign, Susan.....	83	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Martin, Joseph.....	76	Indiana.....	Priv....	A, 135th Ind. Inf.....	4	12 00	Yes..	General debility.
Williams, Frank.....	76	Michigan.....	Sergt...	4th Ind. L. A.....	36	15 00	Yes..	Diseased eyes, general disability.

POSEY COUNTY.

Kelton, Jonathan T.....	67	Illinois.....	Priv....	C, 60th Ind. Inf.....	37	\$10 00	Yes..	Dislocated shoulder, gen. dis.
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PULASKI COUNTY.

Kessinger, Rowcany E. . .	81	Indiana	Widow	\$12 00	Diabetes, indigestion.
Mullins, Sarah E.	72	Ohio	Widow . . . . .	.....	12 00	.....	Catarrh.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Carr, Margaret	68	Ireland	Widow . . . . .	.....	\$12 00	.....	Cataracts, senility.
Jones, Emelyn K.	67	Ohio	Widow . . . . .	.....	12 00	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
Owens, John T.	69	Indiana	1st Lt.	25	30 00	Yes..	G. S. W., rheumatism, diseased heart.
Williams, Joseph L.	81	Kentucky	Priv.	4	20 00	Yes..	Ing. hernia, diseased bowels.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Householder, Malinda . . .	57	Indiana	Widow . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Laffer, Mary C.	85	Virginia	Widow . . . . .	.....	\$12 00	.....	Old age.
Starbuck, Elizabeth	69	Indiana	Widow . . . . .	.....	12 00	.....	Senility.

RIPLEY COUNTY.

Chance, Rhoda A.	73	Missouri	Widow	\$12 00	Chronic bronchitis.
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SCOTT COUNTY.

Gorrell, Nancy.....	73	Indiana.....	Widow.....	\$12 00	General disability.
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SHELBY COUNTY.

Blue, John.....	64	Indiana.....	Corp.....	A, 16th Ind. Inf.....	35	\$17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Blue, Queen V.....	62	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Booher, Perry.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	I, 70th Ind. Inf.....	37	12 00	Yes..	Chronic rheumatism.
Barngroover, Perry.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	E, 13th Ind. Inf.....	14	17 00	Yes..	Hernia.
Casteel, William.....	62	Indiana.....	Priv.....	I, 33d Ind. Inf.....	37	15 00	Yes..	G. S. W., chronic diarrhoea.
Casteel, Mary.....	65	S. Carolina.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis.
Dickinson, Matilda.....	71	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Fultz, Luther M.....	62	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K, 41st Ohio Inf., G, 93d Ohio Inf.....	.....	12 00	Yes..	Diseased testicles, Piles, neu- rasthenia.
Watson, Spencer P.....	74	Missouri.....	Priv.....	G, 6th Mo. Cav.....	11	15 00	.....	General debility.
Watson, Louise R.....	58	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Ing. hernia.
Young, Robert.....	67	Ohio.....	Corp.....	D, 33d Ind. Inf.....	46	24 00	Yes..	Blind, left eye, bronchitis.
Young, Annie.....	61	England.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....

SPENCER COUNTY.

Goodwin, Nancy Jane.....	65	Kentucky.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Morpinism.
Hill, Charles D.....	64	Illinois.....	Priv.....	A, 49th Ill. Inf.....	48	12 00	.....	Hemorrhoids.
Hill, Esther Louise.....	59	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, constipation.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

STARKE COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Thomas, John.....	68	Indiana.....	Sergt....	E, 128th Ind. Inf....	19	\$12 00	Yes..	Inj. hip and knee, rheumatism.
Thomas, Anna.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Age.
Walker, Albert D. C.	57	Indiana.....	Priv....	H, 147th Ind. Inf....	.....	.....	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Bell, John.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv....	D, 31st Ind. Inf....	12	\$12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Bell, Elizabeth.....	52	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Disease kidneys.
Cantwell, Lucy J.....	81	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	General debility.
Halberstadt, Theodore...	74	Indiana.....	Priv....	K, 7th Ind. Inf....	9	17 00	Read.	Double ing. hernia.
Halberstadt, Nancy.....	72	W. Virginia...	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervousness.
Rose, Chauncey L.....	76	New York....	Priv....	A, 9th Mich. Inf....	9	15 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, hydrocele.
Rose, Amanda.....	72	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Tate, Sophronia J.....	72	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Age.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.

Allen, Jennie.....	66	New York	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism, stomach trouble.
Ashby, Miranda.....	87	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Asthma.
Aydellott, Benj. L.....	63	Ohio.....	Priv.....	C, 156th Ohio, A, 184th Ohio.....	11	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Aydellott, Mary L.....	50	Illinois.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Stomach trouble, female disease.
Ayres, Maria.....	57	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Anemia.
Baer, Mary E.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemiplegia.
Bailey, Mary J.....	59	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Disease of eyes.
Banta, William.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	16th Ind. L. A.....	9	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Barnard Margaret.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	21	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, general debility.
Barnes, Turner.....	83	Kentucky.....	Priv.....	I, 17th Ind. Inf.....	.....	12 00	.....	Liver trouble, rheumatism.
Basher, Eliza A.....	75	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Deafness, injury to knee.
Belden, George A.....	63	New York.....	Priv.....	G, 92d N. Y. Inf., K, 14th N. Y. H. A.....	29	14 00	Yes..	Hemorrhoids.
Belden, Angeletta.....	56	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Bennett, Elmer V.....	80	Ohio.....	.....	H, 76th Ind. Inf.....	1	.....	.....	Infirmities.
Bennett, Sarah J.....	70	Ohio.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	23	12 00	Yes..	G. S. W.
Best, Davis W.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H. 60th Ind. Inf.....	.....	.....	.....	Diseased prostate gland.
Bloomer, Harry.....	67	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K and E, 5th Ohio Inf.....	51	12 00	Yes..	Inflammation of bladder, paralysis.
Bloomer, Margaret E.....	63	W. Virginia.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Boen, Perry.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 20th Ind. Inf.....	49	14 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Boen, Margaret A.....	64	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Bowen, Albertus.....	61	Ohio.....	Priv.....	B, 64th Ohio Inf.....	19	12 00	Yes..	Age.
Bowen, Zern E.....	63	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Bridges, Caroline.....	56	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous debility.
Brown, Jemima V.....	63	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Cass, Israel P.....	62	Michigan.....	Priv.....	C, 92d Mich. Inf.....	7	6 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Chenoweth, Wm. E. T.....	70	Ohio.....	Priv.....	I, 72d Ind. Inf.....	35	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Clark, Mary.....	64	Ireland.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Diseased respiratory organs.
Clingler, Marshall.....	68	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 62d Ill. Inf.....	50	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Clingler, Cynthia A.....	53	Illinois.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemiplegia.
Clute, Louisiana.....	75	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Coomes, Sarah Jane.....	69	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Catarrh stomach, asthma.
Chambers, Henry C.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 13th Ind. Cav.....	19	12 00	Yes..	Injury left thigh, rheumatism.
Chambers, Emma.....	51	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Dearmond, Sarah A.....	62	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Diseased liver, anemia.
Deibert, Simon.....	67	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	G, 10th Ind. Inf.....	36	30 00	Yes..	Heart disease.
Deibert, Ellen C.....	50	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Prolapsus uteri.
Dillman, John.....	81	Indiana.....	Priv.....	E, 10th Ind. Inf.....	36	20 00	Yes..	Inguinal hernia.
Dirlam, Stilwell.....	62	Ohio.....	Priv.....	D, 7th Ind. Cav.....	30	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, disease heart and eyes.
Dirlam, Mary J.....	70	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, nervous debility.
Eskridge, Seth.....	71	Indiana.....	Priv.....	C, 29th Ind. Inf.....	50	12 00	No...	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Evans, Joseph F.....	77	Maryland.....	Priv.....	D, 10th Ind. Inf.....	36	20 00	Yes..	Pleurisy, diseased rectum.
Fauset, Katharine.....	49	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferris, John.....	75	Ohio.....	Priv.....	I, 6th Ohio Cav.....	51	15 00	Yes..	Rupture.
Ferris, Mary.....	55	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Cancer.
Friel, Robert R.....	61	Indiana.....	Corp.....	D, 150th Ill. Inf.....	13	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, dysentery, piles.
Gant, John E.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	M, 11th Ind. Cav.....	16	8 00	Yes..	Injury left knee, varicocele.
Gant, Elizabeth.....	58	Virginia.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervousness.
Gardner, William M.....	63	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 69th Ind. Inf.....	10	12 00	Yes..	Loss of eye, neuralgia stomach
Gifford, George W.....	65	New York.....	Priv.....	C, 1st Pa. Cav.....	24	12 00	.....	Catarrh, bronchitis.
Gifford, India.....	60	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Hernia, rheumatism.
Going, William.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 66th Ind. Inf.....	34	12 00	Yes..	Shell wound.
Going, Rosetta.....	42	Illinois.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graves, Ezra.....	83	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K, 147th Ind. Inf.....	5	20 00	Yes..	General breaking down.
Graves, Evaline.....	68	Kentucky.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous prostration.

Hall, Eva.....	60	Indiana.....	Widow.....	12 00	.....	Chronic gastritis.
Hardesty, Esther.....	58	Holland.....	Widow.....	12 00	.....	Toxemia.
Hart, Alva T.....	67	Indiana.....	F, 82d Ind. Inf.....	35	Yes..	G. S. W., spinal sclerosis.
Heman, Mary A.....	73	Ohio.....	Widow.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism and old age.
Holliday, Bertha.....	31	Indiana.....	Widow.....	36	Yes..	Ovaritis.
Huber, Jacob.....	69	Ohio.....	D, 33d Ind. Inf.....	13	No...	Broken down.
Huber, Harriet.....	61	Ohio.....	Wife.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Jefferson, John.....	69	Mississippi.....	C, 13th U. S. C. T.....	17 00	.....	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, rheumatism, diseased heart.
Jefferson, Nancy.....	83	Kentucky.....	Wife.....	12 00	.....	Old age, rheumatism.
John, Elender.....	78	Kentucky.....	Widow.....	34	Yes..	Diseased eyes.
Jones, Caleb.....	73	Indiana.....	M, 4th Ind. Cav.....	5	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism, heart disease.
Jones, William L.....	77	Pennsylvania.....	A, 154th Ind. Inf.....	19	Yes..	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Jones, Mary L.....	70	Pennsylvania.....	Wife.....	39	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Kelley, Francis.....	63	Ohio.....	K, 115th Ohio Inf., H, 188th Ohio Inf.....	12 00	Yes..	Diseased kidneys.
Kelley, Mary E.....	73	Indiana.....	Wife.....	34	Yes..	Bronchitis.
Kennedy, Alexander.....	56	New York.....	D, 2d Mich. Inf.....	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased kidneys.
Kennedy, Lida.....	66	Indiana.....	Wife.....	34	Yes..	Heart trouble.
Koons, John G.....	48	Indiana.....	F, 82d Ind. Inf.....	12 00	Yes..	Varicose veins, diseased stomach.
Koons, Clara B.....	64	Illinois.....	Wife.....	11	Yes..	Chronic bronchitis.
Loveless, Lysander.....	70	Indiana.....	G, 72d Ind. Inf.....	12 00	Yes..	Bronchitis.
Landry, Mary.....	70	Indiana.....	Widow.....	34	Yes..	Paralysis right arm and hand.
Lavey, John E.....	58	France.....	I, 66th Ind. Inf.....	12 00	Read.	Rheumatism, heart trouble.
Lavey, Mary J.....	70	Indiana.....	Wife.....	4	.....	Rheumatism, diseased respiratory organs.
Livingston, George.....	78	Indiana.....	D, 116th Ind. Inf.....	30	Yes..	Age, general debility.
McClatchey, Mary A.....	62	England.....	Widow.....	40	No...	Rheumatism, diseased chest.
McCoy, Margaret.....	58	New York.....	Widow.....	12 00	.....	Diseased nervous system.
McCoy, Margaret F.....	62	Ohio.....	Wife.....	12 00	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
McDugle, Matthew C.....	64	Indiana.....	E, 139th Ind. Inf.....	17 00	.....
McDugle, Sarah.....	65	Indiana.....	Wife.....	17 00	.....
McKinley, John.....	65	Indiana.....	E, 7th Ind. Cav.....	12 00	.....
Mathias, Joseph W.....	65	Ohio.....	Wife.....	12 00	.....
			16th Ind. Bat.....			

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Mathias, Etta I.	52	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	36	\$17 00	Yes..	Nervousness.
Miller, John	68	Indiana	Priv.	I, 22d Ind. Inf.	6	17 00	Yes..	G. S. W., chronic diarrhoea and piles.
Niswonger, Joseph C.	63	Ohio	Priv.	H, 118th Ind. Inf.	6	20 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Niswonger, Belle	54	Ohio	Priv.	Wife.	6	12 00	Yes..	Anemia, heart disease.
Parker, Henry A.	76	New York	Priv.	E, 72d Ind. Inf.	10	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Paulk, Sidney	70	Ohio	Priv.	Deserted wife.	34	20 00	Yes..	Old age.
Poock, Charles	63	Ohio	Priv.	K, 70th Ohio Inf.	20	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart, catarrh.
Poock, Catherine.	56	Ohio	Priv.	Wife.	19	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, neuralgia.
Reagan, Benjamin	66	Indiana	Priv.	H, 3d Ind. Cav.	7	2 00	Yes..	G. S. W., diseased eyes, catarrh.
Reagan, Sarah E.	53	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	33	12 00	Yes..	Cystitis, bronchitis.
Reese, Eli	66	Ohio	Priv.	H, 29th Ind. Inf.	33	12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, hypertrophy of heart.
Reese, Rosetta A.	63	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	2	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Reese, Wm. H.	37	Indiana	Priv.	F, 161st Ind. Inf.	19	12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, piles, heart disease.
Reser, Henry C.	64	Indiana	Sgt.	G, 72d Ind. Inf.	7	2 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea.
Reser, Serena S.	63	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	33	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Riegal, Jonathan	86	Pennsylvania	Priv.	E, 15th Mich. Inf.	33	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, injured spine, blind.
Roberts, Ambrose B. S.	69	Indiana	1st Sgt.	C, 129th Ill. Inf.	33	12 00	Yes..	Varicose veins, lumbago.
Roberts, Ju a A. I.	72	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	33	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.

Rogers, Franklin.....	69	Missouri.....	Priv.....	C, 12th Ky. Inf.....	41	12 00	.....	Wound right leg, loss of sight.
Samuelson, Augustus....	75	Sweden.....	Priv.....	B, 17th Ind. Inf.....	37	15 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Samuelson, Mary A.....	64	Sweden.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Heart disease, diseased kidneys.
Scherer, Johanna.....	49	Germany.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemaker, Bessie E.....	34	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisson, Orrin R.....	65	New York.....	Corp.....	C, 85th N. Y. Inf., K, 136th N. Y. Inf.....	34	6 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart, chronic diarrhoea.
Sisson, Lucinda E.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh, stomach and bladder.
Smith, Calvin.....	64	New York.....	Priv.....	G, 22d Ind. Inf.....	56	12 00	Yes..	Loss fingers right hand, bron- chitis.
Smith, George M.....	64	Ohio.....	Priv.....	I, 72d Ind. Inf.....	35	24 00	Yes..	Diseased chest, chronic diarrh.
Smith, Melvina.....	78	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Age.
Snyder, Caroline E.....	75	New York.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Stiff wrist, age.
Sossomon, Lydia.....	77	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	General debility.
Stafford, Mary.....	63	England.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Staley, Clark.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv.....	D, 40th Ind. Inf.....	7	22 00	Yes..	Deafness, injured hip.
Staley, Mary E.....	56	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Steece, James A.....	76	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	H, 148th Pa. Inf.....	41	12 00	Yes..	Epilepsy, myocarditis.
Steece, Elizabeth J.....	48	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis, nervousness.
Steele, Thomas.....	72	Indiana.....	Priv.....	G, 10th Ind. Inf.....	3	15 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rec- tum, rheumatism.
Steele, Mariah.....	70	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Stomach and bowel trouble.
Stewart, Louise.....	63	Ohio.....	.....	Deserted wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Loss use of right hand, rheuma- tism.
Storm, James A.....	64	Kentucky.....	Sgt.....	F, 70th Ind. Inf.....	35	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Storm, Mary.....	66	N. Carolina.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Taylor, George W.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv.....	16th Ind. L. A.....	9	12 00	Yes..	Double enlarged hernia, varicose veins.
Taylor, Ann M.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, varicose ulcer.
Timmons, Cyrus.....	65	Ohio.....	Priv.....	G, 26th Ind. Inf.....	54	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rec- tum, varicocoele.
Timmons, Artemesia.....	67	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Turner, Mary E.....	75	New York.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Age, almost blind.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Veselus, Sarah J.	70	W. Virginia.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Vogel, William.	76	Germany.	Priv.	16th Ind. Bat.	9	\$12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism, G. S. W.
Wallace, Robert A.	62	Indiana.	Priv.	F, 65th Ind. Inf., F, 62d Ind. Inf.	38	17 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, catarrh, disease chest and heart.
Wallace, Rachel M.	55	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Bronchial affection.
Walterhouse, Elizabeth L.	72	Ohio. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Wiley, Hester.	77	Indiana. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	12 00	.....	Cystitis.
Williams, Ruth.	61	England. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, diseased heart, deafness.
Willis, Jack.	64	Kentucky.	Sgt.	L, 12th U. S. C. H. A.	12	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Willis, Carrie E.	35	Kentucky. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Asthma.
Wilson, John.	66	N. Carolina.	Priv.	A, 130th Ind. Inf.	12	12 00	Yes..	G. S. W. on head.
Wilson, Mary E.	56	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Female trouble.
Wilson, Rebecca E.	54	Kentucky. ....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Wimsey, Paul.	63	Ireland.	Priv.	I, 135th Ind. Inf., B, 150th Ind. Inf.	11	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, heart disease.

TIPTON COUNTY.

Covert, Ophelia F.	59	Illinois.	Priv.	Widow.	.....	\$12 00	.....	Neurasthenia.
Fouch, John.	77	Ohio.	Priv.	K, 33d Ind.	Inf.	16	No.	Senile debility, deafness.
Fouch, Emeline.	55	Iowa.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	15 00	.....	Rheumatism.
Korn, Charles R.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	B, 9th Ind.	Inf.	43	Yes.	Rheumatism, diseased heart, deafness.
Korn, Martha E.	58	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism, general disability.
Mozingo, William R.	69	Indiana.	Priv.	K, 153d Ind.	Inf.	9	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, diseased throat and lungs.
Mozingo, Minerva J.	66	Illinois.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Lung and heart disease.
Pritchard, Daniel.	71	Indiana.	Priv.	F, 79th Ind.	Inf.	34	Yes.	Stomach disease, injured leg.
Pritchard, Maria F.	61	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Asthma, heart disease.
Reeder, Walter S.	73	Indiana.	Corp.	C, 75th Ind.	Inf.	34	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, varicose veins.
Reeder, Martha M.	69	Tennessee.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism and kidney trouble.
Schocke, John C.	73	Ohio.	Priv.	F, 146th Ind.	Inf.	.....	Yes.	Varicocele, rheumatism, age.

UNION COUNTY.

Borneman, Elizabeth.	76	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow.	.....	\$12 00	.....	Old age.
Dean, Sarah J.	76	Ohio.	Priv.	Widow.	.....	12 00	.....	Old age.
Friel, Virginia E.	70	Virginia.	Priv.	Widow.	.....	.....	.....	Spinal trouble.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.
VANDERBURGH COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Bolin, Jeremiah M.	75	Kentucky.	Priv.	I, 11th Ky. Mtd. Inf.	41	\$15 00	No.	Senility.
Bolin, Mary A.	81	Tennessee.		Wife.				Age and general debility.
Brayfield, John S.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	D, 65th Ind. Inf.	34	17 00	Yes.	Gun shot wound.
Brown, Treacy A.	63	Illinois.		Widow.				Rheumatism.
Carter, Clara.	63	Indiana.		Widow.				Prolapsus.
Downs, Virgil A.	43	Indiana.	Corp.	C, 26th U. S. Inf.	36	6 00	Yes.	Rheumatism and gen. disability.
Eskridge, Kate.	64	Indiana.		Wife.				Hernia, enlarged thyroid gland.
Gest, John.	69	Ohio.	Priv.	I, 136th Ind. Inf.		12 00	Yes.	Total deafness, dis. kidneys.
Gest, Mary J.	60	Indiana.		Wife.				Neurasthenia.
Hickman, Mary E.	58	Indiana.		Widow.		12 00		Nervous debility.
Hutchison, John.	59	Pennsylvania.	Priv.	E, 65th Ind. Inf.	34	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism and heart disease.
Lynn, Elizabeth.	56	Tennessee.		Widow.				Indigestion and neuralgia.
Lansdown, Christine.	66	Connecticut.		Wife.				Rheumatism.
Miller, Mary A.	62	Tennessee.		Widow.		12 00		Oedema of feet.
Normant, Anderson.	73	Kentucky.	Corp.	H, 118th U. S. C. T.		12 00	No.	Hernia, loss of sight.
Normant, Celia.	56	Tennessee.		Wife.				Dropsy, general debility.
Price, Mary E.	69	Indiana.		Widow.				Throat and kidney trouble.
Robinson, David.	65	Ohio.	Corp.	C, 60th Ind. Inf.	36	24 00	Yes.	Rheumatism and heart.
Robinson, Caroline.	64	Indiana.		Wife.				Diseased stomach, rheumatism.
Welty, Joseph N.	65	Indiana.	Corp.	E, 65th Ind. Inf.	34	24 00	Yes.	Gastritis, rheumatism, heart disease.

VERMILLION COUNTY.

Elliott, Robert.	68	Indiana	Sergt.	I, 43d Ind. Inf.	44	\$12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Elliott, Martha J.	64	Virginia	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Diseased throat and lungs.
Hartzel, Phineas F.	68	Pennsylvania.	Mus.	C, 78th Ind. Inf.	39	14 00	Yes..	Chr. diarrhoea, piles, paralysis.
McKinsey, Elizabeth.	62	Indiana	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Catarrh, diseased ovaries.
VanSant, Cassie.	56	Ohio.	..	Widow.	..	12 00	..	Catarrh stomach, neuralgia.

VIGO COUNTY.

Bowles, David.	79	Virginia	Priv.	E, 11th Ind. Inf.	35	\$20 00	Yes..	Hernia.
Brokaw, Sarah J.	68	Missouri.	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Rheumatism.
Bruning, Mary A.	69	Germany.	..	Widow.	..	12 00	..	General debility.
Burns, Julius	71	New York.	Priv.	D, 30th Ind. Inf.	..	15 00	Yes..	G. S. W., rheumatism, diarrhoea.
Burns, Catherine.	50	Indiana	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Rheumatism, gastritis.
Canman, Joshua M.	69	Ohio.	Priv.	D, 43d Ind. Inf.	9	12 00	Yes..	Loss left eye, deafness.
Churchill, Francis H.	62	Illinois.	Priv.	H, 7th U. S. Inf.	36	12 00	..	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Churchill, Lizzie E.	68	Indiana	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Neuralgia, weak eyes.
Corbin, Edward.	59	Indiana	Priv.	F, 11th Ind. Cav.	23	12 00	Yes..	Indigestion, hemorrhoids.
Corbin, Ellen J.	58	Mississippi.	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Loss of leg.
Foley, Christopher C.	66	Indiana	Priv.	A, 115th Ind. Inf.	16	12 00	No..	Rheumatism.
Foley, Caroline M.	66	Indiana	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Diseased kidneys, irregular heart action.
Fossett, Richard.	65	Ohio.	Corp.	H, 51st Ind. Inf.	45	17 00	Yes..	Chr. diarrhoea and dis. rectum.
Fossett, Sarah Belle.	47	Illinois.	..	Wife.	..	..	..	Catarrh.
George, Frances H.	70	Tennessee.	..	Widow.	..	12 00	..	Rheumatism.
Graft, John K.	71	Ohio.	Sergt.	E, 32d Ohio.	31	10 00	Yes..	Old age.
Haggin, Nancy.	58	Indiana	..	Widow.	..	12 00	..	Catarrh colon, diseased heart.
Hauser, Kate S.	67	Pennsylvania.	..	Widow.	..	12 00	..	Rheumatism.
Hill, Nancy.	61	Indiana	..	Wife.	..	..	..	General debility.
Harris, Susan.	61	Indiana	..	Widow.	..	..	..	Stomach and liver disease.
Hinton, James W.	71	New Jersey.	Sergt.	K, 114th Ohio Inf.	27	17 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, diseased heart, chr. diarrhoea, dis. rectum.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

VIGO COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Holtzman, Sarah J.	82	Indiana.	Priv.	Widow	.....	\$12 00	.....	Age and general disability.
Lowe, Charles F.	65	Ohio	Priv.	G, 70th Ill. Inf., H, 64th Ill. Inf.	.....	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Lowe, Mary I.	54	Indiana	Priv.	Wife.	.....	10 00	Yes.	Dyspepsia, diseased heart.
Meador, Solomon R.	67	Maine.	Priv.	A, 8th Kas. Inf.	36	.....	.....	G. S. W., double hydrocele, lumbago.
Meador, Mary M.	65	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Catarrh, deafness.
Moody, Joseph.	76	Ohio.	Priv.	I, 125th Ill. Inf.	1	.....	Yes.	Rheumatism and heart trouble.
Ostrander, Gordon P.	62	Massachusetts.	Priv.	G, 1st Mich. Inf.	20	12 00	Yes.	General disability.
Shewmaker, James	78	Indiana.	Priv.	8th Ohio Indpt. Bat.	10	20 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea.
Smallwood, Wm.	66	Indiana.	Priv.	C, 11th Ind. Inf.	47	24 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea, piles.
Smallwood, Frances.	57	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Effects of fall.
Snediker, Richard	69	New Jersey	Corp.	A, 9th N. J. Inf.	22	12 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, piles, hearing.
Sterling, John T.	68	Illinois	Priv.	D, 11th Ind. Inf.	21	24 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, chronic diarrhoea and heart disease.
Sterling, Hattie.	54	Illinois	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Bronchitis, effects of fall.
Strock, Sylvester S.	71	Indiana.	Sergt.	H, 75th Ind. Inf.	34	15 00	Yes.	Chronic diarrhoea, dis. rectum.
Strock, Ruthiah E.	66	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Epilepsy, fractured hip.
Stump, Belle.	56	Illinois.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Complication of diseases.
Traufvelt, Richard	84	Germany.	Priv.	D, 13th Ind. Inf.	51	20 00	Yes.	Rheumatism, heart trouble.
Wells, Emma.	47	Indiana.	Priv.	Wife.	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Watson, Mary E.	67	Illinois	Priv.	Widow	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism and eczema.

WARREN COUNTY.

Crawford, Caddy.....	60	Indiana.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Broken hip.
Donahue, Ellen.....	80	Ireland.....	Widow.....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Rheumatism, senility.
Grissom, Henry.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	.....	14	17 00	Shell wound, chronic diarrhoea, varicose veins.
Grissom, Elizabeth.....	67	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Diseased liver.
McFann, Asa B.....	82	Pennsylvania.....	Mus.....	23d Ind. Bat.....	31	20 00	Partial loss of sight.
McFann, Martha.....	79	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Chronic indigestion and constipation.
Tinkle, Martha A.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	Lung trouble.
Vanasadal, Deborah E.....	75	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	Gastralgia, neuralgia.
Williams, James.....	74	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 63d Ind. Inf.....	36	15 00	S. G. W., catarrh.
Williams, Nancy A.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Hepatitis.

Boyd, John H.....	66	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K, 87th Ohio Inf., 8th Ohio L. A.....	23	\$10 00	Rheumatism, catarrh.
Gilbert, Charles R.....	71	New York.....	Blacksmith.....	K, 9th Pa. Cav.....	.....	10 00	Sabre wound.
Harpster, Mary A.....	68	Missouri.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	Asthma.
Martin, Otho J.....	69	Ohio.....	Priv.....	C, 72d Ind. Inf.....	35	12 00	Rheumatism, bronchitis.
Martin, Mary A.....	63	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Gastritis, enlarged liver and spleen.
Mitcham, Eliza A.....	71	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	Rheumatism.
Moffett, Hugh.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 20th Ind. Inf.....	.....	12 00	Rheumatism, general debility.
Moffett, Rachel.....	58	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Lung trouble.
Raney, James B.....	67	Indiana.....	Priv.....	A, 31st Ind. Inf.....	.....	12 00	Disease, kidneys, inj. l. ankle.
Raney, Sarah E.....	48	.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Blind.
Rhodes, Mildred B.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	Rheumatism, dysentery.
Sellers, George W.....	68	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K, 116th Ind. Inf.....	8	12 00	Rupture.
Sellers, Susan.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism.
Vinson, Milton H.....	74	Indiana.....	Priv.....	C, 40th Ind. Inf.....	10	15 00	Epilepsy, chr. dia., dis. rectum.
Westfall, John W.....	65	Indiana.....	O. S.....	D, 116th Ind. Inf., E, 72d Ind. Inf.....	16	12 00	Heart disease, injured ankle.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

WARRICK COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Billups, Sarah L. A.	65	Alabama .....	.....	Widow. ....	.....	\$12 00	.....	Neuritis.
Fleming, Lot H.	65	Kentucky	Priv.	D, 143d Ind. Inf.	8	12 00	Yes..	Diseased stomach and bowels, piles.
Withers, William J.	61	Indiana.	Priv.	I, 136th Ind. Inf.	4	12 00	Yes..	Piles and chronic diarrhoea.
Withers, Oley K.	52	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Nervousness.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Freed, George W.	40	Indiana.	Priv.	C, 12th U. S. Inf.	36	\$6 00	Yes..	Malarial poisoning.
Moss, John W.	66	Indiana.	Priv.	H, 66th Ind. Inf.	34	12 00	Yes..	Chr. dia., hemorrhoids, catarrh

WAYNE COUNTY.

Adams, Ephraim A.	66	Ohio.	Priv.	H, 23d Ohio Inf., D, 12th O. V. Inf. ....	.....	\$12 00	Yes..	Paralysis.
Adams, Susan M.	54	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Gastric catarrh.
Chenoweth, Margaret J.	63	Indiana. ....	.....	Wife. ....	.....	.....	.....	Senility.

Green, James P.	76	Germany	Priv.	A, 69th Ind. Inf.	35	12 00	No...	Imbecility.
Hebbler, Charles		Ohio	Priv.	C, 2d Ind. Cav.	42	10 00	No...	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, rheumatism.
Hebbler, Catherine	70	Ohio		Wife				Bronchitis, nervous debility.
Jarrett, Ruth A.	67	Indiana		Widow		12 00		Deafness, rheumatism.
King, Clinton	63	Indiana	Priv.	F, 156th Ohio Inf.	4	10 00	Yes	Chronic diarrhoea.
King, Parthenia A.	69	Ohio		Wife				Chronic gastritis.
Parshall, Nathaniel	65	Indiana	Priv.	A, 69th Ind. Inf.	18	12 00	Yes	Heart disease, hernia.
Parshall, Anganetta	61	Ohio		B, 36th Ind. Inf.				Deafness, cardiac palpitation.
Poinier, George H.	66	Ohio		Wife				Hernia, diseased heart.
Poinier, Ida M.	64	New York	O. S.	K, 11th Ky. Cav.	24	12 00	Yes	Rheumatism, asthma.
Seiberlich, Charles	88	Germany	Priv.	K, 47th Ohio Inf.	15	20 00	Yes	Hernia, deafness, diseased eyes.
Seiberlich, Anna M.	91	Germany		Wife				Old age.
Thomas, Wm. L.	70	Delaware	Priv.	A, 69th Ind. Inf.	35	17 00	Yes	Deafness, rheumatism.
Tingle, John W.	70	Ohio	Sergt.	G, 93d Ohio Inf.	27	17 00	Yes	G. S. W., left leg, loss left eye, varicose veins.
Tingle, Mary L.	71	Ohio		Wife				Bronchitis.
Webb, Sarah J.	71	Ohio		Widow		12 00		Throat trouble.
Wilson, Annie E.	70	New Jersey		Widow		12 00		Rheumatism, age.

WELLS COUNTY.

Brown, William W.	65	Ohio	Priv.	C, H, 48th Ohio Inf.	50	\$12 00	Yes	G. S. W. on head.
Forbes, Emma T.	58	Michigan		Widow		12 00		Stomach and nervous trouble.
Heckman, John G.	64	Pennsylvania	Priv.	D, 182d Ohio Inf.	11	24 00	Yes	Rheumatism, heart disease.
Heckman, Emma C.	53	Indiana		Wife				Rheumatism.
Mott, George W.	66	Indiana	Priv.	I, 34th Ind. Inf.	23	12 00	Yes	Ing. hernia, injured left knee.
Mott, Lydia	67	Ohio		Wife				Rheumatism.
Sutton, Amos R.	65	Indiana	Priv.	K, 26th Ill. Inf.	16	12 00	Yes	Rheumatism, diseased heart.
Sutton, Louisa T.	62	Indiana		Wife				Rheumatism, nervousness.
Wingfield, William	66	Ohio	Priv.	H, 7th Ind. Cav.	32	12 00		Chronic diarrhoea, hemorrhoids.
Wingfield, Susanna	55	Indiana		Wife				Rheumatism.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—Continued.

WHITE COUNTY.

NAME.	Age.	Nativity.	Rank.	Service.	Service in Months.	Pension.	Read and Write.	Disability.
Cresse, Thomas J.....	74	New York.....	Priv.....	F, 150th Ind. Inf.....	6	\$15 00	Yes..	Rupture.
Dale, Oliver S.....	75	Ohio.....	Mus.....	9th Ind. Inf.....	11	20 00	Yes..	Catarrh and results, valvular disease of heart.
Harbert, Rachel.....	63	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Gastritis, cystitis.
Johnsonbaugh, John H.....	78	Pennsylvania..	Priv.....	142d Ind. Inf.....	9	20 00	Yes..	Injury r. hip and r. shoulder.
Johnsonbaugh, Eliza L.....	70	Maryland.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Rheumatism in arms and chest.
Jones, Thos. D.....	78	New York.....	Priv.....	4th Ind. Bat.....	7	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism and vertigo.
Lawrie, Alexander.....	81	New York.....	Capt.....	A, 17th Pa. Inf., B, 121st Pa. Inf.....	12	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, hernia.
Matthews, Ezekiel.....	64	Indiana.....	Priv.....	F, 128th Ind. Inf.....	15	17 00	Yes..	Lung trouble, piles.
Matthews, Clara F.....	63	Ohio.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous prostration.
Moak, Mary E.....	63	New Jersey.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	General debility.
Murphy, John H.....	69	Tennessee.....	{Priv. {Sergt..	G, 15th Ind. Inf.. K, 142d Ind. Inf.. Wife.....	47	17 00	Yes..	G. S. W., Chronic diarrhoea and diseased rectum.
Murphy, Anna.....	73	Ohio.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	.....	.....	Nervous prostration.
Rinker, Sarah J.....	62	Pennsylvania..	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Heart, liver and kidney trouble.
Sain, Philip J.....	65	Indiana.....	Sergt...	F, 12th Ind. Cav.....	23	12 00	Yes..	Ing. hernia, hemorrhoids.
Sain, Mary J.....	65	Indiana.....	.....	Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	General debility.
Shull, Amanda L.....	68	Indiana.....	.....	Widow.....	.....	12 00	.....	Rheumatism, impaired sight.
Smith, George G.....	64	Ohio.....	Priv.....	K, 40th Ind. Inf.....	46	24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, diseased rectum, diseased lungs and chest.

Smith, Anna E.....	61	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	35	24 00	Yes..	General disability.
Smith, Martin V. B.....	71	Ohio.....	Priv.....	C, 72d Ind. Inf.....	35	24 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, hemorrhoids
Smith, Mahala Ann.....	65	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	19	12 00	Yes..	Disease of Kidneys.
Snyder, Sarah A.....	70	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	19	12 00	Yes..	Nervous prostration.
Stanley, John P.....	66	Indiana.....	Priv.....	H, 8th Ind. Inf.....	19	12 00	Yes..	Defective sight, deafness.
Stewart, George A.....	80	Kentucky.....	Priv.....	F, 99th Ind. Inf.....	19	20 00	Yes..	Loss left leg, stomach and heart trouble.
Stewart, Susan J.....	64	Virginia.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	19	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Stoker, Agnes E.....	74	New York.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	19	20 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, indigestion and cough.
Tharp, James W.....	64	Ohio.....	Priv.....	E, 1st Ohio Inf.....	9	12 00	Yes..	Chronic diarrhoea, heart disease.
Whitcher, John T.....	67	Indiana.....	O. S.....	B, 86th Ind. Inf.....	3	14 00	Yes..	G. S. W., rheumatism.
Weston, Julia A.....	57	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	3	14 00	Yes..	Consumption.

WHITLEY COUNTY.

Bartlett, Betsy.....	79	Sweden.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	25	12 00	Yes..	Lipoma of back.
Hebner, Henry F.....	68	Ohio.....	Priv.....	74th Ind. Inf., K, 51st Ind. Inf.....	25	12 00	Yes..	Nervous trouble.
Hebner, Anna E.....	68	Pennsylvania.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	25	12 00	Yes..	Deafness, lung trouble.
McCurdy, Ann E.....	68	Indiana.....	Priv.....	Widow.....	25	12 00	Yes..	Rheumatism.
Wyland, Simon.....	69	Indiana.....	Priv.....	B, 30th Ind. Inf.....	27	24 00	Yes..	Diseased heart, rheumatism, cedema of legs.
Wyland, Mary E.....	60	Ohio.....	Priv.....	Wife.....	27	24 00	Yes..	Rheumatism, bronchitis.

STATE OF INDIANA

REPORT OF

State
Tuberculosis Hospital
Commission

1907-08

COMMISSION

WM. S. HOLMAN

J. N. BABCOCK

BENJ. F. BENNETT

ISAAC R. STROUSE

HENRY MOORE, M. D.

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

1908.

*“It is in the Power of Man to Cause all Germ
Diseases to Disappear from the World.”*

—Pasteur

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

November 6, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15, 1908.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 15, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana. December 15, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 15, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 6, 1908.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY,

Governor State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—We submit herewith to you, and through you to the General Assembly, a detailed report of the work and investigations of the Tuberculosis Hospital Commission for the years 1907 and 1908, together with recommendations for the erection and maintenance of a sanatorium.

We have also added to this report some of the information which we obtained while investigating sanatoria in different parts of the United States and from consultations with the eminent men who have these sanatoria in charge. We have added this information with the hope that it may be of some service in framing the laws concerning the different phases of the subject.

For your personal assistance and constant advice and co-operation in selecting a hospital site, we beg you to accept our sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MOORE, M. D., President.

ISAAC R. STROUSE, Secretary.

J. N. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

WM. S. HOLMAN.

BENJ. F. BENNETT.

Commission.

REPORT.

By an act of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly, approved March 8, 1907, \$30,000 was appropriated to purchase 500 acres of land as a site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Early in May the Governor appointed B. F. Bennett, W. S. Holman, J. N. Babcock, Isaac R. Strouse and Dr. Henry Moore to compose the Commission to select the site. On May 29, 1907, the members met at the Governor's office and organized, electing Dr. Henry Moore, President, Isaac R. Strouse, Secretary, and J. N. Babcock, Treasurer. After consulting the Governor and Dr. Theodore Potter, Secretary of the 1905 Tuberculosis Legislative Commission, a resolution was passed dividing the State into five districts, one member being assigned to each district to make preliminary examination of sites offered, and to inspect their respective districts, seeking the best possible site that could be secured at a price within the appropriation.

The Commission inspected forty-three sites, and traveled many miles in search of better ones, consulting the people on the many questions involved. In the inspection the Commission has taken into consideration the following points: Healthfulness of locality as shown by the average of seven years' record of the State Board of Health; altitude above tide water and surrounding country; salubrity of air, with freedom from smoke, dust and fogs; size of building site, with slope and protection from raw and gusty winds; purity and sufficiency of water supply; drainage, scenery, landscape and water; natural advantages for the enjoyment of convalescing patients; nearest licensed saloon, nearest barrel house, nearest place where gambling and other immoral practices are tolerated, distance of site from center of population, convenience of reaching site by steam and interurban railroad from different parts of the State, nearest steam road switch to building site, nearest steam and electric depots to building site, condition of road between depot and site; acres of agricultural land, with nature and fertility of soil; acres of horticultural land, with fruit trees in bearing; nature of greensward, with special reference to blue grass; nature of soil with reference to clover; acres of timber

land, value of surplus timber, value of buildings that can be utilized, amount and condition of fencing; presence of stone, gravel, sand, clay and shale for use in building or road-making.

At a meeting of the Commission June 13, 1907, Judge W. S. Holman and Mr. J. N. Babcock were appointed a committee to attend the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Minneapolis June 12th to 19th. Judge Holman, on his return trip, examined the Ottawa (Illinois) Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

On the advice of many persons of national reputation in this line, the full Commission has visited the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, and made careful examination of eleven sanatoria and their environments. Mr. Babcock consulted with the Commission of West Virginia, which is performing a like duty to ours.

Dr. Moore, President of the Commission, spent the winter of 1907 and 1908 in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. The Commission requested and authorized him while there to get acquainted with the tuberculosis situation in the Southwest and to take all side trips necessary to thoroughly examine all sanatoria. He collected a great deal of information that will materially aid the Commission in performing its duties.

Of the forty or more sites submitted to and examined by the Commission, those at Laurel, Greencastle, Rockville and Spencer scored highest in required points.

By request from the Commission, Governor Hanly and Secretary Butler of the State Board of Charities accompanied the Commission and aided it in the final examination of these four sites.

The site three miles east of Rockville, known as the Rockville site, was selected. The stations, East Rockville on the Central Indiana Railroad, and Sand Creek on the Vandalia Railroad, are each about one mile from the proposed site of the buildings. The proposed line of extension of the interurban railroad from Danville, Indiana, to Rockville passes through the site.

The site consists of 504 acres, and cost the State \$24,000. The citizens of Rockville and vicinity paid \$700 cash and the owners threw off \$1,200 from their option price.

E. L. Adams and Wilbur Harrison donated a free right of way to the value of \$350 for a railroad switch, and the Vandalia Railroad agreed in writing to enter into a contract to construct 2,500 feet of switch at a cost to them of \$3,750. This makes a cash donation of \$6,000. The general feeling of philanthropy and friendship prevailing in Parke County for this special cause we consider worth more than the cash donation.

A test well was put down and an abundant supply of water was found, which, upon examination by the State Board of Health, proved to be of excellent quality. The lands were surveyed and abstracts of title made which met the approval of the Attorney-General.

All of these facts were reported to the Governor, who had already made a careful examination of the site, whereupon he ordered the money paid over and title taken according to law.

The site has 125 acres of Raccoon bottom land, with fertile alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation. We believe that there is no soil in the State better suited for growing the cereals and grasses. We have 50 acres of upland soil in cultivation. This has been farmed without any effort to maintain the fertility, and is deficient in humus and nitrogen, but as clover catches and grows on these lands, we anticipate no serious trouble in restoring them to a fertile condition. The remaining 329 acres are rolling or hilly land, and are about equally divided between blue-grass pasture and woodland with the shade too thick for grasses to grow. Living springs and creeks are found in all parts of the site, and will furnish abundant water for live stock.

There are gravel and sandbars in the river that can be utilized in road-making, concrete foundations, etc.

There is some marketable timber on the site, but the Commission recommends the preservation of the natural forest.

We believe we have suitable soils and exposures for growing all the fruits, berries, vines and vegetables grown in this climate.

We certainly have exceptionally good soils for the growing of cereals and grasses, which will enable the hospital farm to produce pure fresh milk and eggs. These, with the fruits and vegetables, will make it possible to operate the institution at a relatively low rate of expense.

The woodlands are rich in fine specimens of almost all species of shrubs and trees indigenous to the State. Wild flowers and ferns are there in abundance. This will furnish opportunities for the study of botany, which is recommended by tuberculosis specialists as a relief to the tedium of institutional life.

There are also opportunities on the site and at the neighboring coal mines to study the geology and fossil remains of the fauna and flora of the carboniferous age.

The river, fields, hills, bluffs, brush, and timber furnish a natural habitat for thousands of native birds which in spring and early autumn fill the air with bird music from early dawn, when the redbird breaks the silence with his shrill call, till late twilight,

when the reiterative cry of the whip-poor-will closes the oratorio.

The site of the buildings is on the east bank of Raccoon Creek, or river, which flows at this point a little west of south. The highest point of this land is near the river and is 105 feet above the water. A small rivulet parallel to and about 1,000 feet east from the river has cut out a small valley, or rather cove. East of this cove the hills again rise to the same level as those on the bank of the river.

We propose to locate our buildings on the hills and slopes surrounding this cove, which we expect to convert into a park and flower garden. Most of the buildings will be protected from the winds from every direction except the south. From the hills to the northwest of the cove the patients may get a splendid view of the landscape for miles around.

The Commission is contemplating the erection of a dam across the river near the south line of the site, which will afford opportunities for boating a distance of three-quarters of a mile on the State's property.

The small strip of timber land lying between the buildings and the river we think should be converted into a park, with winding paths leading down to a broad promenade near the water's edge.

The forest to the north and east should be left in its original wildwood beauty. It could be used as a tenting ground.

Access to the building site is gained by a winding driveway one-fourth mile long leading from the Indianapolis and Rockville gravel road on the south. This is the only public road in the vicinity. By oiling this road we would be absolutely free from dust.

Under the law the Commission cannot select plans for the buildings until an appropriation has been made for them. However, we have in mind some buildings that appeal to us as the most suitable. These in the main are types of buildings now in use in sanatoria in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina, with some new features added that have been adopted in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

We recommend that the Administration building be of brick and consist of three stories and a basement. This building should be 40x124 feet and should have, in their proper arrangement, the following rooms: One reception room, one office, one room for recorder, one general examination room, two rooms for pharmacy and medical supplies, one throat room, one room for X-ray machine and examination of eyes, one dining room, one kitchen and serving room, one room for sterilizing and washing dishes, rooms

for cold storage and rooms for storage of other supplies of subsistence. We believe that the first story and basement will be sufficient for these. The second story should be arranged to accommodate the house physician and staff. The third story should be arranged to accommodate the nurses and other help. We think the laundry should be in a separate building and should have a special room for sterilizing all clothing and bedding. We recommend a separate building for a laboratory, which should have four rooms, to be used as follows: One for bacteriology and pathology, one for chemicals and urianalysis, one for research, and one for office and study. A one story building, 20x40 feet, will be sufficient for the laboratory. The sputum crematory should be near this building.

We recommend that all buildings and the grounds should be lighted by electricity, and that the sanatorium should have a complete telephone system.

The Commission has not at this time formed an opinion as to the best system for heating the buildings, therefore cannot make recommendations for power and heating plant.

The arrangements for water supply, plumbing and sewage disposal should be the best and most perfect possible.

Near the sanatorium the waters of Sand Creek are so saturated with sulphur, iron and acids coming from the mines two miles above that nothing can live in them. This creek flows into the river below our proposed dam and near where the hospital sewer outlet will be. This water might be used to sterilize the sewage and thus avoid the expense of a septic tank.

On either side of this building we contemplate the erection of a wooden building; each building to afford accommodation for forty-eight bed patients. One of these buildings will be occupied by males, the other by females. The main features of these buildings will be patterned after those now in use at Asheville, N. C. At the northwest corner of the cove we hope to erect, surrounding an oblong court, a one story building patterned after the second ward building of the United States Tuberculosis Hospital at Ft. Bayard, New Mexico.

The Commission is figuring to preserve the main features and reduce the cost of this building; also to utilize the court as a sun parlor, with facilities for religious services, lectures, amusements and necessary exercises in inclement weather.

West of the cove we are thinking of erecting a row of shacks to be planned after those adopted by the Massachusetts Commis-

sion (and now in use at the Millet Sanatorium at East Bridgewater), with some new features added, and in use in Monrovia and Los Angeles, Cal. On the hills east of the cove the Commission favors a row of cottages like those at Saranac Lake, N. Y.*

Towards the southwest corner of the cove we recommend at least two lean-tos like the ones that are now used at Liberty, N. Y., the main features of which are embodied in the Maryland State Tuberculosis Hospital.

For an infirmary, we like best the one at Saranac Lake. The buildings described above will accommodate 190 patients.

The Legislative Commission wisely recommended a hospital sufficient to accommodate from 200 to 300 patients. Our Commission is figuring on accommodations for 20 patients from each Congressional District: 260 in all. This leaves us with 70 patients yet to be provided for. We propose to do this by using tent houses of the same style as those used at Ottawa, Ills., and Tucson, Ariz. These tents in winter will be located in protected spots in the cove; in summer will be scattered.

We believe the buildings so arranged will make it possible to place all patients in quarters suitable to their various physical and mental conditions and temperaments, and will afford opportunities for them to group themselves into congenial squads.

The above buildings are planned with a view of admitting the maximum amount of sunlight and fresh air. We feel that some plans should be worked out and adopted to protect the patient from the sudden changes from pleasant weather to raw and chilly winds and blizzards. There should also be facilities for making the patient comfortable during the hot, sultry days.

We feel confident of a successful solution of these questions as soon as the Commission is authorized to employ a competent architect.

We are not the first in the field of tuberculosis work. We can profit by the experience of other people. Of course, a hospital must be modified to suit the climate and altitude in which it is located. We have examined many sanatoria ranging in altitude from 7,200 feet above sea level to 20 feet below sea level and have found some ideas for our own use in almost every place on the entire list, which is as follows:

Saranac Lake, N. Y., 1,600 feet; Ray Brook, 1,636 feet; Rutland, Mass., 1,100 feet; Sharon, Mass., 350 feet; Eudowood, Mary-

*The International Tuberculosis Congress which was held in Washington, October, 1908, awarded a gold medal to these cottages for being among the best suited to the treatment of curable cases.

land, 450 feet; Philadelphia, Pa., 50 feet; Asheville, N. C., 2,225 feet; San Antonio, Tex., 350 feet; El Paso, Tex., 3,700 feet; Ft. Bayard, N. M., 6,042 feet; Silver City, N. M., 5,800 feet; New Mexico Sanatorium, 6,000 feet; Albuquerque, N. M., 4,900 feet; Sun Mount, near Santa Fe, N. M., 7,200 feet; Tucson, Ariz., 2,400 feet; Phoenix, Ariz., 1,100 feet; Redland, Cal., 1,350 feet; Monrovia, Cal., 1,000 feet; Los Angeles, Cal., 330 feet; Pasadena, Cal., 900 feet; Riverside, Cal., 850 feet; Indio, in Salton Sea Desert, Cal., 20 feet below sea level.

When the Commission started on its tour of investigation we expected to find the best results at sanatoria in the high altitudes—the higher the better. But the result of our investigation caused us to modify our views. We found that the best results of sanatoria treatment are due less to climatic causes and more to the careful and constant supervision of minor details which go to make up the daily regimen.

The best climate and altitude for the successful treatment of tuberculosis is an open question. A doctor's views on the matter are very strongly influenced by the climate and altitude in which he works. Every successful doctor thinks his climate and altitude the best, and we have no doubt that the future superintendent of the sanatorium at Rockville, Indiana (altitude 700 feet), will be strong in his conviction that Rockville, Indiana, is the place to cure tuberculosis.

The most eminent tuberculosis specialists have expressed various opinions about climate and altitude.

The Committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in an exhaustive report of that body on the influence of climate in pulmonary tuberculosis, says:

“No advanced worker in this line would today, as was formerly done, place climate first in the order of therapeutic measures. Let it never be forgotten that hygiene, diet, teaching and supervision must always come first, but granted that they are properly attended to, then enters the powerful role of climate reinforcing and accentuating the effects of these other measures and yielding results that cannot be approached even with the same care and watching and food in less favorable climates.”

One member of that committee, Dr. L. F. Flick of Philadelphia, and the only one not representing a climatic resort, refused to concur in the report, and in the discussion is reported as follows:

“I wish to record myself as holding to the opinion that there

is absolutely nothing in climate in the treatment of tuberculosis. I am convinced that it is a question of method, and that that method can be successfully carried out in any climate. Proper living in the open air with proper diet and proper discipline will give the results, and it remains for the climatologists to demonstrate that they can produce with climate what we can not produce without it."

Dr. Arthur Ransome, an eminent English authority on this subject, says:

"Our views in regard to climate have, indeed, undergone considerable modification in recent years. Not long ago a medical man who neglected to recommend to a consumptive a change of climate would have been regarded as entirely wanting in medical knowledge. Since this time a distinct change has come over the opinions of most medical men, who regard the question of climate as of quite secondary importance."

Dr. Arthur Latham, another eminent English authority, says:

"The results of sanatorium treatment in a variety of climates have shown that the old ideas of a particular climate or altitude being a specific for pulmonary consumption are erroneous. Climate in itself is not everything. Any climate will do for the treatment of tuberculosis, provided that the air is pure and bracing."

He also says:

"As far as possible, all patients should be treated under the same climatic conditions as those which they are likely to experience in their subsequent life."

Dr. Norman Bridge says:

"Climate should never be prescribed unless one is sure that it can be taken in the right way and attended by all the aids that are otherwise available. Many times it is worse than useless. The patient in any climate must be properly fed, housed, clothed and warmed. It is just as important that he should have contentment and mental peace. I would rather have a patient kept in the outskirts of an eastern city (or even in the heart of the city) under hygienic management, sleeping in the best air obtainable, winter and summer, and with his friends and comforts about him, than to send him to some better climate to shift for himself and be lonesome and homesick. If a patient can have all the conditions of happiness in the new country, then the right change of climate is

the thing of paramount importance; but to send him away to a strange region to shift for himself and perhaps to do a hundred foolish things is worse than useless."

Dr. A. P. Francine says:

"The sooner the general practitioner or internist ceases to advise change of climate promiscuously, the better it will be for the consumptive in general and for those of small means in particular."

Dr. S. A. Knopf says:

"What is most interesting to know is that this cure cannot only be accomplished in California and Colorado, but also in our own home climate."

Dr. Henry P. Loomis of New York, who is still an advocate of climate, concedes that:

"Not the most beautiful and healthful climate, nor the most delightful resort, can cure the consumptive patient if he is not wisely guided in treatment."

Dr. F. M. Pottinger says:

"I am led to the conclusion that tuberculosis is a disease which is best treated at low elevations."

Dr. E. S. Bullock, Medical Director of New Mexico Sanatorium, says:

"It is strange that the factors of climate should have no effect upon the individual with tuberculosis when they certainly do have effect upon him when he has not tuberculosis."

Dr. Wm. N. Beggs, physician to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado, in a published article in the Colorado Souvenir Book for distribution at the International Association, describes the consumptives who should not come to Colorado. We make a few extracts from this article for the benefit of those concerned:

"There is no influence so detrimental to the course of tuberculosis as worry, anxiety and over-exertion. For the last-mentioned reason, no individual suffering from tuberculosis should come to Colorado expecting to be compelled within a short time to rely upon his own exertions for his livelihood, if his physical condition is such that he cannot maintain himself well by his own exertions at home. He is a defective so far as capacity for work is concerned,

and Colorado, like other similar sanatorium districts, constantly has more such than it can offer opportunities for employment to.

"Tuberculosis, when complicated with affections of the heart and kidneys, does not do as well anywhere as uncomplicated cases, and probably does better in lower altitudes than in Colorado. Such cases, if they come to this state, should remain in the lower plains to the east of the mountain range.

"Of course, tuberculosis and diabetes present a combination practically hopeless anywhere, and nothing is to be gained by sending such patients to Colorado.

"Temperament plays an important part in determining the advisability of sending patients away from home. The successful struggle against this disease implies a disciplinary life as continuous and as prolonged as any military course. Those whose temperaments do not permit them to subject themselves to such a regulated life as their conditions require might as well die at home as abroad.

"Homesickness, if marked, also has a detrimental influence on the course of the disease. Therefore, those who cannot control their emotions in that regard might better not leave the bosoms of their families.

"The other acute forms of tuberculosis are not quite as hopeless as the acute miliary. The most careful judgment, however, should be exercised before advising any sufferers from these conditions to go away from their homes. In the case of the pneumonic form, if the patient, after a subsidence of the more acute symptoms, shows a tendency to recover, this may be aided by a change of climate. The acute disseminate type, ordinarily called phthisis florida, usually offers no hope except in the very earliest stages, before the type is recognized.

"It is to be remembered that, on account of our altitudes, it is necessary to inhale 20 per cent. more air here than at sea level to obtain the same amount of oxygen. Therefore, those cases in which the destruction of the lungs has advanced so far that there is insufficient pulmonary tissue left to supply the demand for this increased respiratory function are injured by coming to Colorado.

"Cases which are progressing actively, in which there is extensive involvement of the lungs, accompanied by dyspnoea, marked cachexia, and marked fever while at home, are certainly not cases which offer hope of improvement anywhere."

No consumptive patient should be sent to any sanatorium district, and especially not to Colorado, as a "dernier resort." In

tuberculosis, "to wait for a last chance" is to wait for a lost chance. There are as many consumptives who die as the result of neglected opportunities as from any other cause.

We believe that we have a suitable site and one as near ideal as can be found in the State. After investigating many sanatoria and looking over the records of results of many others, all in varied climates, and after learning the opinions of many eminent tuberculosis specialists, we are convinced that work can be done in Indiana with her much-abused climate that will compare favorably with work done anywhere in the United States. The question now arises as to the necessity of a sanatorium in Indiana.

The report of the State Tuberculosis Commission of 1906, written by Dr. Theodore Potter, so completely answers this question that anything we could say would be superfluous.

The report also includes a history of the disease; its prevalence throughout the civilized world; an account of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus; the development of the treatment, and the anti-tuberculosis crusade.

At this point we wish to call attention to the following conclusions of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland.

TUBERCULOSIS AS A DISEASE.

CONCLUSIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION OF MARYLAND, 1906.

Tuberculosis is the most widespread and fatal of infectious diseases, causing from one-fifth to one-tenth of the total mortality of the world.

Tuberculosis prevails especially during early adult life.

After insanity, tuberculosis is the condition which reduces the greatest number of citizens to a state in which they become dependent for assistance or support upon the community in which they live.

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by the entrance into the body and the growth there of a specific micro-organism—the tubercle bacilli.

The micro-organisms enters the economy through the nose or mouth by respiration, through infected food or through wounds in the skin.

The bacilli are spread about chiefly by the spray emitted by patients suffering with the disease in coughing or speaking and by their expectoration.

The most important method of distribution of the tubercle bacilli is probably promiscuous spitting.

Tuberculosis is a preventable and in many instances a curable disease.

The outlook for recovery from tuberculosis is good only in early cases.

The important elements of treatment are rest, food, fresh air.

Early cases of tuberculosis are treated with greatest success in properly conducted sanatoria in country districts.

Careful studies of the question have shown that the establishment of such sanatoria by the State is not only a great charity, but, economically, a valuable financial investment for the community, resulting as it does in the annual saving of a number of valuable lives.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, was elected President of the International Congress on Tuberculosis which convened in Washington, D. C., on September 21, 1908. We quote the following from his letter of acceptance:

“The importance of the crusade against tuberculosis, in the interest of which this Congress convenes, cannot be overestimated when it is realized that tuberculosis costs our country two hundred thousand lives a year, and the entire world a million lives a year, besides constituting a most serious handicap to material progress, prosperity, and happiness, and being an enormous expense to society, most often in those walks of life where the burden is least bearable.

“Science has demonstrated that this disease can be stamped out, but the rapidity and completeness with which this can be accomplished depend upon the promptness with which the new doctrines about tuberculosis can be inculcated into the minds of the people and engrafted upon our customs, habits and laws. The presence in our midst of representatives of world-wide workers in this magnificent cause gives an unusual opportunity for accelerating the educational part of the program.

“The modern crusade against tuberculosis brings hope and bright prospects of recovery to hundreds and thousands of victims of the disease, who, under old teachings, were abandoned to despair. The work of the Congress will bring the results of the latest studies and investigations before the profession at large, and place in the hands of our physicians all the newest and most approved methods of treating the disease—a knowledge which will add many years of valuable life to our people and will thereby increase our public wealth and happiness.”

S. N. D. North, Director of the Bureau of Census, in a report prepared for this Congress, says that no exact statement is possible as to the exact number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United States, but that he considers President Roosevelt's estimate of 200,000 per year a reasonable one and probably well within the limits of precision attaching to any estimate. After full discussion and due consideration of all the questions involved, the International Tuberculosis Congress unanimously passed on October 3, 1908, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the attention of the states and central governments be called to the importance of proper laws for the obligatory notification by medical attendants, to proper health authorities, of all cases of tuberculosis coming to their notice, and for the registration of such cases in order to enable the authorities to put in operation measures for prevention.

First. That the utmost efforts should be continued in the struggle against tuberculosis to prevent the conveyance from man to man as the most important source of the disease.

Second. That preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis, and that the possibility of the propagation of this from man to man be recognized.

Resolved, That we urge upon the public and upon all governments the establishment of hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis.

Third. The establishment of sanatoria for curable cases of tuberculosis.

Fourth. The establishment of dispensaries and night and day camps for ambulant cases of tuberculosis which cannot enter hospitals and sanatoria.

Resolved, That this Congress indorses such well-considered legislation for the regulation of factories and workshops, the abolition of premature and injurious labor of women and children, and the securing of sanitary dwellings as will increase the resisting power of the community to tuberculosis and other diseases.

That instruction in personal and school hygiene should be delegated to properly qualified medical instructors.

To return to the things that most intimately concern our own State, the State Board of Health has furnished the Tuberculosis Hospital Commission with the following tabulated statement of the ravages of consumption in Indiana for the last eight years:

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths by Months, with Average for Last Eight Years.

MONTHS.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
January.....	300	368	358	324	379	395	359	330	351
February.....	300	390	353	318	372	379	349	392	356
March.....	318	388	416	399	485	421	391	396	401
April.....	339	408	409	365	409	380	386	392	436
May.....	266	378	368	339	448	346	337	329	351
June.....	301	310	297	326	359	330	282	303	313
July.....	344	349	295	323	358	310	284	314	309
August.....	271	254	300	293	332	308	312	312	297
September.....	212	266	296	318	302	263	253	286	274
October.....	274	302	266	261	322	266	289	276	282
November.....	248	321	288	297	317	287	302	276	292
December.....	291	335	306	352	353	313	310	282	317
Totals.....	3,364	4,069	3,952	3,915	4,436	3,998	3,854	3,888	3,979

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths by Ages, with Average for Last Eight Years.

AGES.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Under 1 year.....	43	76	59	53	72	53	60	63	59
1-2 years.....	13	35	33	28	43	37	27	31	31
2-3 years.....	9	14	16	11	23	13	19	19	15
3-4 years.....	3	12	7	10	14	10	10	6	9
4-5 years.....	3	7	6	7	9	3	8	10	6
5-10 years.....	31	28	28	35	32	37	31	29	31
10-15 years.....	59	84	75	59	101	75	76	66	74
15-20 years.....	318	389	373	393	457	411	359	356	382
20-25 years.....	543	676	626	666	687	650	625	623	637
25-30 years.....	491	559	553	535	582	538	535	517	538
30-35 years.....	338	490	435	461	486	437	429	430	428
35-40 years.....	289	356	329	343	412	385	342	318	346
40-45 years.....	252	287	299	244	271	254	220	234	257
45-50 years.....	199	223	225	213	262	219	231	238	226
50-55 years.....	158	174	196	194	209	200	198	197	190
55-60 years.....	155	166	166	175	186	139	155	165	188
60-65 years.....	131	182	140	151	175	151	145	153	153
65-70 years.....	113	148	137	123	137	154	147	163	140
70-75 years.....	92	105	112	107	121	111	103	126	109
75-80 years.....	50	73	70	67	65	66	76	88	69
80-90 years.....	29	37	36	25	39	28	31	43	33
90 years and over.....		2	1	1	3		4	1	1

The Commission very much regrets that it has no authority or funds available to have made a complete contour map of at least that part of the site that will be occupied by the buildings. Such a map would enable architects and engineers to get a comprehensive idea of the land and secure valuable data for the laying out of the sanatorium buildings and approaches and a drainage and sewage system.

The plans of buildings and their arrangements as we have described in the foregoing pages are only tentative. As we have no authority to employ an architect, it is impossible to give even the approximate cost of the buildings and improvements to the grounds.

However, we can get some idea of the cost of a sanatorium by finding what it has cost other States to build them.

Massachusetts has a sanatorium at Rutland, the construction of which has cost the State \$500,000. The capacity is 350 patients; cost per bed, \$1,428.57.

Maryland is just completing a sanatorium at a cost of \$165,000; capacity 180, cost per bed \$916.66.

New York's sanatorium at Ray Brook cost \$258,789; capacity 240 beds, cost per bed \$1,078.20.

Of these three States the average cost per bed is \$1,141.14. According to these figures, if Indiana provides a sanatorium for 260 patients she must spend \$296,696.40.

• The cost of maintenance per patient per week in different States is as follows: Massachusetts State Sanatorium, \$9.36; New York State Sanatorium, \$9.74; Free Hospital for Consumptives, White Haven, Pa., \$7.22; Saranac Lake, N. Y., \$10.67; Eudowood, Maryland, \$7.60; Los Angeles, Cal., \$7.86. Average, \$8.74.

If the Indiana Sanatorium should average 250 patients, the annual cost for maintenance would be \$218,500. Of this amount the counties, or the patients, will pay \$5 per week per patient, or \$125,000 annually, leaving the State to pay \$3.74 per week per patient, or \$93,500 annually.

Considering the cheapness of coal at the Indiana site and the opportunities which the Hospital farm offers for the production of its own articles of subsistence, the commission sees no reason why the Indiana sanatorium should not be operated at a much lower cost to the State than the figures given above.

The Commission in its investigation of various sanatoria inquired into the subject of employing convalescing patients to do light work about the sanatorium and on the sanatorium farm. Dr.

A. M. Foster, Superintendent of the Eudowood Sanatorium near Baltimore, advocated the doctrine that it is better for the convalescing patient to require him to do a certain amount of light work—regulated according to his condition. He is putting his theory into practice with decided success. He was awarded a gold medal by the International Tuberculosis Congress for having the best plan of employment for arrested cases.

Dr. M. S. Patterson, Medical Superintendent, Brompton Sanatorium, elevation 380 feet, with 72 beds for men and 38 for women, read a very valuable paper at the Washington Congress entitled, "Graduated Labor in Pulmonary Tuberculosis." In this paper he gave the history of his management of the Brompton Sanatorium, in which he adopted a system of graduated labor suited to the condition of each patient, being careful to inform each patient of the fact that the labor was designed for his benefit. He also said that patients who had labored while being cured were much better fitted to resume their vocations when they left the hospital than those who had not labored while being cured.

Dr. Pottenger, of Monrovia, Cal., Director of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, read a paper at the Congress entitled, "Application of Rest and Exercise for the Treatment of Tuberculosis," in which he strongly recommends the exercise suited to the patient, the disease and the stage of the disease, paying special attention to the heart.

We are fully convinced from our observation and consultation with superintendents of various sanatoria that it is to the very best interests of the convalescing patients to require light labor of them, always stopping short of fatigue.

We think the conditions of our site will be excellent for carrying out this plan, which will benefit the patient and reduce the expense of maintaining the institution.

Those who are engaged in the crusade against tuberculosis strongly recommend sanatoria and dispensaries as the best means of fighting the disease. In fact, the general public seems to be coming to the same conclusion as evidenced by the public funds appropriated for this purpose in the different states.

In June, 1907, the State of Pennsylvania placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Health \$600,000 for tuberculosis sanatoria, and they now have room for 450 patients.

That State also placed at the disposal of the Health Commissioner \$400,000 for dispensaries, and he has opened dispensaries in 52 counties.

The State of Minnesota has just completed a sanatorium for the treatment of incipient cases.

Missouri, on August 1, 1907, opened its sanatorium, with a capacity of 200 patients.

North Carolina has purchased a site of 348 acres for a sanatorium for its indigent consumptives.

Ohio expects to open her sanatorium, capacity 220 beds, estimated cost \$500,000, about July 1, 1909. The State has also provided for a tuberculosis hospital in each county, and the county of Franklin will open its hospital before the close of the year.

The success of the sanatorium will depend largely on the class of patients received. Our law specifies a hospital for the treatment of "incipient cases of pulmonary tuberculosis." If this class only is received we may reasonably expect that the average time spent in the institution by each patient will be about six months, and that the number of cases cured or arrested will be about 75 per cent.

If cases beyond the incipient stage are admitted, then we may expect such cases to stay from one to two years in the institution, and the average of cured or arrested cases will drop to 40 per cent. or lower, and it will take a herculean effort to prevent the sanatorium from being converted into an asylum for incurable cases, and thus defeat the purpose for which it was intended.

The success of the institution will also depend on a correct diagnosis and classification of the cases applying for treatment.

Dr. Lawrason M. Brown, the eminent resident physician of the Adirondack Sanatorium, in a paper read before the Tri-Centennial Anniversary of the Medical Society of the county of Rensselaer, New York, February, 1906, says:

"It will be impossible for me to do more today than to touch upon a few of the most important points in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. I shall not attempt to give you a true perspective of diagnosis as applied to this disease, but shall draw largely from my own experience, and warn you of my mistakes and errors. The diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis often demands all of our critical faculties. In the first place, many of us, it seems to me, are not entirely unbiased when we attempt to make a diagnosis in a friend or an old patient. Many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are overlooked simply for the reason that the examiner cannot convince himself that his friend, or patient, whom he has known for years, could have such a thing as tuberculosis."

Dr. Brown then follows with three pages of technical description, giving points in the diagnosis. Dr. Brown's paper, we think, clearly demonstrates the fact that we cannot expect the general practitioner, between whom and his patient there is usually a strong friendship, and who has not made lung diseases a specialty, to correctly recommend what are suitable cases for admission to a sanatorium. His friendship for his patient will be liable to allow the patient to remain at home when he ought to be in a hospital, or recommend him for admission when it is too late.

Each county will be entitled to its pro rata representation in the institution. The State should provide some system according to which patients could be examined near their homes. Massachusetts has eight places situated at different centers of population in charge of expert tuberculosis specialists where patients may be examined.

We believe some similar arrangement would be of material benefit to our State. In this way the specialist could get in consultation with the family physician of each case presented and secure a full family history and the special idiosyncrasies of the patient. If we are to expect best results, it is necessary that a full history of the patient should be known and also that of his family.

We have learned from the records of the State Board of Health that for the last eight years the deaths from consumption in Indiana will average 3,979 per year. The duration of the disease from the mixed infection in fertile soil till the time when the patient succumbs is reckoned by good authorities to be three years. Now, if 3,979 consumptives die in Indiana annually, there must be 3,979 cases of infection in the State annually. This would make 11,937 constantly in the procession marching to certain death, 3,979 falling in the front ranks and 3,979 recruits being added annually to the rear to keep up the army. These are startling figures; nevertheless, they are true.

The question is, will Indiana make an effort to snatch from the silent procession those who have not already crossed the dead line? Will she make the effort sufficient for the prevention of new implantation? If she intends to stop this procession she must begin at the recruiting stations, which are located in the vicinity of each and every case of consumption that is not properly cared for.

Who of us has not, with aching heart, seen a loved one join that fatal march and watched the tottering steps grow more feeble day by day while hope and despair reigned alternately in the heart of the doomed sufferer?

Will Indiana listen while the thief Procrastination whispers in her ear, "Not yet"? Will she stand indifferent while the silent procession of her helpless citizens marches on to certain death? Will she allow the spirit of commercialism, which measures dollars and cents against the best interests of humanity, to control legislation?

We think we can find an answer to all these questions by examining the state records, in which we learn that, according to last report, Indiana has \$8,412,381.39 invested in benevolent and correctional institutions and that she expends annually \$1,574,408.72 in their maintenance. To this may be added \$995,499.96 spent by the counties and the overseers of the poor in various townships, not to mention the time and large sums of money spent by the charitable organizations.

We know that these public funds are necessary and that they are judiciously expended, for the use that every dollar is put to must be reported to and approved by our excellent State Board of Charities.

Since the organization of this Board, eighteen years ago, its work in organizing and systematizing public charities has been colossal and a great economy to the public.

It is a false idea of economy to hold back the money necessary to make a successful fight against consumption. A study of the vital statistics, not only of Indiana but of the whole United States, ought to convince any one that this fight must be made at whatever cost necessary.

In view of all these facts, the State Tuberculosis Hospital Commission feels safe in trusting to the Governor, the Legislature and all the good people of the State for the erection and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium that will be in keeping with the present magnificent institutions of our glorious State.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Incipient tuberculosis can be successfully treated in the climate of Indiana.

2. Tuberculosis can be treated most economically and successfully in a sanatorium.

3. From 75 to 80 per cent. of incipient cases can be cured or arrested at an average stay of six months in the sanatorium.

4. A very large per cent. of the cases, if they live in a hygienic way, will not relapse, but they may be reinfected if exposed.

5. The important elements of treatment are rest, fresh air, sunshine and the most nutritious diet.

6. The patient must do his part by being cheerful and hopeful, strictly obeying the rules of the sanatorium, the daily instructions of his physician and avoiding all excesses of every kind.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We recommend that a modern sanatorium for the accommodation of 260 patients suffering with incipient tuberculosis of the lungs be erected at the earliest possible moment.
2. That the State shall appoint in each Congressional District a lung and throat specialist to examine and recommend applicants for the sanatorium.
3. That the sanatorium shall conduct a school for training nurses in the special work of caring for consumptives, and teaching the people how to prevent the spread of the disease.
4. That fresh milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables be produced on the farm.
5. That \$300,000.00 be appropriated to be available at once for erecting a sanatorium, equipping it with everything necessary for its successful operation, and for the fencing, draining, equipping and stocking of the hospital farm.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

List of Vouchers showing Disbursements on account Current Expenses for the period ending September 30, 1907.

<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>On account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
1.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		\$132 94
2.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		104 48
3.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		22 70
4.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		117 80
5.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		32 66
6.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
7.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		102 05
8.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		148 00
9.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		36. 82
10.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		59 04
11.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
12.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		135 13
13.	Wm. B. Burford, stationery.....		14 24
14.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		222 01
15.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		188 11
16.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		189 41
17.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		215 76
18.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		231 28
19.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
20.	Wm. B. Burford, stationery.....		13 85
			\$2,026 28

Current Expenses for the period ending September 30, 1908.

21.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses	\$119 80
22.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses	93 90

<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>On account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
23.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		20 61
24.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		31 10
25.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		5 00
26.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		10 00
27.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		140 58
28.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		43 48
29.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		53 89
30.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
31.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		106 81
32.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		39 02
33.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		30 93
34.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		38 96
35.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		64 70
36.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		98 18
37.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
38.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		24 18
39.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		86 69
40.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
41.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		20 89
42.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		26 81
43.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		189 60
44.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		32 95
45.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		12 05
46.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
47.	Wm. B. Burford, stationery.....		3 25
48.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		43 33
49.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		126 12

No.	To whom.	On account of.	Amount.
50.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		74 71
51.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		55 36
52.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		60 25
53.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		46 37
54.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
55.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		69 13
56.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		68 85
57.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		54 64
58.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		44 45
59.	C. J. Cassidy, for sinking and testing well.....		101 60
60.	Samuel Spencer, livery hire.....		7 00
61.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
62.	John T. Campbell, surveying land.....		92 42
63.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		2 75
64.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		32 41
65.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		26 75
66.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		91 72
67.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		27 05
68.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		8 78
69.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
70.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		68 05
71.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		37 48
72.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		22 92
73.	Stella Meyers, salary as clerk.....		20 00
74.	J. N. Babcock, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		35 08
75.	Benj. F. Bennett, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		21 93
76.	Isaac R. Strouse, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		38 85
77.	Henry Moore, M. D., Commissioner, per diem and expenses		46 71

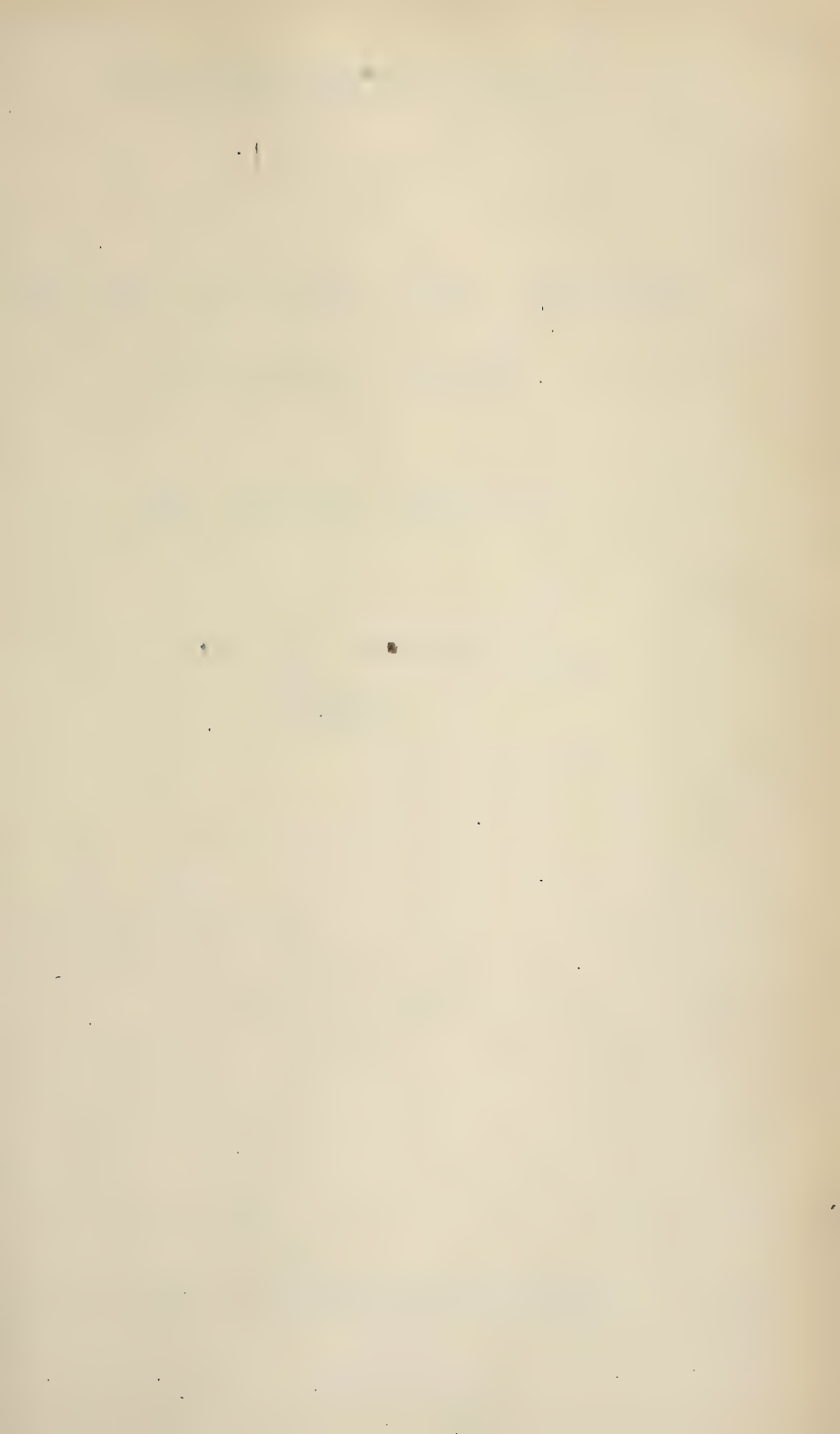
<i>No.</i>	<i>To whom.</i>	<i>On account of.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
78.	W. S. Holman, Commissioner, per diem and expenses		35 25
79.	Chas. Lambert, abstract for railroad switch..		39 00
80.	Samuel Spencer, livery hire.....		7 50
81.	J. C. Rutter, Recorder Parke County, recording deeds		11 10
82.	J. C. Shoop, livery hire.....		6 00
			<hr/> \$2,857 00

Current Expenses September 30, 1908.

Voucher A.	Paid to Chas. Bulion and William Bulion for land.....	\$1,342 80
Voucher B.	Paid to Edgar Adams for land.....	6,383 10
Voucher C.	Paid to John V. Adams for land.....	6,624 10
Voucher D.	Paid to C. C. Kent for land.....	750 00
Voucher E.	Paid to Gray Connelly for land.....	3,900 00
Voucher F.	Paid to James T. Jessup for land.....	4,000 00
Voucher G.	Paid to Wm. E. Gurgeson for land....	176 50
Voucher H.	Paid to James H. Meyers for land....	823 50
		<hr/> \$24,000 00
Total expended years ending September 30, 1907 and September 30, 1908.....		<hr/> \$28,883 28

SUMMARY.

	<i>1907.</i>	<i>1908.</i>
Per diem and expenses members of Commission.....	\$1,938 19	\$2,424 13
Clerk's salary	60 00	170 00
Miscellaneous expense		34 85
Sinking and testing well.....		101 30
Surveying land		92 42
Abstracts of title.....		39 00
Land		24,000 00
		<hr/>
	\$2,026 28	\$26,862 00
Appropriation		\$30,000 00
Year ending September 30, 1907, current expenses....	\$2,026 28	
Year ending September 30, 1908, current expenses....	26,857 00	
October 1, 1908, balance in treasury.....	1,116 72	
		<hr/>
	\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00





THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Indiana School for Feeble-
Minded Youth

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30

1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 14, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 28, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

LUMAN K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 28, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 28, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ALBERT P. SINCLAIR, Vice-President, Cloverdale.
EDWARD M. WILSON, Treasurer, Fort Wayne.
MRS. MARY ROWAN HARPER, Secretary, Fort Wayne.

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ALBERT E. CARROLL, Superintendent.
NORA GRIFFIN, Matron.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HAROLD K. MOUSER, M. D., Resident Physician.

MEDICAL CONSULTING STAFF.

Surgery.

MILES F. PORTER, A. M. M. D.

Internal Medicine.

B. VAN SWERINGEN, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

KENT K. WHEELOCK, M. D.

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NELLIE L. EVANS, Bookkeeper's Assistant.
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MARGARET TOWNSEND, Record Clerk.
FRANK W. JOHNSON, Storekeeper.
FRANK ANGLIN, Storekeeper's Clerk.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

CYRUS D. MEAD, Principal.
MRS. ALICE SUMMERBELL, Special School and Library.
MARJORIE SMITH, Kindergarten.
MILDRED H. WINCH, Kindergarten and Primary.
MRS. MARTHA KIMBLE, Primary.
ROSALIE DECKER, PRIMARY.
MAYME B. ROSS, Primary and Intermediate.
FERN THOMPSON, Primary and Intermediate.
GRACE THOMPSON, Intermediate and Grammar Grade.

MARY WINTERMOTE, Art and Grammar Grade.
 ZILLAH BOTHWELL, Needle and Lace.
 ELIZABETH A. ELLIS, Sloyd and Clay Modeling.
 ANNA R. AUTEN, Physical Training.
 GRACE A. HINDMAN, Voice and Piano.
 GEORGIA VON EBERHART, Girls' Orchestra.
 G. J. THOMPSON, Boys' Band.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, Supervisor Colony Farm.
 HARRY THOMPSON, Supervisor East Wing Boys' Ward.
 ALICE WILSON, Supervisoress Custodial Cottage for Boys.
 LALLA HOPKINS, Supervisoress West Wing Girls' Ward.
 ELLA McCORMICK, Supervisoress Custodial Cottage for Girls.
 BELLA MACTAVISH, Supervisoress Cottage for Adult Females.
 FRANCES THOMPSON, Head Nurse.
 LEW DEHAVEN, Chief Engineer.
 GEO. JOHNSON, Woodworking.
 WILLIAM MERTZ, Painting.
 HENRY MEURER, Mattress Making.
 FRED KOENIG, Tailoring.
 JOHN A. MILLER, Shoemaking.
 ANDREW HEINZLEMAN, Bakery.
 P. J. BOUILLON, Cold Storage.
 JOHN DICKSON, Farm and Dairy.
 MORRIS PULLIN, Gardener.
 GUSTAV WUNDERLIN, Florist.
 R. O. BAILEY, Outside Overseer.
 KITTIE HARGRAVE, Laundry.
 MRS. F. W. JOHNSON, Dressmaking.
 MABEL HARVEY, Mending and Comfort.
 AUGUSTA HOPKINS, Sewing Room, Cottage for Adult Females.
 MRS. M. McLAUGHLIN, Sewing Room, Colony Farm.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TO THE HONORABLE J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana*:

Sir—In compliance with the law, the Board of Trustees for the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth respectfully submits for your consideration its thirtieth annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908. Included in this is the report in detail of the Superintendent, School Principal, Resident Physician and the several statistical exhibits covering the various operations of the institution for the year.

There has been no change in the personnel or the organization of the board since our last report, nor has there been any noteworthy changes in the executive management of the institution. Normal conditions have obtained in all the several departments, and while the growth of the institution has been exceptional and has placed increased burdens upon those in charge, the general efficiency and high standard of the institution have been maintained.

The enrollment on the 30th day of September, 1907, at the time of our last report, was 1,033. During the year we have received 123 inmates and have lost by death 22, by discharge or withdrawal 28, leaving the total enrollment on September 30, 1908, 1,106, making an increase in the population of 73 for the year.

The completion of the new Custodial Cottage for Boys and the addition to the Custodial Cottage for Girls have made this large increase possible. The relief afforded the institution through the completion of the Custodial Building for Boys gives us room for about 65 male inmates of the brighter grade. With our present accommodations and in the event of our being relieved of the necessity of receiving epileptics, we believe further extensions in the way of additional building for boys will be unnecessary. However, our accommodations for both girls and adult females have been crowded to the limit for the past three years. Some relief was afforded during the year by the completion of the addition to the Custodial Cottage for Girls, but this was only temporary. We have on our waiting list at this time, completed papers for the admission of 14 girls under 16 years of age and commitments for 28 adult females, none of which can be received or cared for except as vacancies occur

through death or withdrawals. Many of these cases are extremely urgent and some provision should be made for their care and protection in this institution. This is especially true in the case of the adult female department, where we now have such a large waiting list.

The steady increase in our enrollment the past ten years makes it imperative that we enlarge our hospital facilities. The present hospital building was originally constructed to take care of the requirements of an institution of 500 inmates. With the present enrollment of over 1,100 and the contemplated additions that will place in our care 1,300 to 1,350 inmates, our present hospital facilities are entirely inadequate.

All permanent improvements for which the last General Assembly granted specific appropriations have been completed. These include: Addition and alterations to the Custodial Cottage for Girls; plastering the walls in the Custodial Cottage for Boys; new equipment for the electric lighting and power department; a high pressure pump for the general distribution of water; the extension of water mains for fire protection on the institution grounds; the laying of cement walks and floors, and the purchase of additional farm land. All of these improvements were completed and farm land purchased within the amounts appropriated by the legislature.

Following are the expenditures from the various funds, both regular and specific, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

Maintenance.

Regular appropriation	\$122,000 00	
Excess on 54,032 inmates over 1,000.....	6,591 53	
Expenditures		\$128,587 86
Amount unexpended		3 67

Repairs and Painting.

Regular appropriation	\$7,500 00	
Expenditures		\$7,499 96
Amount unexpended		04

Farm Land.

Appropriation (unexpended, 1907).....	\$13,325 00	
Expenditures		\$13,325 00

Farm Drainage.

Appropriation	\$1,000 00	
Expenditures		\$999 33
Amount unexpended		67

Addition to Custodial Cottage for Girls.

Appropriation (unexpended, 1907).....	\$20,557 25	
Expenditures		\$20,557 17
Amount unexpended		08

Electrical Equipment.

Appropriation	\$6,000 00	
Expenditures		\$5,986 40
Amount unexpended		13 60

High Pressure Pump.

Appropriation	\$1,200 00	
Expenditures		\$1,200 00

Extension of Water Mains on Institution Grounds.

Appropriation	\$4,000 00	
Expenditures		\$4,000 00

Cement Walks and Floors.

Appropriation	\$3,000 00	
Expenditures		\$2,999 97
Amount unexpended		03

Plastering Custodial Cottage for Boys.

Appropriation	\$4,300 00	
Expenditures	4,296 22	
Amount unexpended		3 78

Tuition Receipts and Industrial Proceeds and Earnings.

Receipts for tuition accounts.....	\$3,600 94	
Industrial proceeds and earnings	879 49	
Deposited with State Treasurer		\$4,480 43

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

We present herewith the following needs of the Institution for the coming biennial period:

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.*Maintenance.*

We believe the annual maintenance appropriation for the next biennial period should be \$130,000.00 based on 1,000 inmates actually present with an excess allowance of \$130.00 per capita per annum for each inmate actually present over that number.

Repairs and Painting.

On account of the age and number of our buildings, constant repairs are needed. For this purpose there should be appropriated \$8,500.00 per annum.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

For the past three years we have found the regular maintenance appropriation insufficient. Supplies of all kinds and wages of help have increased greatly, while our maintenance fund has remained stationary. Although we have closed each year without a deficit, it has been at the expense of our equipment and regular maintenance supplies. In order to avoid a deficit during the present year, we would recommend an additional appropriation of \$10,000.00 to supplement our regular maintenance fund.

For a general hospital building and equipment to meet the requirements of the present population, we would recommend an appropriation of \$100,000.00.

For a cottage for adult females to accommodate 120 beds, we would recommend an appropriation of \$60,000.00.

For a cold storage and ice plant, including building for same, we would recommend an appropriation of \$7,500.00.

For additional equipment in the engineer's department, including one oil separator, a duplex steam trap system for boiler plant, an electric motor and equipment for brick yard, we would recommend an appropriation of \$1,925.00.

For additional equipment in the bakery, including one dough mixer, one moulding machine, a metal proof room and steel dough troughs, we would recommend an appropriation of \$2,500.00.

For two thousand eight hundred twenty (2,820) feet iron fence to protect the main institution grounds, we would recommend an appropriation of \$3,200.00.

For 12 fire escapes and ladders as recommended by the state factory inspector, we would recommend an appropriation of \$2,500.00.

For cement walks and grading roadways and grounds, we would recommend an appropriation of \$2,500.00.

For a root cellar at Colony farm, we would recommend an appropriation of \$1,500.00.

For a frame stock barn at the north farm, we would recommend an appropriation of \$1,500.00.

For farm drainage and fencing, we would recommend an appropriation of \$1,500.00.

In closing our report we wish to take this opportunity to express our grateful appreciation of the interest you have always shown in the welfare of this institution and for your encouragement and counsel.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. SALE,
MARY R. HARPER,
EDWARD M. WILSON,
Trustees.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, September 30, 1908.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit herewith the thirtieth annual report of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Fe- males.	Total.
Enrolled September 30, 1907.....	459	435	139	1,033
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	69	43	11	123
Total enrollment	528	478	150	1,156
Died during the fiscal year.....	9	7	6	22
Discharged during the fiscal year.....	3	..	3	6
Withdrawn during the fiscal year.....	14	8	..	22
Total died, discharged and withdrawn.	26	15	9	50
Enrollment September 30, 1908.....	502	463	141	1,106
Actual number present September 30, 1908....	494	461	141	1,096
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Daily average actually present.....	467.532	586.499	1054.032	

	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Fe- males.	Total.
Applications presented	72	30	18	120
Applications accepted pending room.....	68	26	18	112
Applications deferred .....	..	..	..	...
Applications rejected	4	4	..	8
Applications completed not acted upon.....	5	5	4	14
Total applications accepted on file pending room	9	14	28	51

Of 120 applications presented for consideration, 112 were accepted pending room and 8 were rejected. Completed applications on file to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Board are: Boys, 5; girls, 5; adult females, 4; total, 14. Applications on file, accepted pending room, are: Boys, 9; girls, 14; adult females, 28; total, 51. Seventeen boys, seven girls and two adult females were withdrawn by parents or relatives. One girl and one adult female were discharged, both being placed in good homes.

The addition and alterations to the Custodial Cottage for Girls were completed early in February of the present year and the building was immediately reoccupied by the girls who had been housed temporarily in the Custodial Cottage for Boys, which building had been completed some seven months previous. The addition and alterations in the Girls' Cottage give us an increased capacity of about 28 beds. By using the second floor hall as a sitting room, we were able to establish a new division, accommodating 40 middle grade girls. The Custodial Cottage for Boys, which was completed in June, 1907, was used for about seven months, as stated above, for housing the custodial grade girls while their building was being remodeled. On February 15, 1908, the building was occupied by 148 low grade boys, forming five complete divisions. These boys were selected from the various departments in the Institution but principally from Divisions Six and Eight of the main building, Division Fifteen at Colony Farm and the nursery department at the hospital. This building has a capacity of 161 beds, which is 11 more than it was designed to accommodate.

Rooms in the East Wing, first floor, formerly occupied by No. Six Division as day room and dormitory, have been given to Division No. Five as a day room and clothing room. The other rooms vacated by the low grade boys will be used as a sitting room for employes, Supervisor's office, children's library, recreation and reading room.

All applications for middle and high grade boys have been accepted promptly during the present year and a large proportion of the applications presented for lower grade boys have been taken care of. However, it has been necessary to place on the waiting list, those of the helpless or nursery class for want of room in the department to which they would belong. We have accommodations for about 65 boys of the better class or those who would benefit by school or industrial training. The need of additional room for adult females is very urgent. The present cottage used for committed cases has been crowded for the past two years, necessitating the carrying of a large number of commitments on the waiting list. These can only be accepted as vacancies occur, and as all cases received into this department become permanent wards of the state, there is little hope for relief except in the erection of another building. I would recommend an additional cottage for 120 women to be placed directly east of the present building, arranging culinary department so that the cooking for both buildings could be done in one kitchen.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

	Enrolled.	Beds.
Main building—Girls	287	285
Main buliding—Boys	209	224
Custodial Cottage for Boys.....	161	161
Cottage Colony Farm Boys.....	132	182
Cottage for Adult Females.....	*142	128
Custodial Cottage for Girls.....	175	192
	<hr/> 1,106	<hr/> 1,172

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

We have reason to be proud of the progress made in our schools. Under the able direction of Prof. Cyrus D. Mead, we have attained a standard that compares favorably with any school of like character in the country. Our motto, "the greatest good to the greatest number," is faithfully lived up to. The precocious child is always encouraged, but not to the extent that the duller, slower child is neglected. Our school house should be enlarged. We have three classes that are compelled to occupy basement rooms that are poorly lighted and ventilated and were it not for our crowded condition, would not be considered for class room work. The present building was erected at a time when the Institution population was less than 500 inmates. Our daily average population has more than doubled and each biannual period we build to care for a greater number of children, and this requires that the educational and other departments be enlarged accordingly.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our hospital department has cared for the usual number of sick and dispensary cases. The mortality table shows 22 deaths for the year, or 2 per cent. of the population. The death rate is not large when you consider that more than two-fifths of our population belong to the low grade imbecile or idiotic type. Only two deaths occurred among the high grade inmates during the year. We have been free from epidemics of a serious nature. The removal of the nursery ward from the hospital building has enabled a more complete isolation of tubercular cases which relieved the crowded condition in the hospital wards to some extent. However, the work is still hampered for want of necessary room and adequate facilities in caring for all cases. A new hospital is one of our urgent needs.

* Eight adult females are housed at the Custodial Cottage for Girls.

Dr. Chas. G. Beall, Resident Physician, resigned May 31, 1908, to enter private practice. His successor, Dr. Harold K. Mouser, former medical interne, took charge of the hospital at once. He came to us well equipped for the work and has shown his fitness for the position.

Dr. Douglas Hunter was appointed dental surgeon for the year 1908.

A complete report of the surgical and medical cases, together with the Dental Surgeon's report, is appended hereto.

INDUSTRIES.

About 250 children are profitably employed in the industrial shops and the various domestic departments. Many have become exceedingly proficient in the work of their department and under supervision are able to accomplish sufficient work of a character that entitles them to be classed as institutionally self supporting. Our industries include shoemaking, tailoring, mattressmaking, broom-making, woodworking, carpentry, painting, brickmaking, sewing, mending and comfortmaking, bakery, laundry, gardening, farming and dairy. A detailed report of the work of these departments is appended hereto.

COLONY FARM.

The purchase of additional farm land made possible by an appropriation from the last legislature will add greatly to our farm operations. An epidemic among our swine last winter carried off 125 head, or nearly one-half of our herd. The disease which was supposed to be cholera, was finally controlled and I do not anticipate a recurrence. Our crops for the year and increase in the live stock have been fairly profitable and should reduce the farm expense considerably the coming year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Chapel services are held each Sabbath in the main auditorium and at all of the detached cottages. All special holidays are observed with appropriate services.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

The play grounds and woods, dances, birthday parties, biweekly entertainments and various forms of healthful and harmless amusements are a part of the daily life of our children.

MAINTENANCE.

The maintenance appropriation for the past year was \$122,000.00, based upon an actual attendance of 1,000 inmates, with an excess allowance of \$122 per annum per capita for each inmate over that number. The excess allowance amounted to \$6,591.53, making our total maintenance for the year \$128,591.53. The expenditures for all purposes except repairs and improvements was \$128,587.86. The maintenance allowance for the past three years has not been sufficient to care for our needs. Maintenance supplies of every kind have been gradually increasing in value for several years, while our maintenance appropriation has remained stationary or suffered a slight reduction. It is true we have closed each year without a deficit, but this has been accomplished at the expense of our equipment. The next legislature should be asked to appropriate \$10,000 to supplement the maintenance appropriation for 1908-09. For the years 1909-10 and 1910-11 the maintenance fund should be increased to \$130,000 for 1,000 inmates actually present, with an excess allowance of \$130 per annum per capita for each inmate over that number.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

The appropriation for repairs and painting should be increased to \$8,500 per annum. The Institution property has been kept in fair condition on the allowance now made, but as our buildings and fixtures are getting old, necessarily the expense in keeping up repairs increases each year and unless these repairs are cared for promptly, great damage to property is likely to result.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

All improvements for which the legislature of 1907 granted appropriations, have been completed and include the following: Addition and alterations to the Custodial Cottage for Girls, adding a kitchen, dining room and dormitory, and remodeling the old structure by putting in iron and slate stairways, tile floors on the first floor hall, rewiring the entire building and placing large, roomy porches at the south and west entrances.

An appropriation for plastering the walls in the Custodial Cottage for Boys was made necessary because of the roughness of the brick used in the construction of the walls. The work was completed and the building occupied in July, 1907.

Two hundred fifty-four and one-quarter (254 $\frac{1}{4}$) acres farm

land was added to our holdings, giving us now a total of 510 acres, which is sufficient for our present needs.

Much of the farm land was ditched and tiled the past year, but there remains several fields that are badly in need of under drainage.

A complete new equipment of electrical machinery, switch boards, etc., has been installed, the plant is now modern in every particular and of sufficient capacity to furnish all current required without overloading.

The new high pressure compound pump, 10x12x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches was installed. This replaced a pump that formerly furnished our main water supply but which had become so old and worn that it could not be depended upon for regular service.

The water main connecting with the city fire line, has been extended throughout the grounds with standard fire hydrants placed at convenient points. Stand pipes and hose racks have also been placed in the three detached cottages, thus giving ample fire protection to all buildings on the main Institution grounds.

More than 20,000 feet of cement walk and floors have been put down. A small appropriation will enable us to extend walks to all of the detached buildings.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following improvements are recommended for the ensuing biennial period:

A general hospital building, to accommodate both sexes, with ward capacity for 100 patients.

One cottage accommodating 120 beds, to be used for cases committed to the department for adult females.

An addition to the school building, to consist of five class rooms, two rooms for special classes and a library department.

A cold storage and ice making equipment. This will require a new building, as the old cold storage rooms are not properly located nor are they large enough for our needs.

The bakery should have the following machinery and equipment: Dough mixer, moulding machine, metal proof room and dough trough.

The following equipment is required for the Engineer's and Industrial departments: One machinist's lathe, one large pipe machine, one oil separator for steam line, duplex trap system for receiving condensation from low pressure steam lines and return same

to boilers, electrical irons for laundry and sewing departments, one 30 horse-power motor for operating brick-making machinery, including construction of pole line, wire, etc.

A small appropriation is required to build cement walks and improve roadways and finish grading around Cottage for Boys.

Fire escapes should be placed on all buildings that have sleeping rooms on the second floor. This is recommended by the State Bureau of Inspection, and should be done at once.

The iron fence which protects about two-thirds of the front property line should be extended along the entire front of the grounds and to a point about 100 feet north of the Boys' Cottage. Also along the west side of the property to a point north of the girls' play grounds.

An appropriation for the following improvements at Colony Farm is much needed: A brick, slate roof horse barn with twenty stalls and necessary room for feed, harness, etc. The barn now in use is poorly constructed, unsanitary and unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

A concrete root cellar for beets and other roots used for stock feeding and such vegetables and fruits as are stored for winter use.

A frame barn at North Farm to care for about forty head of young stock. There are two sheds on this farm now in use, but they are old, dilapidated affairs, unfit for use and should be torn down.

The fencing and tile drainage that will be required the coming year can not be done from our regular maintenance appropriation. A small specific fund for this purpose is needed.

SPECIAL MENTION.

A small fire occurred in our industrial building on October 24, 1907. It originated in the painting department, the cause of the fire being attributed to spontaneous combustion. The total loss to building and contents amounted to \$527.80, which amount was recovered from the insurance companies and covered into the state treasury as required by law.

IN CONCLUSION.

I desire to recommend for your consideration and commendation my officers and co-workers in every department. Their loyal support and the faithful and conscientious discharge of the many arduous duties devolving upon them have made possible the success which has been ours in the work of the past year.

I also desire to record a grateful acknowledgment to each member of the Board for their helpful co-operation and encouragement which has been given me at all times in the discharge of my many duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. CARROLL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

To the Superintendent:

Two phases of work present themselves when submitting to you the regular annual report of the school department. Are we equipped, and do we follow in our school instruction the pedagogical truths that have been accepted as fundamental in the curriculums and teachings of our public schools? It may be said that the theories which have been evolved in the fertile minds of men who have lived for what they could give to the world, make sounder pedagogy when applied to the deficient child than when followed in the courses of study in the better known public school. It does not follow, however, that the science of the mind when applied by man, or the skill of the teacher can create or implant what nature in its mystery has withheld. It does not follow that malformation can ever become formation or that existing brain cells may assume the burden through life of those lacking, the possession of which, should cause every thoughtful being to render praise without end to the One Allwise. Why do we educate them? There is abundant material in this question for a report separate in itself.

Are we equipped? The State of Indiana provides each year for the maintenance of over eleven hundred deficient children. Many of them, although there are exceptions, come from the by-ways of society and have known few of the comforts and none of the luxuries of life. The time was when he was left on the mountain side to perish. He would slowly but positively meet a figurative death were he thrust, in the conflict for subsistence, in competition with his more favored brother. He is admitted to our institution. A physical, mental, and clinical test is held and about fifty per cent. is passed as "schoolable," or possibly schoolable. He is assigned to his division or group, and so the other half. Carefully chosen and prepared food is given him; well lighted and evenly warmed and ventilated day and sleeping rooms are at his disposal; regular habits are formed; hot and cold water is prepared for his bath, which he must take; clean and comfortable beds are provided for him; and he is neatly and warmly clothed.

As a rule, and in particular with the improvable half which has entered, four hours of work, four hours of school, six hours of

recreation and amusement, and nine or ten hours of sleep constitute his daily life. From the standpoint of training, his work hours are as necessary as his school. After he has reached his limit in the schools his work day will be lengthened. The different industrial departments now employ about two hundred boys and girls. As a beginner, however, after he has passed the hospital, a special school awaits him. Simple sensory tests are tried and his mentality is determined. If his speech can be bettered, he returns to the special school at stated periods. If he passes this school he is given his definite room assignment and the daily school routine awaits him. A pleasing environment is of no little value. He enters a room, the first appearance of which is his pride, for his teacher has converted it into a place rarely equalled in the public school. No piece of apparatus is lacking and no material that could possibly be of advantage has ever been denied.

If the child is a kindergartener, the kindergarten opens for him. We have two separate schools. If he is advanced above this, but is not yet ready for the reader, a kindergarten—primary room receives him. In this there are two distinct schools. From the first to the third grade we have eight schools, from the fourth to the seventh we have three. Pupils falling behind in their classifications may be sent to special school and there receive individual help, to be returned to their room when they have made sufficient advancement. This special school aids in a more distinct classification and allows us to follow in the main a course of study suitable to our school.

In the distinctive manual lines, two classes model in clay, four take mechanical drawing and sloyd, and one works at the bench in carpentry. Four classes receive instruction in fancy needlework, lace, and basketry, and four in drawing and art. Girls are offered piano, and instruments for orchestra, and boys are chosen for band. The larger part of five hundred children commit chapel songs and receive voice instruction. All of these special and distinct lines of work have their separate and special teachers. The greater part of the pupils above kindergarten meet a teacher in some manual or special line. Room hand work also supplements daily school work. In addition to the regular kindergarten occupations and special manual lines, ten kinds of hand work formed a part of our last day exhibit in June.

Besides the playgrounds, entertainment is provided throughout the winter, and five chapels each Sunday are conducted in various buildings. A children's library offers the most carefully chosen

books and magazines to the boys and girls and the former are permitted access to an evening reading room under the supervision of a librarian. Every good thought planted takes that much nourishment from the soil of an evil one. Much supplementary reading matter is being added to various separate school room libraries, for reading leads. Texts other than readers are used primarily as readers. Nature work is constantly before the child for his seeing and his feeling. A museum of natural objects collected by the children is drawn upon by any room. Through all work is woven the movements of the hand. A gymnasium, second only to our city schools, is well equipped with modern apparatus. Almost without exception our teachers have either studied or traveled the past summer, two requisites in the ambitious teacher's life.

We do not lack in equipment, but we do lack in room. For six years schoolable children have been denied access to the school building and basement rooms have been improvised, pre-empting much needed space for living room. Two departments of manual work occupy poorly lighted and ventilated school basement rooms. A double cloak room is at present being occupied by our special school. The boys' schools are overcrowded and we are absolutely unable to care for one school. An addition, if not a new building, is imperative.

Having observed the more practical side of our schools, we ask ourselves sometimes whether or not we are pedagogical. Eight hundred years after the dawn of a new religion, a candle light in education flamed for a moment in the "Dark Ages" of the old world when Charlemagne astonished the "schoolmen" with the announced principle that "every child had a right to an education." Later it became a function of the state to provide for such. This has become a cardinal pedagogical truth that no man now denies. Our Institution is founded and exists on such a truth and seven hundred children receive positive instruction that would be totally denied them in public. As far back as Rome, when she was sowing the seed of moral corruption that was to be her downfall, Cicero held "that the amusements and environments of the child should be such as to elevate and refine, as well as to properly develop his powers." The chapel, the entertainments, the discipline, the books, the daily routine and work, the reading rooms, the music, the schools, all are safeguards thrown about him in greater abundance than would open to him were he not here. In fact, here is the only place they would open to him.

Froebel perfected the kindergarten, and accepted truths today

are, "all instruction must be made pleasant and interesting," "the instinct of play and self activity should be utilized in teaching," and "through the senses comes all knowledge." Our kindergarten schools are replete with object and sense material and the games and songs and occupations happily engage sixty children each day. "Present the object before the symbol;" "offer the concrete before the abstract;" "move from the known to the unknown," are abc's in pedagogy. Our primary instruction is daily based on these as viewed from the objects and devices employed by the teacher, from the action work preceding the action word, from the busy material made, from the environment and daily experience of the child leading to his expression of the same.

Interest is a pin prick into sloth. Attention is the result, the greatest task in a teacher's work and a herculean one with us. An attractive room presents a warmth the instant the child enters. He appreciates a pleasant surrounding as keenly as any child. Various supplementary readers are in the room libraries that flagging interest may be met by the reading of a new story. An institution speller presents to him words of his daily life. An abundance of objects of nature surround him, hand work offers relaxation, and an apt story awakens. I have visited school rooms where the children refused to take their eyes from a teacher while telling an oral story. That teacher is strong who can arouse interest in a story and she should be rich in them. The natural teacher is the one who utilizes the activity of the child and instills interest by her ingenuity. Exercises are devised in gymnastics that appeal keenly to the play instinct but that are related to good circulation, good respiration, and good muscular control. In a figurative way, instead of muscle training and co-ordination by sawing wood, we offer the children a game. Work becomes play when it is interesting.

The teaching of the future will be as much to and through the heart as the intellect. Our prisons have many head educated men but very few heart educated. The Great Teacher taught by example and founded the greatest, yet simplest, pedagogical truth. An effort toward this is at least in every teacher's power. Her work is the most sacred of all works. If she feels it, she can never be remunerated. We wish to express publicly our appreciation for your liberality and the confidence you give us.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS D. MEAD.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

Morning.

Classes.	Enrollment.
1. Boys' custodial kindergarten	19
2. Boys' custodial 1st primary	19
3. Boys' custodial 1st-2d primary	18
4. Boys' custodial 3d-4th grade	19
5. Girls' custodial kindergarten-primary	20
6. Girls' custodial 1st primary	17
7. Girls' custodial 1st-3d primary	15
8. Girls' drawing and art	28
Total	155

Afternoon.

9. Boys' and Girls' kindergarten	19
10. Boys' and Girls' primary kindergarten	18
11. Boys' 1st-2d primary	18
12. Boys' 3d-5th grade	20
13. Girls' 1st-2d primary	18
14. Girls' 1st-3d primary	16
15. Girls' 3d-4th grade	16
16. Girls' 4th-7th grade	15
Total	140

MANUAL, MUSIC, AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

17. Girls' a. m. fancy needlework and lace	32
18. Girls' p. m. fancy needlework and lace	19
19. Harper Lodge fancy needlework	27
20. Harper Lodge physical training, 1 and 2	50
21. Sunset physical training	22
22. Piano	14
23. Orchestra	16
24. Band	28
25. Boys' mechanical drawing	30
26. Boys' sloyd	20
27. Boys' bench	14
28. Girls' Clay modeling	24
Total	296

Grand Total.

Morning school	155
Afternoon school	140
Manual, music, and physical training	296
Total	591
Names counted more than once	211

Actual number of pupils in daily attendance..... 380

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Superintendent:

The following is the report of the Medical Department of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

One mild case of typhoid fever made its appearance, the source of which could not be ascertained. We have had one slight epidemic consisting of forty cases of influenza, giving rise to no deaths or sequelæ.

In August the hospital building was painted throughout. The establishment of a ward for the isolation and treatment of active cases of tuberculosis makes the danger from the spread of this dread disease much less.

Admittances to the hospital have numbered 822 girls and 837 boys. Three thousand eight hundred twenty-three were attended in the dispensary. During the year we have had twenty-two deaths, giving a death rate of 2 per cent.

Dr. Douglas Hunter was appointed dental surgeon and he has given complete satisfaction in every way.

I give below a list of the important medical and surgical cases, the report of the dentist and the mortality record. I want to thank the management, the consulting staff and the hospital corps for the kindly assistance they have rendered during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

H. K. MOUSER,
Resident Physician.

CASES TREATED.

Medical and Surgical:

Trachoma	1
Simple corneal ulcer	3
Iritis	2
Chronic interstitial keratitis	1
Blepharitis chronic	1
Intra-ocular hemorrhage (traumatic)	1
Acute otitis media.....	7
Organic heart disease (broken compensation).....	3
Pericarditis	2

Endocarditis	1
Tuberculosis cutis	1
Erysipelas	2
Urticaria	3
Sycosis parasitica	8
Impetigo contagiosa	1
Specific gumma	1
Psoriasis	1
Erythema nodosum	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis	10
Lobar pneumonia	3
Broncho-pneumonia	5
Bronchial asthma	1
Hypostatic pneumonia	1
General miliary tuberculosis	2
Tuberculous meningitis	1
Tuberculous adenitis	1
Mesenteric tuberculosis	2
Acute articular rheumatism	3
Sub-acute articular rheumatism	4
Mumps	1
Chorea	1
Status epilepticus	5
Aestivo-autumnal malaria	1
Acute follicular tonsillitis	19
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	2
Tuberculous spondylitis	2
Prolapsus recti	2
Ulcerative stomatitis	2
Enterocolitis	8
Raynaud's disease	1
Angio-neurotic edema	1
Dementia	1
Varicella	6
Typhoid	1
Herpes zoster	2
Migraine	1
Diabetes insipidus	2
Influenza	40
Cystitis	4

Surgical:

Radical operation for carcinoma of breast	1
Laparotomy for tuberculous peritonitis	1
Appendectomy	1
Removal of hemorrhoids	1
Circumcisions	5
Mammary abscess	2
Axillary abscess	2
Sprain of ankle	3
Sprain of knee	1

Sprain of wrist	1
Colle's fracture	1
Fracture of metacarpal.....	1
Foreign body in œsophagus.....	1
Tonsilotomy	4
Removal of adenoids	6
Removal of sebaceous cyst	1
Thoracentesis	2

DENTAL WORK DONE IN 1908.

Artificial dentures	3
Extracted temporary teeth	63
Extracted permanent teeth and roots.....	297
Artificial enamel fillings	4
Gold fillings	11
Canal treatments	72
Copper amalgam fillings.....	100
Cement fillings	105
Silver amalgam fillings	537
Canals filled with G. P. points	35
Cleaned	694
Porcelain crowns	1

MORTALITY RECORD.

Number.	NAME.	Age.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Grade of Child.
1	Nancy Pittman	37	Oct. 5, 1907	Chr. parenchymatous nephritis.....	Middle grade epileptic imbecile
2	Ira Nation.....	14	Oct. 26, 1907	Broncho-pneumonia	Low grade imbecile.
3	Frank Reeves.....	31	Nov. 9, 1907	Hypostatic pneumonia	Low grade imbecile.
4	Elza Dodd	18	Jan. 19, 1908	Status epilepticus.....	Low grade imbecile.
5	Effie Smiley	15	Feb. 17, 1908	Mesenteric tuberculosis.....	Low grade imbecile.
6	Catherine Raver.....	42	Feb. 18, 1908	General miliary tuberculosis.....	Middle grade mongolian imbecile.
7	Mary Flood.....	32	Feb. 24, 1908	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	Middle grade imbecile.
8	George Reynolds	29	April 5, 1908	Chr. interstitial nephritis.....	Low grade epileptic.
9	William Drake	22	April 12, 1908	Epilepsy	Middle grade epileptic.
10	John Langraf.....	20	May 5, 1908	Broncho-pneumonia	Low grade.
11	William Wire	21	May 19, 1908	Broncho-pneumonia	Low grade.
12	Amy Stanley	23	May 20, 1908	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	Middle grade.
13	Myrtle Ronan	12	May 26, 1908	Tuberculous meningitis.....	Middle grade mongolian.
14	Isabell Crandall.....	10	June 16, 1908	Pulmonary edema	Low grade.
15	Eliza Newman	26	July 2, 1908	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	High grade.
16	William Huffman.....	29	July 12, 1908	Mesenteric tuberculosis.....	Low grade.
17	Etta M. Crawford.....	28	July 14, 1908	Status epilepticus.....	Low grade epileptic imbecile.
18	Ruby Sewell	23	Aug. 5, 1908	Entero-colitis	Low grade imbecile.
19	James Moore	32	Aug. 11, 1908	Epilepsy	High grade epileptic imbecile.
20	Rhoda Gardner	31	Aug. 12, 1908	Epilepsy	Low grade epileptic imbecile.
21	Leota Aspy.....	11	Sept. 10, 1908	Malnutrition dependent upon congenital small heart with patent foramen ovale.....	Superficial idiot
22	Amolia Stuckwisch.....	26	Sept. 24, 1908	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	Low grade imbecile.

TABLE No. 1.

Admitted During the Year.

MONTHS.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.
October, 1907.....	3	1	1	5
November, 1907.....	3	2		5
December, 1907.....	1		1	2
January, 1908.....				..
February, 1908.....	16	18	1	35
March, 1908.....	2	9	1	12
April, 1908.....	8	1		9
May, 1908.....	8	4	1	13
June, 1908.....	11	2	1	14
July, 1908.....	7	1		8
August, 1908.....	5	3	4	12
September, 1908.....	5	2	1	8
Total.....	69	43	11	123

Died.

Males	9
Females	7
Adult females	6
Total	22

Withdrawn.

Males	14
Females	8
Adult females .....	..
Total	22

Discharged.

Males	3
Females .....	..
Adult females	3
Total	6
Grand total	50

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Movement of Population.

	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.
Enrollment, September 30, 1907.....	459	435	139	1,033
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	69	43	11	123
Total enrollment.....	528	478	150	1,156
Died during the fiscal year.....	9	7	6	22
Discharged during the fiscal year.....	3	.....	3	6
Withdrawn during the fiscal year.....	14	8	.....	22
Total died, discharged and withdrawn.....	26	15	9	50
Enrollment, September 30, 1908.....	502	463	141	1,106
Actual number present, September 30, 1908.....	494	461	141	1,096

TABLE No. 2.

Inmates by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.	Quota.
Adams.....	4	6		10	11
Allen.....	28	13	9	50	37
Bartholomew.....	11	3	3	17	12
Benton.....	1			1	6
Blackford.....	8	8	2	18	8
Boone.....	2	1	2	5	13
Brown.....	2	2	1	5	5
Carroll.....	6	7		13	10
Cass.....	5	7	3	15	16
Clark.....	4	7		11	15
Clay.....	4	6	1	11	16
Clinton.....	6	4	1	11	13
Crawford.....	1			1	6
Daviess.....	2	2		4	14
Dearborn.....	2			2	11
Decatur.....	5	7	2	14	9
Dekalb.....	6	2		8	12
Delaware.....	12	6	7	25	24
Dubois.....		2		2	10
Elkhart.....	12	10	2	24	21
Fayette.....		1		1	6
Floyd.....	3	4		7	14
Fountain.....	5	10	3	18	10
Franklin.....	1	5		6	8
Fulton.....	2	4	1	7	8
Gibson.....	7	7	2	16	14
Grant.....	10	5	3	18	26
Greene.....	5	3	3	11	14
Hamilton.....	6	8	2	16	14
Hancock.....	4	5	1	10	9
Harrison.....	3		1	4	10
Hendricks.....	4	10		14	10
Henry.....	11	8	4	23	12
Howard.....	7	6	2	15	14
Huntington.....	3	14		17	14
Jackson.....	7	4	4	15	13
Jasper.....	2	3		5	7
Jay.....	3	3	2	8	13
Jefferson.....	4	6	2	12	11
Jennings.....	1	6		7	8
Johnson.....	4	3	1	8	10
Knox.....	2	4	3	9	16
Kosciusko.....	6	11	4	21	14
Lagrange.....	1	1		2	7
Lake.....	2	1		3	18
Laporte.....	8	6	1	15	18
Lawrence.....	2	2	1	5	12
Madison.....	16	19	3	38	34
Marion.....	36	46	3	85	94
Marshall.....	5	2	2	9	12
Martin.....	3	4	1	8	7
Miami.....	6	5	1	12	14
Monroe.....	1		1	2	10
Montgomery.....	11	11	1	23	14
Morgan.....	8	3	2	13	10
Newton.....	1	1		2	5
Noble.....	4	3		7	11
Ohio.....			1	1	2
Orange.....	2	4	1	7	8
Owen.....		3	3	6	7

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.	Quota.
Parke.....	3	4	.....	7	11
Perry.....	2	.....	.....	2	9
Pike.....	5	1	1	7	10
Porter.....	2	2	1	5	9
Posey.....	6	1	1	8	11
Pulaski.....	2	3	.....	5	7
Putnam.....	.....	3	4	7	10
Randolph.....	15	7	1	23	14
Ripley.....	3	3	1	7	10
Rush.....	2	5	.....	7	10
St. Joseph.....	10	10	4	24	28
Scott.....	6	1	.....	7	4
Shelby.....	4	7	.....	11	13
Spencer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Starke.....	2	3	3	8	15
Steuben.....	5	3	1	9	7
Sullivan.....	4	2	2	8	12
Switzerland.....	2	2	2	6	6
Tippecanoe.....	14	8	2	24	18
Tipton.....	1	1	.....	2	9
Union.....	1	1	.....	2	3
Vanderburgh.....	26	9	6	41	34
Vermillion.....	3	2	1	6	7
Vigo.....	15	22	4	41	30
Wabash.....	10	3	1	14	13
Warren.....	1	1	1	3	5
Warrick.....	3	6	1	10	11
Washington.....	4	4	.....	8	9
Wayne.....	11	4	9	24	19
Wells.....	5	9	1	15	11
White.....	4	1	1	6	9
Whitley.....	4	1	1	6	8
Grand total.....	502	463	141	1,106	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Applications Made by Counties During the Fiscal Year.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.
Adams.....		1	1	2
Allen.....	5		4	9
Bartholomew.....	1	1	1	3
Benton.....				
Blackford.....				
Boone.....			1	1
Brown.....				
Carroll.....				
Cass.....				
Clark.....	1			1
Clay.....		1		1
Clinton.....	4			4
Crawford.....				
Daviess.....				
Dearborn.....				
Decatur.....	2	1		3
Dekalb.....	1	1		2
Delaware.....	5			5
Dubois.....				
Elkhart.....			1	1
Fayette.....				
Floyd.....	1	2		3
Fountain.....		3		3
Franklin.....				
Fulton.....				
Gibson.....			1	1
Grant.....	5			5
Greene.....				
Hamilton.....				
Hancock.....	1	1		2
Harrison.....				
Hendricks.....				
Henry.....	3	2		5
Howard.....				
Huntington.....		1		1
Jackson.....				
Jasper.....				
Jay.....	1			1
Jefferson.....				
Jennings.....				
Johnson.....	2	1	1	4
Knox.....	2			2
Kosciusko.....		2		2
Lagrange.....				
Lake.....	1			1
Laporte.....	2		1	3
Lawrence.....				
Madison.....	5	3		8
Marion.....	2	2		4
Marshall.....		1		1
Martin.....				
Miami.....	2			2
Monroe.....				
Montgomery.....	1			1
Morgan.....	1			1
Newton.....				
Noble.....				
Ohio.....				
Orange.....			1	1
Owen.....	1			1

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.
Parke				
Perry	1			1
Pike				
Porter				
Posey	1			1
Pulaski				
Putnam				
Randolph	7	1	1	9
Ripley		1		1
Rush		1		1
St. Joseph	4	2		6
Scott				
Shelby				
Spencer				
Starke				
Steuben				
Sullivan	1			1
Switzerland				
Tippecanoe	1	1	2	4
Tipton				
Union				
Vanderburgh	4	1		5
Vermillion	1			1
Vigo	2	1	1	4
Wabash			1	1
Warren				
Warrick	1			1
Washington				
Wayne	1			1
Wells	1			1
White			1	1
Whitley				
Total	72	30	18	120

TABLE No. 4.

Applications on File by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Applications Accepted Pending Room.				Applications Pending Not Accepted.			
	Boys.	Girls	Adult Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Adult Females.	Total.
Adams.....			1	1				
Allen.....			6	6		1		1
Bartholomew.....								
Benton.....		1		1				
Blackford.....			1	1				
Boone.....								
Brown.....								
Carroll.....								
Cass.....								
Clark.....		1		1				
Clay.....								
Clinton.....								
Crawford.....								
Daviess.....								
Dearborn.....								
Decatur.....								
Dekalb.....	1			1				
Delaware.....					1			1
Dubois.....								
Elkhart.....			1	1				
Fayette.....								
Floyd.....			1	1				
Fountain.....		1		1				
Franklin.....								
Fulton.....								
Gibson.....		1	1	2				
Grant.....		1		1			1	1
Greene.....								
Hamilton.....			1	1				
Hancock.....	1	1		2				
Harrison.....								
Hendricks.....								
Henry.....	1			1				
Howard.....		1		1				
Huntington.....			1	1				
Jackson.....								
Jasper.....							1	1
Jay.....								
Jefferson.....			1	1				
Jennings.....		1		1				
Johnson.....			1	1				
Knox.....	1			1				
Kosciusko.....		1		1	1			1
Lagrange.....								
Lake.....					1	1		2
Laporte.....		1	1	2				
Lawrence.....								
Madison.....			2	2	1	1	1	3
Marion.....		3	1	4				
Marshall.....								
Martin.....			1	1				
Miami.....			1	1				
Monroe.....						1		1
Montgomery.....	1			1				
Morgan.....								

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Applications Accepted Pending Room.				Applications Pending Not Accepted.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Adult Females.	Total.
Newton								
Noble								
Ohio								
Orange			1	1				
Owen	1			1				
Parke								
Perry								
Pike								
Porter								
Posey							1	1
Pulaski								
Putnam								
Randolph	1		1	2				
Ripley								
Rush								
St. Joseph								
Scott								
Shelby			1	1				
Spencer								
Starke								
Steuben								
Sullivan	1			1				
Switzerland								
Tiptecanoe			1	1				
Tipton								
Union								
Vanderburgh								
Vermillion						1		1
Vigo	1		2	3	1			1
Wabash			1	1				
Warren								
Warrick								
Washington								
Wayne		1		1				
Wells								
White								
Whitley								
Total	9	14	28	51	5	5	4	14

FINANCIAL.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Consolidated Statement of Revenue and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

MAINTENANCE.		
Regular appropriation	\$122,000 00	
Excess on 54,032 inmates over 1,000	6,591 53	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 2		\$128,587 86
Reverted to State Treasurer		3 67
REPAIR FUND.		
Regular appropriation	7,500 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 3		7,499 96
Reverted to State Treasurer		04
FARM LAND.		
Appropriation	\$26,625 00	
Expenditures in fiscal year ending September 30, 1907	13,300 00	
Balance for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908	13,325 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 4		13,325 00
FARM DRAINAGE.		
Appropriation	1,000 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 5		999 32
Reverted to State Treasurer		67
ADDITION TO CUSTODIAL COTTAGE FOR GIRLS.		
Appropriation	\$21,000 00	
Expenditures in fiscal year ending September 30, 1907	442 75	
Balance for fiscal year ending September 30, 1908	20,557 25	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 6		20,557 17
Reverted to State Treasurer		08
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.		
Appropriation	6,000 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 7		5,986 40
Reverted to State Treasurer		13 60
HIGH PRESSURE PUMP.		
Appropriation	1,200 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 8		1,200 00
EXTENSION TO WATER MAINS ON INSTITUTION GROUNDS.		
Appropriation	4,000 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 9		4,000 00
CEMENT WALKS AND FLOORS.		
Appropriation	3,000 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 10		2,999 97
Reverted to State Treasurer		03
PLASTERING CUSTODIAL COTTAGE FOR BOYS.		
Appropriation	4,300 00	
Expenditures as per Exhibit No. 11		4,296 22
Reverted to State Treasurer		3 78

EXHIBIT No. 1—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

From maintenance fund.....	\$128,587 86
From repair fund.....	7,499 96
From farm land fund.....	13,325 00
From farm drainage fund.....	999 33
From addition to custodial cottage for girls' fund.....	20,557 17
From electrical equipment fund.....	5,986 40
From high pressure pump fund.....	1,200 00
From extension of water mains on institution grounds.....	4,000 00
From cement walks and floors fund.....	2,999 97
From plastering custodial cottage for boys fund.....	4,296 22
Total.....	\$189,451 91

EXHIBIT No. 2.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Maintenance Fund for
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,123 62
2.	Armour & Co.....	Meats, etc.....	272 39
3.	J. Geo. Brudi.....	Corn	130 00
4.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Cereal coffee	99 10
5.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries	107 06
6.	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper bags	2 35
7.	L. M. Beck.....	Watch repairs	1 50
8.	W. C. Baade	School books	19 00
9.	W. W. Barnard Co.....	Bulbs	9 55
10.	S. Baum & Co.....	Bananas	6 65
11.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	25 41
12.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	86 23
13.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Fresh meat	85 77
14.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Engineers' supplies	7 31
15.	M. J. Cunning Co.....	School supplies	34 27
16.	John Christie	Team work	34 00
17.	R. H. Comey Co.....	Reed and raffia	13 62
18.	Crowley Bros.....	Dry goods	11 41
19.	Daily Fish Market.....	Fish	1 05
20.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	8 65
21.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	974 06
22.	Dreier & Bro.....	Drugs	1 05
23.	J. P. Davies Co.....	Chip soap	75 56
24.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Wks.....	Pump valves	5 20
25.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Bulbs	17 62
26.	Excelsior Fruit and Oyster Co.....	Oysters	6 05
27.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Legal notice	1 38
28.	Ft. Wayne Journal Co.....	Legal notice	1 38
29.	Ft. Wayne Builders' Supply Co.....	Lumber	19 11
30.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Linen	36 43
31.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	79
32.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	19 99
33.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Clips and files.....	1 50
34.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.....	Coal and side track rent.....	126 93
35.	A. Flanagan Co.....	School supplies	18 52

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—Continued.			
36.	Falk-Chaska Co.	Coats and suspenders	\$76 84
37.	Fleischmann Co.	Yeast	6 00
38.	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Butterine	1 20
39.	S. Freiburger & Bro.	Leather and findings	161 63
40.	S. Freiburger & Bro.	Leather and findings	236 43
41.	Foster Furniture Co.	Mats and linoleum	22 05
42.	Dallas F. Green	Clock repairing	3 00
43.	Huntington Mill Co.	Corn meal	17 82
44.	M. A. Hanna & Co.	Coal	1,768 69
45.	H. C. Hitzemann	Sewing machine repairs	4 45
46.	Howenstein & Crouse	Eggs and poultry	118 40
47.	W. D. Henderson & Co.	Grass seed	5 82
48.	C. Hennecke Co.	School supplies	2 15
49.	Home Telephone & Tel. Co.	Telephone services	9 00
50.	R. B. Hanna, P. M.	Stamps	20 00
51.	R. B. Hanna, P. M.	Stamped envelopes	107 40
52.	M. C. Hunt	Caustic soda	51 24
53.	Hide, Leather and Belting Co.	Shoe findings	7 85
54.	International Boiler Comp. Co.	Boiler compound	19 17
55.	Illinois Electric Co.	Electric lamps	84 71
56.	Indiana Reformatory	Mops	50 40
57.	Indianapolis News	Subscription	5 00
58.	E. H. Kirkland, Agent	Freight	9 36
59.	Fred H. Koenig	Sewing machine	10 00
60.	Clara L. Kohne	School supplies	8 55
61.	M. F. Kaag & Sons	Crockery	2 48
62.	M. F. Kaag & Sons	Crockery	32 34
63.	H. Kohnstamm Co.	Indelible ink	4 50
64.	Lea Brothers	Subscription	5 00
65.	Lehman Shoe Co.	Felts and overs	92 40
66.	Thomas Lyons & Co.	Broom corn	36 30
67.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed	749 26
68.	Hugo H. Meier, D. D. S.	Professional services	2 00
69.	The Macmillan Co.	Subscription	4 00
70.	Moellering Bros. & Millard	Salt	9 60
71.	Moellering Bros. & Millard	Groceries	52 98
72.	Wm. J. Moxley	Butterine	196 20
73.	Meyer Bros. Co.	Baking powder	4 45
74.	Meyer Bros. Co.	Baking powder	7 06
75.	Northern Ohio Blanket Mills	Blankets	2 00
76.	R. W. Orr	Fresh apples	17 25
77.	Otto Gas Engine Works	Repairs	4 53
78.	Pattison & Ellis	Oil	4 16
79.	Pioneer Coal & Wood Co.	Coal	13 00
80.	P. and H. Supply Co.	Engineers' supplies	48 71
81.	Perfection Biscuit Co.	Crackers	36 87
82.	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries	14 77
83.	A. H. Perfect & Co.	Groceries and soap	538 81
84.	H. Pfeiffer & Son	Hardware	12 38
85.	H. Pfeiffer & Son	Hardware	34 00
86.	Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	Telegrams	1 79
87.	Prang Educational Co.	School supplies	5 64
88.	Rurde Dry Goods Co.	School supplies	3 68
89.	Rhinesmith & Simonson	Lumber	7 96
90.	Rochester Germicide Co.	Disinfectant	69 37
91.	Robert Spice	Lightning rods	38 00
92.	Seavey Hardware Co.	Hardware	57 40
93.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Hardware, etc.	4 51

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—Continued.			
94.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	\$11 78
95.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	46 30
96.	Singer Sewing Machine Co....	Machine repairs	2 15
97.	Singer Sewing Machine Co....	Machine repairs	14 09
98.	Alex H. Staub.....	Stove repairs	3 45
99.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness repairs	13 65
100.	D. Shordon & Co.....	Plow points	3 55
101.	Siemon Wall Paper Co.....	School supplies	1 35
102.	Swift & Co.....	Meat and tallow.....	93 95
103.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger...	Fresh meats	634 51
104.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils, etc.....	44 89
105.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	28 62
106.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	50 96
107.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Provender	108 19
108.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co....	Chip soap	69 81
109.	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Bulbs	4 50
110.	United Telephone Co.....	Glass jars	2 20
111.	Vaughn's Seed Store.....	Bulbs	6 08
112.	E. Van Every.....	Horse shoeing	3 00
113.	John Van Range Co.....	Kettle hinges	4 50
114.	Van Camp Hardware Co.....	Hardware and iron.....	45 91
115.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	467 32
116.	Wayne Shoe Co.....	Shoe laces	8 75
117.	Edgar S. Werner & Co.....	School music	2 50
118.	Warsaw Wilkinson Co.....	Machine repairs	2 25
119.	Wabash Railroad Co.....	Freight	57 38
120.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Sugar, etc.....	48 43
121.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Sugar, etc.....	134 01
122.	Will A. Young.....	Music	9 65
123.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	21 40
Total.....			\$13,250 20
November, 1907—			
No. 124.	S. Baum & Co.....	Potatoes	\$1,091 22
125.	F. W. Bleke.....	Corn	137 20
126.	Samuel M. Foster.....	Farm rent	387 00
127.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	4,492 76
128.	Armour & Co.....	Salt meats	59 34
129.	Amer. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co.	Mangle apron	20 58
130.	W. C. Baade.....	School supplies	10 90
131.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	27 10
132.	S. Baum & Co.....	Fruit	74 03
133.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Violin repairs	4 70
134.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Cereals	5 28
135.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	56 93
136.	Bosler Bros.....	Leather	6 97
137.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	87 04
138.	Thomas Charles Co.....	School supplies	8 89
139.	P. Cosentino & Co.....	Fruit	37 24
140.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Meats	70 39
141.	M. J. Cunning Co.....	School supplies	10 43
142.	John Christie	Team work	108 40
143.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	641 36
144.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	15 24
145.	Daily Fish Market.....	Oysters	1 00
146.	Dukes, Rose & Schirmeyer....	Clothing	9 28
147.	Dreier & Bro.....	Drugs	3 33
148.	Excelsior Fruit & Oyster Co..	Oysters	30 25

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
November, 1907—Continued.			
149.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Rent on siding.....	\$32 00
150.	Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union..	Cardboard	2 52
151.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot.....	Plaster Paris	2 25
152.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Legal notice	1 20
153.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Programs, etc.....	12 10
154.	Ft. Wayne Wind Mill Co.....	Wind mill	97 91
155.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co....	Engineers' supplies	3 73
156.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	10 34
157.	Ft. Wayne Iron Store Co.....	Iron	24 40
158.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather	279 76
159.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather	43 13
160.	C. B. Flick Floral Co.....	School supplies	3 70
161.	D. N. Foster Furniture Co.....	Chairs and beds.....	46 33
162.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	6 00
163.	Falk-Chaska Co.....	Caps	47 45
164.	Dallas F. Green.....	Clocks	16 00
165.	C. L. Greeno Co.....	Mattress supplies	132 56
166.	Huntington Mill Co.....	Corn meal	14 16
167.	Hide, Leather & Belting Co...	Leather, etc.....	14 70
168.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs and poultry.....	91 82
169.	Home Telep. & Teleg. Co.....	Telephone services	9 80
170.	R. B. Hanna, P. M.....	Stamped envelopes	21 24
171.	R. B. Hanna, P. M.....	Stamps	20 00
172.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	3,021 62
173.	International Boiler Com. Co..	Boiler compound	38 65
174.	Ideal School Pub. Co.....	School supplies	4 90
175.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware	18 94
176.	Ind. Y. P. Reading Circle....	Reading circle books.....	11 85
177.	J. T. Johnson.....	Eggs	18 90
178.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Legal notice	2 33
179.	W. B. Klopfenstein.....	Turkeys	167 16
180.	J. M. Kane.....	Games	4 75
181.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	124 10
182.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.....	Surgeons' gauze	70 54
183.	Lehman Shoe Co.....	Rubber boots	9 54
184.	Lorenz Publishing Co.....	Music	2 40
185.	Wm. J. Moxley.....	Butterine	261 60
186.	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.....	Iron	4 80
187.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed.....	1,050 32
188.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	7 06
189.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	8 82
190.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	105 76
191.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	482 21
192.	Michigan Drug Co.....	Drugs	12 74
193.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	37 43
194.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	446 18
195.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	441 81
196.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	34 89
197.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Dynamite, etc.....	6 57
198.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Hardware, etc.....	19 07
199.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Engineers' supplies	1 20
200.	Pottlitzer Fruit Co.....	Fruits and vegetables.....	126 32
201.	Pickard Bros.....	Furniture	47 95
202.	Rothschild Bros.....	Crepe paper	6 10
203.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Fence posts	57 81
204.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Rolled oats	40 18
205.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	27 61
206.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	18 56

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
November, 1907—Continued.			
207.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils, etc.....	\$78 28
208.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Cheese and lye.....	91 71
209.	Sherman Bros. & Co.....	Tea	9 60
210.	Singer Sewing Machine Co....	Machine repairs	4 52
211.	Swift & Co.....	Livers	17 27
212.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger...	Meats	622 64
213.	J. M. Stouder & Co.....	Wire fence	110 00
214.	Schroeder & Bro.....	Harness repairs	5 05
215.	Alex H. Staub.....	Repairing tinware	6 88
216.	J. P. Tinkham Coal Co.....	Smithing coal	1 50
217.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	75 79
218.	Teacher's College	Books	7 00
219.	Dr. K. K. Wheelock.....	Professional services	5 50
220.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods, etc.....	327 99
221.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Groceries	194 44
222.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Sugar and syrup.....	94 19
223.	Western Union Teleg. Co....	Telegrams	2 51
Total.....			\$15,110 08
December, 1907—			
No. 224.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,247 93
225.	James W. Sale.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
226.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
227.	Mary R. Harper.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
228.	Edward M. Wilson.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
229.	Albert E. Carroll.....	Salary as superintendent....	625 00
230.	Nora Griffin	Salary as matron.....	150 00
231.	James W. Sale, trustee.....	Traveling expenses	15 20
232.	Albert P. Sinclair, trustee....	Traveling expenses	13 56
233.	Edward M. Wilson, trustee....	Traveling expenses	26 11
234.	Amer. Sunday School Union..	Quarterlies	5 80
235.	Amer. Laundry Mch. Mfg Co.	Extractor springs	4 50
236.	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper, etc.....	37 51
237.	J. S. Beyers.....	Oats	155 70
238.	The Boston Store.....	Ribbon	6 17
239.	S. Baum & Co.....	Eggs and fruit.....	120 50
240.	S. Bash & Co.....	Tallow and Christmas trees..	63 34
241.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fresh fish	20 85
242.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Mop sticks	5 00
243.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Peanuts	35 77
244.	B. H. Baker	Glass	3 00
245.	W. C. Baade.....	School supplies	10 70
246.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Office supplies	223 71
247.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	57 61
248.	P. Cosentino & Co.....	Oranges	39 75
249.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Fresh meat	129 62
250.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Engineer's supplies	9 95
251.	City Carriage Works.....	Rubber tire	6 00
252.	Crowley Bros.....	Dry goods	188 79
253.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	39 23
254.	Daily Fish Market.....	Fish and oysters.....	96
255.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	10 57
256.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	231 08
257.	Dreier & Bro.....	Hospital supplies	1 00
258.	Excelsior Fruit & Oyster Co..	Oysters	24 20
259.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	6 28
260.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	40 08
261.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Programs, etc.....	12 15

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
December, 1907—Continued.			
262.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Legal notice	\$1 14
263.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Rent on siding	30 00
264.	Ft. Wayne Electrical Works...	Copper brushes	2 50
265.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co...	Oil	3 63
266.	D. N. Foster Furniture Co.....	Chairs	24 00
267.	Carl Fisher	Band music	3 00
268.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	6 00
269.	Falk-Chaska Co.....	Clothing	21 43
270.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	14 79
271.	Fisher Bros. Paper Co.....	Toilet paper	329 28
272.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	2 65
273.	Herman Gerke	Evergreen trees	11 50
274.	Heit-Miller-Lau Co.....	Boxes	1 44
275.	A. R. Hills.....	Notions	6 70
276.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs and poultry.....	238 47
277.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	2,325 36
278.	M. W. Huffman	Eggs and poultry.....	57 50
279.	H. C. Hitzemann	Sewing machine repairs....	2 05
280.	Home Telep. & Teleg. Co.....	Telephone toll	2 65
281.	Hide, Leather and Belting Co.	Shoe findings	6 62
282.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry starch	6 80
283.	International Boiler Com. Co.	Boiler compound	38 17
284.	George Jacobs	Piano tuning	9 00
285.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Legal notice	1 39
286.	M. L. Jones.....	Photograph supplies	3 92
287.	Keil & Keil.....	Mounting pictures	14 00
288.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	22 56
289.	James M. Kane.....	Notions	25 49
290.	Clara L. Kohne.....	School supplies	1 19
291.	S. H. Knox & Co.....	Notions	23 25
292.	Keystone Chemical Mfg. Co...	Tri Sodium	78 76
293.	Lehman Book and News Co...	Books	3 20
294.	Lehman Shoe Co.....	Shoes	9 25
295.	Dr. W. Langtry, V. S.....	Professional services	3 00
296.	Lea Brothers & Co.....	Subscription	6 00
297.	Wm. J. Moxley.....	Butterine	327 00
298.	Edgar A. Murray.....	Roachaline	5 00
299.	Hugo H. Meier, D. D. S.....	Professional services	2 50
300.	Bunkio Matsuki	School supplies	1 35
301.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed.....	1,522 50
302.	Wm. Miller Range & F. Co...	Range repairs	6 40
303.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	7 06
304.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	259 02
305.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Candy	4 17
306.	O. F. Porter.....	Oats	174 14
307.	Pottlitzer Fruit Co.....	Fruit	32 40
308.	Potter's Kiln and Tool Works..	School supplies	3 63
309.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Canned goods	8 66
310.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Prunes	17 08
311.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	4 84
312.	Rurode Dry. Goods Co.....	Dry goods	9 65
313.	Richardson Shoe Mch. Co....	Shoe machine	100 00
314.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Hominy	20 09
315.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Rolled oats and raisins....	77 21
316.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	54 48
317.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Prunes and nuts.....	117 30
318.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline and oils.....	22 44
319.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline and oils.....	35 76

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
December, 1907—Continued.			
320.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	28 40
321.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	10 41
322.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	30 17
323.	Silver, Burdett & Co.....	Books	8 97
324.	Schroeder & Bro.....	Harness	2 25
325.	D. Shordon & Co.....	Stock food, etc.....	11 35
326.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	21 36
327.	Swift & Co.....	Soap	245 00
328.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger...	Meats	427 16
329.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co...	Chip soap	175 77
330.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co...	Soda ash, etc.....	80 71
331.	G. J. Thompson.....	Band supplies	6 90
332.	Mrs. Lillian L. Underhill....	Magazine subscriptions	24 28
333.	John Van Range Co.....	Range repairs	19 48
334.	E. Van Every	Horse shoeing	4 15
335.	Paul E. Wolf.....	Upholsterer's supplies	59 94
336.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods, etc.....	69 36
337.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Cheese and nuts.....	68 92
338.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Vinegar, etc.....	18 46
339.	Western Electric Co.....	Electric lamps	78 40
340.	Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co.	Hardware	17 43
341.	Williams-Davis-B. & H. Sons..	Drugs	9 52
342.	William A. Young.....	Violin music	8 63
343.	Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	5 05
Total.....			\$14,447 06
January, 1908—			
No. 344.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,347 08
345.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meat	55 40
346.	Buffalo Scale Co.....	Scales	19 10
347.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	215 30
348.	S. Baum & Co.....	Eggs and fruit.....	73 34
349.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	36 50
350.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Violin repairs	2 40
351.	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co...	Hospital supplies	3 58
352.	S. Bash & Co.....	Beans	645 71
353.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	68 59
354.	Crowley Bros.....	Dry goods	103 16
355.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	30 45
356.	John Church Co.....	Song books	3 79
357.	Cin. Gas, Coke, C. & M. Co...	Oven coke	81 00
358.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Meats	549 73
359.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	15 02
360.	Daily Fish Market.....	Fish	1 47
361.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	870 49
362.	Dreier & Bro.....	Medical instruments	11 25
363.	Fred Eckart Packing Co.....	Lard	27 75
364.	Excelsior Fruit & Oyster Co...	Oysters	30 25
365.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Legal notice	1 20
366.	Ft. Wayne Iron Store Co....	Iron	26 56
367.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	35 53
368.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co...	Engineer's supplies	10 30
369.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather and findings.....	130 75
370.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe nails	1 18
371.	A. Flanagan & Co.....	School supplies	1 30
372.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	6 00
373.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Pole side brackets.....	3 00
374.	Henry Franke	Hot bed sashes.....	11 76

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
January, 1908—Continued.			
375.	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine	\$196 32
376.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Thimbles	3 50
377.	Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R.	Freight on coke.....	36 45
378.	Dallas F. Green.....	Clock	4 00
379.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	207 39
380.	H. C. Hitzemann	Sewing machine repairs.....	2 16
381.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Sugar	179 70
382.	Home Telep. & Teleg. Co.....	Telephone services	11 20
383.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs	24 58
384.	M. W. Huffman.....	Poultry	26 30
385.	Indiana Reformatory	Mops and tinware.....	90 30
386.	Journal of Experimental Med.	Subscription	5 00
387.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Legal notice	1 32
388.	George Jacobs	Piano repairs	2 00
389.	J. T. Johnson	Eggs	16 20
390.	M. L. Jones.....	Photographic goods	2 45
391.	Lea & Febiger	Book	4 00
392.	Michigan Drug Co.....	Drugs	7 42
393.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	279 17
394.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	4 50
395.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	11 34
396.	Franklin MacVeagh Co.....	Groceries	2 38
397.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed.....	913 63
398.	Wm. J. Moxley.....	Butterine	130 80
399.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Canned fruit	40 76
400.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Rope	1 77
401.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pumps	4 61
402.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Fresh fruit	2 97
403.	Rochester Germicide Co.....	Disinfectant	69 87
404.	John C. Roth Packing Co.....	Lard	66 26
405.	J. H. Spanburg.....	Band instruments repairs...	8 00
406.	Schroeder Bros.....	Horse brushes	6 00
407.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	13 32
408.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Wire	1 66
409.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	3 60
410.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	5 75
411.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	53 14
412.	E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	Drugs	7 16
413.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	23 32
414.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	480 31
415.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	72 59
416.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger...	Meats	272 28
417.	Smith & Randall Lumber Co...	Sawing logs	29 00
418.	D. Shordon & Co.....	Hog tonic	29 75
419.	J. P. Tinkham Coal Co.....	Smithing coal	1 50
420.	Tullar-Meredith Co.....	Song books	1 80
421.	E. Van Every	Smithing	1 50
422.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co.	Hardware	9 95
423.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Groceries	78 73
424.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	46 05
425.	Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....	Musical ins. supplies.....	4 02
426.	Will A. Young.....	Orchestra selections	2 80
427.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Buggy repairs	1 25
Total.....			\$10,920 77

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
February, 1908—			
No. 428.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,691 04
429.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	109 80
430.	American Florist	Subscription	1 00
431.	Amer. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co..	Machine repairs	8 00
432.	Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co....	Tuberculin	2 03
433.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	28 00
434.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	119 84
435.	Beadell & Co.....	Dry goods	6 06
436.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Violin repairs	8 35
437.	W. C. Baade.....	School supplies	5 40
438.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Coffee, cereal, etc.....	122 65
439.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	66 22
440.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	34 42
441.	Crowley Bros.....	Dry goods	22 26
442.	Chicago Brush Co.....	Hair brushes	15 00
443.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Fresh meats and lard.....	705 81
444.	Thomas Charles Co.....	School supplies	4 76
445.	Devoe & Reynolds Co.....	School supplies	1 12
446.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Flower seeds	3 95
447.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	112 50
448.	Albert Dickinson Co.....	Grass seed	43 82
449.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	8 20
450.	Excelsior Fruit and Oyster Co.	Oysters	24 20
451.	Geo. Ertel Co.....	Incubator	15 00
452.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Engineer's supplies	5 29
453.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Newspaper notice	3 86
454.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co.	Brazing saws	1 00
455.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Paper	1 30
456.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Rent on siding	18 00
457.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	40 98
458.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co..	Engineer's supplies	6 25
459.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	5 00
460.	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine	199 77
461.	Falk-Chaska Co.....	Elastic web	28 80
462.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	1 79
463.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather and findings.....	110 57
464.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs and poultry.....	117 85
465.	M. W. Huffman.....	Poultry	12 16
466.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs....	3 30
467.	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Garden seeds	33 30
468.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	1,235 04
469.	Joseph H. Hartman.....	Ice privilege	100 00
470.	Home Telep. & Teleg. Co....	Services	2 20
471.	George Jacobs	Piano tuning	3 00
472.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Newspaper notice	4 54
473.	H. Kohnstamm & Co.....	Indelible ink	4 50
474.	G. H. Krudop.....	Egg coal	399 42
475.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	5 45
476.	Mayflower Mills	Bran	35 22
477.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Shoe daubers	10 29
478.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co....	Dried fruit	21 08
479.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	14 12
480.	New England Dial Co.....	Clock dials	5 00
481.	Purdue University	Male hog	15 00
482.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Engineers' supplies	1 58
483.	Pickard Bros.....	Wardrobes	28 30
484.	Pottlitzer Fruit Co.....	Fresh fruit	10 60
485.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	144 89

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
February, 1908—Continued.			
486.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Hardware	\$7 65
487.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Dried fruit, etc.....	140 66
488.	Rurode Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	4 77
489.	Swfit & Co.....	Meats	80 18
490.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	43 04
491.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	17 03
492.	J. H. Spanburg.....	Soldering horns	2 00
493.	Sherman Bros. & Co.....	Coffee and tea.....	33 11
494.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	38 95
495.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Linen	114 40
496.	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	Garden seeds	11 25
497.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co.	Hardware and iron.....	37 19
498.	E. Van Every.....	Wagon repairs	8 20
499.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	98 40
500.	Western Valve Co.....	Valve repairs	2 85
501.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Services	2 34
502.	Hanna-Breckenridge Co.....	Shafting and pulleys.....	5 58
Total.....			\$9,436 48
March, 1908—			
No. 503.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,540 72
504.	James W. Sale.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
505.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
506.	Mary R. Harper.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
507.	Edward M. Wilson.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
508.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	134 63
509.	Alienist and Neurologist.....	Subscription	5 00
510.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Fruit, etc.....	24 68
511.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Coffee, etc.....	19 81
512.	Andrew Bloom	Hay	51 49
513.	S. Bash & Co.....	Garden seeds	23 13
514.	S. Baum & Co.....	Onions, etc.....	22 98
515.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing.....	23 41
516.	Bernstein Mfg. Co.....	Iron bed	5 25
517.	W. C. Baade.....	Stencil paper	1 00
518.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Violin strings	90
519.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	62 59
520.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Meats	495 55
521.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	27 14
522.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	9 68
523.	Dreier & Bro.....	Surgeons' supplies	9 50
524.	Henry A. Dreer.....	Bulbs	2 50
525.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	119 71
526.	Excelsior Fruit & Oyster Co.	Oysters	24 20
527.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Lamp shades	16 68
528.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Advertisements	1 26
529.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co...	Cotton waste	10 59
530.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Thermometers	1 75
531.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	57 33
532.	Ft. Wayne Iron Store Co....	Iron, etc.....	7 94
533.	Ft. Wayne Electrical Works...	Lamp carbons	7 25
534.	Falk-Chaska Co.....	Hose, etc.....	32 20
535.	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	Butterine	264 10
536.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	96 20
537.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather, etc.....	77 76
538.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	80 82
539.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	7 00
540.	Foster Furniture Co.....	Cocoa mats	7 50

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
March, 1908—Continued.			
541.	A. Flanagan Co.....	School supplies	\$8 85
542.	Goodrich Bros. H. and G. Co..	Clover seed	159 37
543.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Sugar	150 15
544.	Home Telep. and Teleg. Co....	Telephone services	3 65
545.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs, etc.	59 70
546.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	1 20
547.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	2,287 47
548.	W. D. Henderson & Co.....	Garden seeds	13 00
549.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Groceries	185 34
550.	Ionia Pottery Co.....	Flower pots	15 90
551.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware	6 99
552.	International Boiler Com. Co..	Boiler compound	37 88
553.	J. T. Johnson	Eggs	26 55
554.	The Journal Co.....	Advertisements	1 90
555.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	21 99
556.	Kalamazoo Sled Co.....	Hammock chairs	9 00
557.	W. Langtry, V. S.....	Professional services	14 00
558.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed.....	762 82
559.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	34 84
560.	Hugo H. Meier, D. D. S.....	Professional services	12 00
561.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder, etc.....	8 56
562.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder, etc.....	14 02
563.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	36 89
564.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	16 50
565.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Raisins	56 43
566.	Monarch Electric & Wire Co..	Electric wire	12 26
567.	Pottlitzer Fruit Co.....	Lemons	3 25
568.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Bath tub stoppers.....	4 56
569.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Closet chains, etc.....	10 98
570.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Hardware	11 42
571.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Hardware	2 22
572.	F. L. Racine.....	Horse collars	8 00
573.	James Renneson	Male hog	8 00
574.	Ross Bros. Co.....	Seed corn	11 25
575.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	4 50
576.	John Studebaker & Son.....	Seed oats	110 00
577.	Swift & Co.....	Meat	51 91
578.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness repairs	12 30
579.	Siemon Wall Paper Co.....	School supplies	2 70
580.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	32 12
581.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	21 96
582.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	30 62
583.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil, etc.....	9 08
584.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co..	Laundry supplies	20 38
585.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	78 88
586.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co..	Chip soap	93 73
587.	F. P. Wilt Co.....	Brushes	10 71
588.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	21 16
589.	Will A. Young.....	Orchestra supplies	1 26
590.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	17 00
591.	James W. Sale, trustee.....	Traveling expenses	3 40
592.	Albert P. Sinclair, trustee....	Traveling expenses	19 40
Total.....			\$11,130 30

April, 1908—

No. 593.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,538 36
594.	Geo. Ashley	Straw	52 84
595.	Armour & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	165 66

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
April, 1908—Continued.			
596.	D. Appleton & Co.....	Subscription	\$6 00
597.	Amer. Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co..	Mangle apron	21 00
598.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	192 15
599.	S. Bash & Co.....	Apples and peas.....	24 69
600.	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper	19 92
601.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Vinegar, etc.....	18 23
602.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries	31 78
603.	W. C. Baade	School paper	2 30
604.	Beadell & Co.....	Dry goods	1 43
605.	Bird-Lore	Subscription	1 00
606.	S. Baum & Co.....	Oranges	30 00
607.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	38 99
608.	Cudahy Packing Co.....	Meat and butterine.....	628 43
609.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	6 80
610.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	12 69
611.	Albert Dickinson Co.....	Grass seeds	10 75
612.	W. F. DeVilbiss.....	Fruit trees	22 30
613.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods, etc.....	69 73
614.	Excelsior Fruit & Oyster Co..	Oysters	30 25
615.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Advertisements	1 14
616.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Paper and stamp.....	1 50
617.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Thermometers	12 74
618.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs, etc.....	17 32
619.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Siding rent	13 00
620.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Lamps	31 36
621.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	5 00
622.	Freidman Mfr. Co.....	Butterine	66 05
623.	D. N. Foster Furniture Co....	Shade rollers	12 50
624.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Clothing	95 04
625.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather and thread.....	107 88
626.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather	34 87
627.	Ginn & Co.....	School books	4 80
628.	C. L. Greeno & Co.....	Cotton linters	22 22
629.	F. P. Hoopengardner.....	Seed corn	30 00
630.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Groceries	67 96
631.	Home Telep. & Teleg. Co....	Telephone rent and service..	10 95
632.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine needles....	3 03
633.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Dressed poultry	12 11
634.	Geo. A. Houser & Co.....	Plow repairs	2 80
635.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	463 42
636.	Hide, Leather and Belting Co.	Leather, etc.....	73 76
637.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware	28 92
638.	J. T. Johnson	Eggs	73 20
639.	George Jacobs	Piano tuning	2 50
640.	Journal Nervous & Mental Dis.	Subscription	5 00
641.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisements	2 00
642.	Clara L. Kohne.....	School supplies	1 00
643.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	38 19
644.	Dr. W. Langtry, V. S.....	Professional services	3 00
645.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and feed.....	502 90
646.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	24 65
647.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	187 20
648.	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.....	Iron	5 25
649.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	7 55
650.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	11 47
651.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	140 45
652.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	77 60
653.	Pottlitzer Fruit Co.....	Oranges	17 25

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
April, 1908—Continued.			
654.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Engineers' supplies	\$4 57
655.	Pickard House Furnish. Co....	Cocoa mats	5 18
656.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	13 79
657.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	12 88
658.	W. J. Quan & Co.....	Dried raisins	29 08
659.	J. A. Roebling's Sons Co.....	Iron rope	3 09
660.	Rurode Dry Goods Co.....	School supplies	2 11
661.	F. L. Racine.....	Horse collar	4 00
662.	Rothschild Bros.....	Paper	5 49
663.	Rolf-Martin Co.....	Engineer's supplies	8 55
664.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	61 83
665.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	5 64
666.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	10 70
667.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	255 25
668.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils, etc.....	62 28
669.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	30 67
670.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	37 92
671.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Starch	8 77
672.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Rice, etc.....	94 70
673.	J. P. Tinkham Coal Co.....	Smithing coal	1 50
674.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co....	Chip soap	115 05
675.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Oats	165 18
676.	G. J. Thompson.....	Band supplies	4 45
677.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Hardware	11 24
678.	White Fruit House.....	Eggs, etc.....	28 30
679.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	73 98
680.	Paul E. Wolf.....	Mattress twine	7 60
681.	Western Union Teleg. Co.....	Telegrams	1 84
682.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	2 25
683.	R. B. Hanna, P. M.....	Stamped envelopes	96 38
Total.....			\$9,307 15

May, 1908—

No. 684.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,672 13
685.	Armour & Co.....	Fresh meat	99 31
686.	American Florist	Subscription	1 00
687.	Brand Stove Co.....	Stove repairs	6 50
688.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Cereals	61 69
689.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	35 73
690.	Bosler Bros.	Leather, etc.....	82 04
691.	W. C. Baade.....	School supplies	85
692.	S. Baum & Co.....	Fresh meat	3 92
693.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Orchestra supplies	10 74
694.	L. M. Beck.....	Watch repairs	2 55
695.	Wm. Beckett	Stallion services	10 00
696.	E. K. Bush.....	Eggs and poultry	25 40
697.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	120 15
698.	Cin. Gas. Coke, C. & M. Co....	Coke	111 60
699.	Coverdale & Archer.....	Groceries	2 48
700.	Thomas Charles Co.....	School supplies	5 02
701.	P. Cosentino & Co.....	Fresh fruit	17 00
702.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	23 73
703.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	11 66
704.	Dittoe Grocery Co.....	Groceries	10 02
705.	Dreier & Bro.....	Drugs	3 30
706.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	215 92
707.	Electrical Appliance Co.....	Electrical supplies	1 47
708.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot.....	Dental supplies	17 35

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
May, 1908—Continued.			
709.	Ft. Wayne Iron Store Co.....	Iron	\$3 95
710.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	7 55
711.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	28 50
712.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co...	Engineers' supplies	5 18
713.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Legal notice	1 14
714.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Stationery	2 80
715.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Rent on siding	12 00
716.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	6 00
717.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	19 35
718.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	12 81
719.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	18 57
720.	Geo. W. Gillie, V. S.....	Professional services	10 00
721.	Home Telep. and Teleg. Co...	Telephone services	3 25
722.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs	9 30
723.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	4 50
724.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	794 98
725.	Wm. Hartman	Hay	18 52
726.	W. D. Henderson & Co.....	Chicken feed	2 25
727.	Hoffmann & Billings Mfg. Co..	Valve springs	4 80
728.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Cereal	2 60
729.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies	25 71
730.	Huntington Mill Co.....	Corn meal	14 85
731.	International Boiler Com. Co..	Boiler compound	40 71
732.	J. T. Johnson.....	Eggs	62 18
733.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Legal notice	2 00
734.	James M. Kane.....	Sundries	10 15
735.	LaDue & Carmer.....	Oats and corn.....	237 17
736.	Lehman Shoe Co.....	Shoes	3 00
737.	Thomas Lyons & Co.....	Broom corn	31 14
738.	Lake Shore & Mich. S. R. R....	Freight	60 72
739.	Lake Shore & Mich. S. R. R....	Car service	9 00
740.	Chas. Mills	Potato planter rent.....	8 00
741.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	4 32
742.	Jos. P. Martin & Co.....	Metal polish	1 92
743.	Mayflower Mills	Bran and flour.....	478 90
744.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	30 38
745.	Moderwell Coal Co.....	Coke	4 65
746.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	199 68
747.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	92 45
748.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	11 12
749.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Lime	9 41
750.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Canned goods	96 04
751.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Sugar, etc.....	216 27
752.	Pixley & Co.....	Clothing	12 00
753.	Prang Educational Pub. Co...	School supplies	1 06
754.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Engineers' supplies	20 03
755.	A. L. Randall Co.....	School supplies	2 50
756.	Louis A. Rose.....	Meats, etc.....	229 78
757.	Rochester Germicide Co.....	Disinfectant	71 00
758.	Rolf-Martin Co.....	Engineers' supplies	1 32
759.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness repairs	8 75
760.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Syrup	81 72
761.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	48 78
762.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	30 57
763.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	66 75
764.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	17 44
765.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	60
766.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	5 86
767.	Star & Crescent Milling Co...	Flour	217 20

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
May, 1908—Continued.			
768.	Swift & Co.....	Meat, etc	\$264 33
769.	Wm. H. Thomas & Co.....	Dry goods	19 05
770.	Truax, Green & Co.....	Dental supplies	5 94
771.	G. J. Thompson.....	Band supplies	4 50
772.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Tinware	10 63
773.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Hardware	4 97
774.	E. Van Every	Smithing	5 05
775.	John Van Range Co.....	Kettle repairs	19 00
776.	Wadhams Oil Co.....	Soap	4 97
777.	Western Union Telegraph Co..	Telegrams	1 37
778.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	26 42
Total.....			\$9,350 97
June, 1908—			
No. 779.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,643 33
780.	James W. Sale.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
781.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
782.	Mary R. Harper.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
783.	Edward M. Wilson.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
784.	Armour & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	198 83
785.	Bosler Bros.	Leather, etc.....	113 18
786.	E. K. Bush.....	Chickens and eggs.....	40 58
787.	W. C. Baade.....	School supplies	3 35
788.	S. Baum & Co.....	Fresh fruit	10 90
789.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	48 02
790.	L. M. Brackett & Co.....	Sugar	115 42
791.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Cereal coffee	54 58
792.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	72 15
793.	S. Bash & Co.....	Bone meal	1 50
794.	L. M. Beck.....	Repairing glasses	1 50
795.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	28 38
796.	Coony Bayer Cigar Co.....	Tobacco stems	1 50
797.	Coverdale & Archer.....	Groceries	6 68
798.	P. Cosentino & Co.....	Fresh fruit	31 96
799.	Crowley Bros.....	Dry goods	3 05
800.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	129 10
801.	Fred Eckart Packing Co....	Dried blood	2 00
802.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Supply Co..	Engineer's supplies	1 25
803.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot....	Dental supplies	16 89
804.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel.....	Advertisements	1 26
805.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	10 64
806.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	63 06
807.	Ft. Wayne Printing Co.....	Cards printed	3 10
808.	Ft. Wayne & Wabash V. Tr. Co.	Siding rent	11 00
809.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Leather	96 09
810.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Sole leather	72 35
811.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	5 00
812.	Falk-Chaska Co.....	Clothing	47 50
813.	C. L. Greeno Co.....	Husks	21 85
814.	Geo. W. Gillie, V. S.....	Veterinary services	6 00
815.	Geo. A. Houser & Co.....	Plow repairs	1 50
816.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Hominy	13 90
817.	Hicks & Miller Trucking Co..	Moving pianos	5 00
818.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs	34 12
819.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	2 97
820.	E. G. Hill Co.....	Rose cuttings	1 50
821.	W. D. Henderson & Co.....	Land plaster	3 65
822.	Huntington Mill Co.....	Corn meal	16 34

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
June, 1908—Continued.			
823.	Indiana State Prison.....	Binder twine	\$22 50
824.	Indiana Reformatory	Mop heads	39 00
825.	M. L. Jones.....	Camera supplies	1 59
826.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisement	1 90
827.	Karn Bros.....	Corned beef	15 75
828.	James M. Kane.....	Baseball and bat.....	1 25
829.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	29 08
830.	Keystone Chemical Mfg. Co..	Sodium phosphate	59 73
831.	LaDue & Carmer.....	Ear corn	28 13
832.	Lea & Febiger.....	Subscription	6 00
833.	Mayflower Mills	Oats and flour.....	246 32
834.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	371 06
835.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	224 27
836.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Slacked lime	2 45
837.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Slacked lime	2 45
838.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	5 29
839.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	12 35
840.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	31 20
841.	Perrine-Armstrong Co.....	Sawdust	4 00
842.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	69 88
843.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	101 01
844.	Pixley & Co.....	Clothing	2 00
845.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Peanuts	22 12
846.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Prunes, etc.....	47 33
847.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber, etc.....	22 05
848.	Louis A. Rose.....	Beef, etc.....	432 77
849.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Tea	39 65
850.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries, etc.....	114 02
851.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	4 18
852.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil, etc.....	41 24
853.	James W. Sale, Trustee.....	Traveling expense	4 50
854.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness	3 00
855.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	18 53
856.	Swift & Co.....	Meat, etc.....	347 34
857.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	12 22
858.	C. R. Tarbet.....	Typewriter repairs	5 00
859.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Flour	241 04
860.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co..	Chip soap	116 85
861.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Hardware	8 32
862.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Hardware	7 17
863.	E. Van Every.....	Smithing	2 35
864.	Western Union Telegraph Co..	Telegrams	1 70
865.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	77 17
866.	Will A. Young.....	Orchestra supplies	3 80
867.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Traveling expense	13 33
868.	Mary R. Harper.....	Traveling expense	1 50
Total.....			\$9,105 37

July, 1908—

No. 869.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,298 42
870.	Armour & Co.....	Meats	238 00
871.	American Laundry Mach. Co..	Extractor springs	8 75
872.	American Dairy Co.....	Butterine	1 35
873.	American Medical Assn.....	Subscription	5 00
874.	Brand Stove Co.....	Range repairs	2 13
875.	A. B. C. Brooks.....	Violin repairs	5 45
876.	S. Baum & Co.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	53 37
877.	F. Bissell Co.....	Engineer's supplies	1 27

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
July, 1908—Continued.			
878.	Wm. Burford	Stationery and printing.....	\$4 75
879.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Groceries	155 41
880.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	60 60
881.	Coverdale & Archer.....	Groceries	8 52
882.	Clark Fruit Co.....	Fresh fruit	10 56
883.	S. Chaska Co.....	Clothing	45 85
884.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	488 96
885.	Excelsior Cast I Brazing Co...	Repairing horns	5 18
886.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Electric lamps	35 28
887.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot....	Dental supplies	25 25
888.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Advertisement	1 20
889.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	19 76
890.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	8 17
891.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	45 71
892.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe findings	1 50
893.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	4 50
894.	Home Telephone & Tel. Co....	Rent and service.....	12 15
895.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs and poultry.....	75 42
896.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs.....	6 95
897.	I. R. Howard & Co.....	Sugar	115 22
898.	Peter Henderson & Co.....	Flower seeds	1 00
899.	M. C. Hunt.....	Caustic soda	17 11
900.	M. C. Hunt.....	Soda and soda ash.....	47 94
901.	J. T. Johnson.....	Eggs	32 85
902.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisement	1 50
903.	S. H. Knox & Co.....	Sundries	1 50
904.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	14 14
905.	James M. Kane.....	Balls and bat.....	2 15
906.	W. Langtry, V. S.....	Professional services	2 00
907.	Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.....	Iron	2 55
908.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	37 25
909.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Lime and cement.....	1 57
910.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Lime and cement.....	11 17
911.	Mayflower Mills	Flour and oats.....	435 77
912.	Morris & Co.....	Butterine	149 76
913.	Meyer Bros. & Co.....	Baking powder	10 58
914.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	94 44
915.	Moellering Bros. & Millard....	Groceries	56 58
916.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.....	Groceries	32 91
917.	Mondamin Dairy Co.....	Ice cream	36 00
918.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Engineer's supplies	2 19
919.	National Chemical Co.....	Washing soda	22 30
920.	Old National Bank.....	Printed checks	18 50
921.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Medicine	2 25
922.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	38 12
923.	H. Pfeiffer & Sons.....	Hardware	4 06
924.	Rolf-Martin Co.....	Engineer's supplies	12 50
925.	Louis A. Rose.....	Meat, etc.....	183 75
926.	John C. Roth Packing Co....	Meat	37 69
927.	Swift & Co.....	Meat	232 13
928.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger....	Meat	218 40
929.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	8 03
930.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	32 58
931.	Sherman Bros. Co.....	Coffee	39 88
932.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	57 29
933.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	4 20
934.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware, etc.....	14 35
935.	Star and Crescent Milling Co..	Flour	124 71

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
July, 1908—Continued.			
936.	J. W. Teasdale & Co.....	Dried fruit	\$5 07
937.	J. P. Tinkham Coal Co.....	Smithing coal	1 95
938.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Flour	213 40
939.	Thompson Chute Soap Co....	Soap chips	134 52
940.	John Van Range Co.....	Stove repairs	27 58
941.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Hardware, etc.....	17 69
942.	Western Union Telegraph Co..	Telegrams	2 21
943.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	161 99
944.	Will A. Young.....	Violin repairs	1 85
945.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	18 70
Total.....			\$8,371 34

August, 1908—

No. 946.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,235 56
947.	Artificial Ice Co.....	Ice	2 00
948.	Amer. Laundry Mach. Mfg. Co.	Mangle apron	21 00
949.	Armour & Co.....	Butter and meat	382 50
950.	Bosler Bros	Shoe findings	3 92
951.	Ernst Buhr	Threshing oats	44 08
952.	Becker Paper Co.....	Flypaper	12 13
953.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Coffee and soap.....	152 00
954.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Baskets, etc.....	20 09
955.	Joe W. Bell.....	Buggy whip	1 00
956.	S. Baum & Co.....	Fruit and vegetables.....	16 75
957.	E. K. Bush.....	Potatoes	11 35
958.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	48 25
959.	P. Cosentino & Co.....	Bananas	3 30
960.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Engineer's supplies	5 08
961.	Coverdale & Archer.....	Groceries	11 23
962.	S. Chaska Co.....	Clothing	10 75
963.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	7 00
964.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	171 97
965.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot....	Dental supplies	11 03
966.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Advertisement	1 26
967.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	3 50
968.	S. Freiburger & Bro.....	Shoe leather, etc.....	115 28
969.	Fred C. Goeglein.....	Manure	2 00
970.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Machine needles	1 20
971.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs	54 00
972.	W. M. Hoyt & Co.....	Groceries	33 55
973.	Home Telephone and Tel. Co..	Services	1 20
974.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	125 48
975.	Hide, Leather and Belting Co..	Shoe material	2 99
976.	Indiana Reformatory	Tinware and mops	89 20
977.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisement	2 08
978.	J. T. Johnson.....	Potatoes	25 60
979.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	31 12
980.	A. Kiefer Drug Co.....	Drugs	50 16
981.	Thomas Lyons & Co.....	Broom handles	8 50
982.	Mayflower Mills	Flour, etc.....	425 00
983.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	37 55
984.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	75 53
985.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Lime	2 35
986.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	12 35
987.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	23 23
988.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	285 89
989.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	11 00
990.	Perfection Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	11 06

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
August, 1908—Continued.			
991.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Bath tub keys.....	\$3 91
992.	Parke, Davis & Co.....	Medicine	1 08
993.	Louis A. Rose.....	Beef	116 40
994.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	48 55
995.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Rolled oats	12 18
996.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	29 77
997.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	13 05
998.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline, etc.....	10 30
999.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils	58 36
1000.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	15 56
1001.	Swift & Co.....	Meats	225 85
1002.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger...	Meats	485 87
1003.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness	3 00
1004.	Sherman Bros. & Co.....	Coffee	14 70
1005.	Thompson & Chute Soap Co..	Laundry supplies	7 99
1006.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Salt	9 50
1007.	Vaughn's Seed Store.....	Bulbs, etc.....	22 36
1008.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co.	Hardware	7 11
1009.	Viberg & McMaken.....	Self-binder	117 00
1010.	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	1 75
1011.	Wolf & Dessauer	Dry goods	82 53
1012.	Will A. Young.....	Violin strings	3 20
1013.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	7 65
Total.....			\$7,899 74
September, 1908—			
No. 1014.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$4,477 98
1015.	James W. Sale.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
1016.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
1017.	Mary R. Harper.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
1018.	Edward M. Wilson.....	Salary as trustee.....	75 00
1019.	James W. Sale.....	Traveling expenses	4 25
1020.	Albert P. Sinclair.....	Traveling expenses	13 34
1021.	Armour & Co.....	Butter and meat.....	346 86
1022.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Coffee, etc.....	37 99
1023.	G. E. Bursley & Co.....	Cereal and salt.....	58 60
1024.	Becker Paper Co.....	Paper	8 49
1025.	Wm. B. Burford.....	Stationery and printing....	94 16
1026.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	39 51
1027.	Coverdale & Archer.....	Groceries	9 76
1028.	Craig Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	11 97
1029.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Dry goods	121 99
1030.	Ft. Wayne Dental Depot...	Dental supplies	11 08
1031.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works...	Repairing motor	11 29
1032.	Ft. Wayne & Wab. V. Tr. Co.	Coal and siding rent.....	98 76
1033.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Advertisement	1 20
1034.	Ft. Wayne Drug Co.....	Drugs	35 06
1035.	The Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	4 00
1036.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Dry goods	8 25
1037.	W. M. Hoyt Co.....	Groceries	47 34
1038.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies	9 03
1039.	Howenstein & Crouse.....	Eggs and poultry.....	101 55
1040.	Home Telephone and Tel. Co.	Telephone services	2 20
1041.	M. A. Hanna & Co.....	Coal	419 63
1042.	H. C. Hitzemann.....	Sewing machine repairs....	2 90
1043.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisement	1 90
1044.	Geo. Jacobs	Piano tuning	5 00
1045.	J. T. Johnson.....	Potatoes	7 50

EXHIBIT No. 2—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
September, 1908—Continued.			
1046.	Geo. Janton & Sons Co.....	Laundry starch	\$6 86
1047.	M. F. Kaag & Sons.....	Crockery	43 08
1048.	Meyer Bros. Co.....	Baking powder	14 11
1049.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	1 96
1050.	Moellering Bros. & Millard...	Groceries	256 90
1051.	Michigan Fish Co.....	Fish	26 05
1052.	Mayflower Mills	Flour	469 90
1053.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Oil	2 94
1054.	A. H. Perfect & Co.....	Groceries	21 15
1055.	Reid, Murdoch & Co.....	Groceries	30 69
1056.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	8 96
1057.	Louis A. Rose.....	Meat	7 50
1058.	Schroeder Bros.....	Harness repairs	2 55
1059.	Standard Oil Co.....	Oil and gasoline	59 21
1060.	Star & Crescent Milling Co..	Flour	118 66
1061.	Sprague, Warner & Co.....	Groceries	27 01
1062.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	1 52
1063.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	4 59
1064.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Hardware	2 32
1065.	Swift & Co.....	Meat	191 78
1066.	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..	Meat	378 32
1067.	C. Tresselt & Sons.....	Bran	3 75
1068.	G. J. Thompson.....	Band supplies	4 30
1069.	Vaughn's Seed Store.....	Bulbs	13 92
1070.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Dry goods	35 35
1071.	Wayne Fish Market.....	Fish	7 00
1072.	L. C. Zollinger & Bro.....	Wagon repairs	35 05
1073.	David Spindler	Surveying	6 00
1074.	Bosler Bros.....	Shoe findings	3 86
1075.	Mary R. Harper.....	Traveling expense	1 50
1076.	C. L. Ayers Coal Co.....	Anthracite coal	564 60
Total.....			\$8,642 98
Grand total.....			\$128,587 86

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Repair Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$183 76
2.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Heater repairs	26 79
3.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Wks..	Pump repairs	3 76
4.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co..	Injector repairs	3 00
5.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Lumber	19 99
6.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paints and lime.....	6 57
7.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Cement and lime.....	11 12
8.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	58 25
9.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Glass	6 32
10.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Nails	5 16

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—Continued.			
11.	Robert Spice	Furnace grates	\$36 76
12.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine	26 21
13.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Glass	21 09
14.	John H. Welch & Sons.....	Steel ceiling	24 60
Total.....			\$433 38
November, 1907—			
No. 15.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$170 00
16.	Peter Baltes	Mason work	61 65
17.	Otto Blombach	Plastering	22 15
18.	Baltes Stone Co.....	Crushed stone	91 58
19.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Pipe and repairs.....	87 57
20.	Diether Lumber Co.....	Stairway	39 00
21.	Dean Bros. Steam Pump Wks..	Pump repairs	11 09
22.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co.	Drilling pipes	3 75
23.	Ft. Wayne Oil and Sup. Co...	Pipe covering, etc.....	61 45
24.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co...	Cement and sewer pipe.....	23 92
25.	Henry Franke	Lumber	119 22
26.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	20 58
27.	H. M. Hooker.....	Paint	4 05
28.	Indiana Paint & Varnish Co...	Paint	5 30
29.	A. L. Ide & Sons.....	Engine repairs	13 00
30.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paints and varnish.....	102 41
31.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe cutter repairs.....	2 62
32.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe, etc.....	11 92
33.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	14 46
34.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Roofing and glass.....	37 82
35.	Robert Spice	Radiator valves	50 05
36.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Roof repairs	144 47
37.	Smith & Randall Lumber Co...	Lumber	130 90
38.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Floor traps, etc.....	1 85
39.	Fred Weibel	Digging well	107 50
Total.....			\$1,338 31
December, 1907—			
No. 40.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$269 42
41.	Bass Found. and Mch. Co....	Cast iron pipe.....	5 39
42.	Peter Baltes	Mason work	136 25
43.	John Christie	Work with team.....	5 20
44.	Diether Lumber Co.....	Lumber	5 00
45.	Ft. Wayne Oil & Sup. Co....	Pipe	2 02
46.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Fire brick	37 55
47.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Brick and lumber.....	48 35
48.	William Geake	Window sills	3 15
49.	H. M. Hooker.....	Paints	28 90
50.	Kruse & Busching.....	Fire brick	4 00
51.	Chas. Mengerson	Work with team.....	42 40
52.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	5 00
53.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	26 52
54.	H. Pfeiffer & Son.....	Lag screws, etc.....	7 77
55.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	16 50
56.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	51 00
57.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Glass	18 47
58.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine	25 13
Total.....			\$738 02

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
January, 1908—			
No. 59.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$148 30
60.	A. Burdsal Co.....	Glass	20 60
61.	Diether Lumber Co.....	Lumber	1 35
62.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co.	Repairing engine	27 50
63.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Fire bricks	18 62
64.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	18 24
65.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	Paints	2 57
66.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Air valve plugs	3 68
67.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paint brushes	8 82
68.	Martin Grate Co.....	Boiler grates	12 30
69.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Soil pipe	4 90
70.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	75 03
71.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Roofing	15 05
72.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Boiled linseed oil.....	43 68
73.	Fred Ziemendorff	Repairing floor	21 35
Total.....			\$421 99
February, 1908—			
No. 74.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$203 48
75.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Heater repairs	26 74
76.	Diether Lumber Co.....	Lumber	29 50
77.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Lumber	11 72
78.	Henry Franke	Lumber	41 95
79.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	Paints	11 25
80.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paint	3 07
81.	Robert Spice	Closet fittings.....	8 67
82.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Nails, etc.....	13 19
83.	Van Camp Hardw. & Iron Co..	Glass, etc.....	10 05
Total.....			\$359 62
March, 1908—			
No. 84.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$272 77
85.	F. Bissell Co.....	Electric wire	5 94
86.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Wall sockets, etc.....	54 78
87.	Ft. Wayne Oil and Sup. Co....	Valves and fittings.....	26 09
88.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Repairing transformer.....	19 95
89.	Ft. Wayne Art Glass Co....	Art glass windows.....	15 81
90.	E. Gilmartin	Flooring	82 38
91.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	20 58
92.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	Glass	7 76
93.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Sewer pipe	2 06
94.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paint	68 35
95.	Monarch Electric & Wire Co..	Electric wire	54 67
96.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Closet fittings	2 89
97.	A. D. Palmer.....	Plastering	13 80
98.	Peck Bros. Co.....	Valve repairs	51 56
99.	Rolf-Martin Co.....	Bibb repairs	4 50
100.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Glass, etc.....	11 56
101.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Lag screws	2 85
102.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine	25 45
103.	John H. Welch & Sons.....	Ceiling strips	29 00
104.	Biemer & Co.....	Digging well	124 00
Total.....			\$896 75

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
April, 1908—			
No. 105.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$253 79
106.	Adams & Taylor Mch. Co.	Repairing engine	51 50
107.	The F. Bissell Co.	Electric wire	3 28
108.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Floor drains	1 09
109.	Ernst A. Ehle.	Mason work	87 40
110.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works.	Repairing transformer	2 30
111.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co.	Lumber	10 78
112.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	82 00
113.	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Valve springs	1 80
114.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.	Pipe and cement.	11 43
115.	P. & H. Supply Co.	Iron pipe	37 83
116.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.	Lumber	9 50
117.	Seavey Hardware Co.	Roof repairs	601 22
118.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Hardware	7 66
119.	Standard Oil Co.	Turpentine	26 45
120.	John H. Welch & Sons.	Ceiling strips	6 25
Total.			\$1,194 28

May, 1908—			
No. 121.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$248 86
122.	Brown Trucking Co.	Moving boilers	100 00
123.	Biemer & Co.	Drilling well	48 00
124.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Incidentals	2 88
125.	Ernst A. Ehle & Sons.	Mason work	73 30
126.	Electric Appliance Co.	Electrical supplies	24 88
127.	H. M. Hooker & Co.	Paints	4 21
128.	Indiana Paint & Varnish Co.	Paints	4 20
129.	G. H. Krudop.	Lumber	14 40
130.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.	Fire brick, etc.	26 95
131.	Rolf-Martin Co.	Plumbers' supplies	4 12
132.	Seavey Hardware Co.	Glass	2 20
133.	Standard Oil Co.	Turpentine	23 44
134.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Glass	1 10
135.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Glass and nails	8 09
136.	Ft. Wayne Water Works.	Boiler and fittings.	250 00
Total.			\$836 63

June, 1908—			
No. 137.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$221 50
138.	Becker Paper Co.	Roofing paper	29 40
139.	Otto Blombach	Plastering	31 30
140.	Ft. Wayne Roofing & Pav. Co.	Roof repairs	91 10
141.	E. Gilmartin & Sons.	Lumber	44 86
142.	H. M. Hooker Co.	Paints	62 00
143.	A. L. Ide & Sons.	Valves and engine repairs.	13 00
144.	The Lunkenheimer Co.	Valves	10 67
145.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.	Paints	1 57
146.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.	Paints	18 13
147.	P. & H. Supply Co.	Iron pipe	15 39
148.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.	Shingles, etc.	14 13
149.	Standard Oil Co.	Turpentine	23 81
150.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Screws and paint.	6 17
151.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.	Paints and glass.	18 47
Total.			\$601 50

EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
July, 1908—			
No. 152.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$170 65
153.	A. Burdsal Co.....	Paint	1 01
154.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Heater repairs	26 74
155.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co..	Engine repairs	4 30
156.	Henry Franke	Lumber	59 39
157.	E. Gilmartin & Sons.....	Lumber	18 27
158.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	Paint	6 65
159.	Ingersoll-Rand Co.....	Air compressor valves.....	36 00
160.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Cement and paint.....	10 20
161.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Pipe fittings	3 47
162.	Protective Electrical Sup. Co..	Electric wire	7 12
163.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Paint	13 88
164.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Nails	2 35
Total.....			\$360 03
August, 1908—			
No. 165.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$174 68
166.	E. E. Bisel.....	Sand	3 75
167.	Ernst A. Ehle & Sons.....	Mason work	19 95
168.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Varnish	48 00
Total.....			\$246 38
September, 1908—			
No. 169.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$20 00
170.	Otto Blombach	Plastering	21 60
171.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	13 72
172.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	Paint and glass.....	6 61
173.	Knight & Jillson.....	Plumber's supplies	5 40
174.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.....	Paint	3 19
175.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Paint	2 55
Total.....			\$73 07
Grand total.....			\$7,499 96

EXHIBIT No. 4.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Farm Land Fund for
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 2.	Abe Ackerman	Farm land	\$2,825 00
3.	Samuel M. Foster.....	Farm land	10,500 00
Total.....			\$13,325 00

EXHIBIT No. 5.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Farm Drainage Fund
for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$36 74
2.	Krick, Tyndall & Co.....	Drain tile	99 35
Total.....			\$136 09
November, 1907—			
No. 3.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$60 00
4.	L. E. & W. R. R. Co.....	Freight on tile.....	36 00
5.	Krick, Tyndall & Co.....	Drain tile	128 39
6.	David F. Spindler.....	Surveying	39 00
Total.....			\$263 39
December, 1907—			
No. 7.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$57 25
Total.....			\$57 25
January, 1908—			
No. 8.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$102 75
Total.....			\$102 75
March, 1908—			
No. 9.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$16 80
10.	Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R....	Freight on tile.....	11 22
Total.....			\$28 02
April, 1908—			
No. 11.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$76 17
12.	Krick, Tyndall & Co.....	Drain tile	82 47
Total.....			\$158 64
July, 1908—			
No. 13.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$5 65
Total.....			\$5 65
August, 1908—			
No. 14.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$76 86
15.	R. L. Romy.....	Drain tile	4 60
Total.....			\$81 46
September, 1908—			
No. 16.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$6 42
17.	G. R. & I. R. R. Co.....	Freight on tile.....	14 00
18.	Krick, Tyndall & Co.....	Drain tile	83 01
19.	Shaffer & Felger.....	Drain tile	25 65
20.	Woodburn Tile & Brick Co...	Drain tile	37 00
Total.....			\$166 08
Grand total.....			\$999 33

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Addition to Custodial Cottage for Girls Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 2.	Grindle & Bradley.....	Architects' fees	\$300 00
3.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	98 74
4.	Arnold, Creager Co.....	Brick molds	37 00
5.	John Christie	Team work	17 20
6.	Central Foundry Co.....	Castings	9 94
7.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co.	Castings fitted	8 55
8.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Advertisements	1 74
9.	The Journal Co.....	Advertisements	1 58
10.	Chas. Mengerson	Team work	2 00
11.	News Publishing Co.....	Advertisements	3 12
12.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Canvas belt	7 34
13.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Canvas belt	3 17
14.	Wallace Mfg. Co.....	Gears for crusher.....	14 00
15.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	65 90
16.	John Christie	Team work	35 60
17.	Chas. Mengerson	Team work	38 40
18.	Roy Merriman	Team work	28 40
19.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	22 48
20.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	125 00
21.	John Christie	Team work	16 00
22.	Wm. Geake	Cut stone work.....	500 00
23.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	40 50
24.	Chas. Mengerson	Team work	15 60
25.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	17 40
26.	Standard Oil Co.....	Gasoline	16 60
27.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	96 28
28.	John Christie	Team work	29 00
29.	Chas. Mengerson	Team work	28 00
30.	John Suelzer	General contract	3,000 00
31.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	20 00
32.	John Christie	Team work	3 20
33.	Chas. Mengerson	Team work	3 00
34.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	59 57
35.	John Christie	Work with team.....	16 80
36.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Sewer pipe	8 11
37.	Wm. Geake	Cut stone work.....	514 25
38.	Chas. Mengerson	Work with team.....	18 00
39.	P. & H. Suuply Co.....	Plumbing material	78 83
40.	John Suelzer	General contract	4,000 00
41.	Robert Spice	Plumbing supplies	180 26
42.	L. Wolff Mfg. Co.....	Plumbing supplies	67 31
43.	Varney Electrical Supply Co...	Electric wire	25 75
44.	Grindle & Bradley.....	Architects	150 00
Total.....			\$10,167 35
November, 1907—			
No. 45.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$341 68
46.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Floor drains, etc.....	18 61
47.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co....	Sewer pipe	11 70
48.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	67 12
49.	Chas. Mengerson	Grading with team.....	58 40

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
November, 1907—Continued.			
50.	Wm. Moellerling's Sons.....	Sewer pipe	25 48
51.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Soil pipe, etc.....	12 04
52.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Plumbing supplies	134 24
Total.....			\$669 27
December, 1907—			
No. 53.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$117 19
54.	William Geake	Cut stone	88 00
55.	Knight & Jillson.....	Pipe and fittings.....	6 13
56.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	53 62
57.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Plumbers' supplies.....	34 64
58.	Robert Spice	Pipe covering	60 35
59.	John Suelzer	General contract	2,000 00
Total.....			\$2,359 93
January, 1908—			
No. 60.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$191 21
61.	Chicago Rubber Clothing Co..	Rubber sheets	46 06
62.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Spreads and toweling.....	56 12
63.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Wire, etc.....	10 50
64.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Electric wire, etc.....	49 15
65.	Henry Franke	Lumber	20 09
66.	H. M. Hooker Co.....	White lead and oil.....	107 47
67.	McCray Refrigerator Co.....	Refrigerator	140 50
68.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	5 28
69.	Rhinesmith & Simonson.....	Lumber	2 73
70.	Standard Oil Co.....	Turpentine	27 90
71.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	170 00
72.	John Suelzer	General contract	1,500 00
Total.....			\$2,327 01
February, 1908—			
No. 73.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Payroll	\$178 57
74.	Born Steel Range Co.....	Stove repairs	10 23
75.	Beckman Co.....	Blankets	127 50
76.	Geo. DeWald Co.....	Quilts	22 80
77.	Electric Appliance Co.....	Electrical supplies	22 42
78.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Electrical supplies	11 00
79.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co..	Threshold plates	3 50
80.	D. N. Foster Furniture Co....	Rugs and bed.....	78 40
81.	Frank Dry Goods Co.....	Sheeting and ticking.....	121 51
82.	C. L. Greeno Co.....	Shade cloth	35 30
83.	E. Gilmartin	Lumber	28 03
84.	Home Telep. and Teleg. Co....	Telephone	5 00
85.	Pickard Bros.....	Chairs and bed.....	319 60
86.	C. C. Schlatter & Co.....	Hardware	23 52
87.	Alex H. Staub	Stove pipe	10 40
88.	Seavey Hardware Co.....	Plate glass	26 04
89.	Paul E. Wolf	Husks	30 25
90.	Wolf & Dessauer.....	Hair	62 00
91.	John Suelzer	General contract	2,000 00
92.	Grindle & Bradley.....	Architects' fees	71 84
Total.....			\$3,187 91

EXHIBIT No. 6—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
March, 1908—			
No. 93.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$37 80
94.	D. N. Foster Furniture Co.	Cocoa mats	7 50
95.	E. Howard Clock Co.	Clock station	4 50
96.	Pickard Bros.	Settees	76 20
97.	P. & H. Supply Co.	Plumbers' supplies.	37 40
Total			\$163 40
April, 1908—			
No. 98.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$13 33
99.	Ft. Wayne Builders' Supply Co.	Cement	8 82
100.	William Geake	Stone work	265 87
101.	Indiana Reformatory	Coffee urn	6 37
102.	Pickard Bros. House Fur. Co.	Chairs	78 00
103.	P. & H. Supply Co.	Closet tanks	169 80
104.	Pape Furniture Co.	Furniture	38 00
105.	H. M. Lund.	Work on tile floors.	6 00
106.	Ernst A. Ehle.	Mason work	15 40
Total			\$601 59
May, 1908—			
No. 107.	John Suelzer	General contract	\$375 50
Total			\$375 50
June, 1908—			
No. 108.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$15 75
109.	E. Gilmartin & Sons.	Lumber	19 12
110.	Moellering Construction Co.	Cement walks and steps.	391 17
Total			\$426 04
July, 1908—			
No. 111.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$49 41
112.	C. W. Bates.	Grading with team.	24 00
113.	E. Gilmartin & Sons.	Table legs	15 88
114.	Seavey Hardware Co.	Glue	2 24
115.	Julius Young	Grading with team.	36 00
Total			\$127 53
August, 1908—			
No. 116.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$98 34
117.	James B. Clow & Sons.	Sidewalk drains	13 80
118.	Indiana Reformatory	Tables	15 00
119.	Indiana Paint and Varnish Co.	Boiled linseed oil.	21 68
120.	Wm. Moellering's Sons.	White lead	61 15
121.	Standard Oil Co.	Turpentine	20 71
Total			\$230 68
September, 1908—			
No. 122.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.	Payroll	\$45 00
123.	Adolph Ehinger	Plastering	10 00
124.	Ft. Wayne Found. & Mch. Co.	Erecting fire escapes.	205 00
125.	Indiana Paint and Varnish Co.	Boiled oil	22 34
126.	Moellering Construction Co.	Sidewalk construction	75 37
127.	F. M. Randall.	Surveying	6 00
Total			\$363 71
Grand total.			\$20,557 17

EXHIBIT No. 7.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Electrical Equipment
Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	J. H. Vail.....	Engineering services	\$25 00
	Total.....		\$25 00
November, 1907—			
No. 2.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Rubber cables	\$25 50
	Total.....		\$25 50
December, 1907—			
No. 3.	F. Bissell Co.....	Insulators	\$7 56
4.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Wire and insulators.....	24 40
5.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Leather belt	12 90
6.	Ft. Wayne Electric Works....	Generators, etc.....	5,814 50
	Total.....		\$5,859 36
January, 1908—			
No. 7.	Ft. Wayne Oil and Supply Co.	Wood pulleys	\$10 20
8.	Ft. Wayne Electric works....	Switches and fuses.....	63 01
9.	Monarch Electric and Wire Co.	Insulators	3 33
	Total.....		\$76 54
	Grand total.....		\$5,986 40

EXHIBIT No. 8.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from High Pressure Pump
Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	Bass Foundry & Mch. Co.....	Special casting	\$11 50
2.	Ft. Wayne Build. Sup. Co.....	Cement	3 96
3.	Gardner Governor Co.....	Compound pump	909 35
	Total.....		\$924 81
November, 1907—			
No. 4.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Water pipe, etc.....	\$254 63
5.	Ft. Wayne Oil and Supply Co..	Gate valves	6 10
6.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Lead and pipe saddle.....	14 46
	Total.....		\$275 19
	Grand total.....		\$1,200 00

EXHIBIT No. 9.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Extension of Water
Mains on Institution Grounds Fund for Fiscal Year Ending
September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
February, 1908—			
No. 1.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Water pipe and lead.....	\$1,703 39
	Total.....		\$1,703 39
March, 1908—			
No. 2.	Brown Trucking Co.....	Hauling pipe	\$30 76
	Total.....		\$30 76
April, 1908—			
No. 3.	A. E. Carroll, Supt.....	Incidentals	\$2 54
4.	Brown Trucking Co.....	Freight and drayage.....	9 04
5.	Ft. Wayne & Wab. V. Tr. Co..	Use of siding.....	3 00
6.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Advertisement	1 44
7.	Journal-Gazette Co.....	Advertisement	2 20
8.	News Publishing Co.....	Advertisement	2 50
9.	Raymond Lead Co.....	Pig lead	64 23
10.	Roe-Stephens Mfg. Co.....	Hydrants	200 86
	Total.....		\$285 81
May, 1908—			
No. 11.	Albert Pence	Laying water pipe	\$772 09
12.	Brown Trucking Co.....	Drayage	6 00
13.	Ft. Wayne Water Works.....	Iron pipe	241 77
	Total.....		\$1,019 86
September, 1908—			
No. 14.	W. D. Allen Mfg. Co.....	Fire hose	\$249 00
15.	James B. Clow & Sons.....	Water pipe	12 00
16.	Ft. Wayne Oil and Supply Co..	Fire hose	539 93
17.	Jenkins Bros.....	Valves	4 49
18.	National Mill Supply Co.....	Iron pipe, etc.....	37 71
19.	P. & H. Supply Co.....	Iron pipe, etc.....	117 05
	Total.....		\$960 18
	Grand total.....		\$4,000 00

EXHIBIT No. 10.

*Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Cement Walks and Floors
Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.*

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette . . .	Legal notice	\$1 87
2.	Ft. Wayne Sentinel	Legal notice	1 38
Total			\$3 25
November, 1907—			
No. 3.	Moellering Construction Co. . . .	Brick paving	\$209 52
4.	F. M. Randall	Surveying	9 00
5.	Moellering Construction Co. . . .	Cement walks	2,081 03
Total			\$2,299 55
June, 1908—			
No. 6.	Moellering Construction Co. . . .	Cement walks	\$697 17
Total			\$697 17
Grand total			\$2,999 97

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Recapitulation by Vouchers of Expenditures from Plastering Custodial Cottage for Boys Fund for Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1908.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>To Whom Paid.</i>	<i>Character of Claim.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
October, 1907—			
No. 1.	A. D. Palmer	Plastering	\$2,500 00
2.	A. D. Palmer	Plastering	1,008 60
3.	Grotholtman & Hockemeyer . . .	Plastering walls	641 00
4.	Wing & Mahurin	Architects' fees	146 62
Total			\$4,296 22
Grand total			\$4,296 22

INDUSTRIES.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK OF INDUSTRIES.

Dressmaking Department.

Aprons, calico	1
Aprons, waiter	13
Capes	33
Corset covers	22
Curtains, pairs	4
Costumes	18
Drawers	595
Dresses, gingham	767
Dresses, home	56
Dresses, Sunday	31
Dresses, white	13
Dresses, waiter	6
Dresses, fancy	2
Gowns	544
Guimpes	64
Handkerchiefs	24
House jackets	1
Shirts	483
Shirt waists	1
Shrouds	1
Uniforms	99
Union suits	381
Under waists	52
Waists, dress	44
<hr/>	
Total number pieces new work.....	3,255

Sewing and Mending Department.

Aprons, butcher	4
Aprons, corset jeans	5
Aprons, denim	193
Aprons, white	7
Bed pads	5
Bibs and napkins	1,183
Bread cloths	12
Clothes sacks	27
Comforts	82
Curtains, batiste	15
Curtains, door	14
Curtains, shelf	3

Sewing and Mending Department—Continued.

Curtains, sash, pairs	70
Caps, skull	6
Napkins, table	619
Napkins, toilet	284
Neck ties	58
Pillow cases	746
Sheets	947
Shirts	755
Sleeves, pairs	12
Straight jackets	1
Scarf, dresser	1
Towels	2,093
Waists	3
Uniforms remodeled	52
<hr/>	
Total number pieces work	7,197

Sewing Room, Cottage for Adult Females.

Aprons, denim	24
Bibs	84
Clothes sacks	10
Comforts	2
Dresses, state	180
Dresses, home	48
Drawers	93
Gowns	88
Napkins, table	227
Napkins, toilet	116
Pillow cases	46
Sheets	123
Towels, bath	248
Towels, kitchen	60
Towels, roller	25
Table cloths	39
Under skirts	75
Union suits	112
<hr/>	
Total number pieces new work	1,600

Tailoring Department.

Coats	86
Combination suits	136
Costumes	16
Drawers	326
Gowns	426
Jackets, denim	26
Jackets, duck	17
Jackets, straight	3

Tailoring Department—Continued.

Overalls, denim	504
Overalls, duck	28
Overcoats	128
Pants	382
Restraining sleeves	9
Suits	4
Undershirts	305
Uniforms, band	1
<hr/>	
Total number pieces new work	2,295

Shoemaking Department.

Shoes, new, pairs	1,136
Shoes, half-soled	2,399
Shoes, repaired, minor work	1,586

Broommaking Department.

Brooms, carpet and barn	592
Brooms, whisk	84
<hr/>	
Total	676

Bakery.

Bread, wheat, pounds	328,812
Bread, corn, pounds	15,900
Bread, ginger, pounds	10,305
Buns, dozen	6,496
Cake, pounds	776
Coffee cake, pounds	13,336
Cookies, dozen	2,828
Pies	5,391

COLONY FARM.

Apples, 399 bushels	\$159 60
Beans, lima, 3¾ bushels	2 40
Beans, string, 526 bushels	176 38
Beets, 146¼ bushels	58 50
Cabbage, 1,953 heads	68 81
Cauliflower, 4 heads	20
Carrots, 114½ bushels	34 35
Corn, 72 bushels	39 20
Corn, 2,694 dozen	134 70
Cucumbers, 29,088 only	29 16
Celery, 1,825 stalks	27 38
Egg plant, 9 only	45
Grapes, 136 pounds	2 72

Colony Farm—Continued.

Lettuce, 640 pounds	\$32 00
Mangel wurzels, 22 tons	88 00
Muskmelons, 16,499 only	659 36
Onions, 2,703 dozen	81 09
Onions, 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	22 33
Parsnips, 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	20 26
Peaches, 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	225 63
Pears, 45 bushels	54 00
Peas, 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels	58 32
Peppers, 3 dozen	21
Plums, 4 bushels	5 00
Potatoes, 569 bushels	345 55
Potatoes, sweet, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	14 13
Pumpkins, 17 only	85
Radishes, 274 dozen	8 22
Rhubarb, 4,465 pounds	39 33
Salsify, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels	5 70
Spinach, 258 pounds	5 16
Squash, 469 only	23 45
Tomatoes, green, 27 bushels	5 40
Tomatoes, ripe, 189 bushels	94 50
Turnips, 117 bushels	24 80
Watermelons, 1,601 only	142 50
Beef, 2,082 pounds	136 17
Mutton, 109 pounds	10 61
Pork, fresh, 11,207 pounds	864 05
Veal, 1,803 pounds	127 36
Liver, 297 pounds	11 92
Calves, live, 5 only	19 50
Hogs, live, 1 only	8 00
Chickens, live, 29	10 86
Chicken, dressed, 144 pounds	17 97
Turkeys, live, 55 pounds	6 60
Turkeys, dressed, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	98
Eggs, 98 1-3 dozen	16 08
Milk, 248,503 pounds	3,727 56
Beef hides	17 50
Veal hides, 29	31 76
Fleeces, 3	2 50
Hay, sent to home stable, 9 370-2000 tons	55 11
Oats, sent to home stable, 475 30-32 bushels	228 45
Total	\$7,982 62

HOME GARDEN.

Apples, crab, 5 bushels	\$3 00
Apples, 319 bushels	127 60
Asparagus, 283 pounds	28 30

Home Garden—Continued.

Beans, string, 163½ bushels.....	\$81 75
Beets, 35 bushels	14 00
Blackberries, 185 quarts	18 50
Cabbage, 14,999 heads	449 97
Carrots, 105¼ bushels	31 58
Cauliflower, 148 heads	7 40
Celery, 1,358 heads	20 37
Corn, 2,306 dozen	115 30
Cherries, 209 quarts	14 63
Currants, 46 quarts	4 60
Cucumbers, 12,927 only	12 93
Egg plant, 102 only	5 10
Grapes, 5,270 pounds	105 40
Gooseberries, 21½ bushels	34 40
Lettuce, 1,782 pounds	89 10
Muskmelons, 1,975 only	59 25
Onions, 4,391 dozen	131 73
Onions, 10¼ bushels	5 13
Parsnips, 114 bushels	28 50
Peppers, 50 dozen	3 50
Peas, 80 bushels	60 00
Potatoes, 13 bushels	8 45
Pears, 2½ bushels	3 00
Radishes, 1,013 dozen	30 39
Rhubarb, 21,527 pounds	107 64
Squash, 24 dozen	4 80
Spinach, 1,505 pounds	30 10
Strawberries, 454 quarts	31 78
Tomatoes, 607 bushels	303 50
Turnips, 111½ bushels	22 30
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,994 00

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

<i>Name and Position.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
A. E. Carroll, superintendent.....	\$208 33
Nora Griffin, matron	50 00
Harold K. Mouser, resident physician.....	100 00
Chester Hull, medical interne.....	30 00
Douglas Hunter, dental interne	25 00
Melvin Druckemiller, chief clerk	100 00
Leone P. Marsh, stenographer	40 00
*Nellie L. Evans, stenographer	30 00
Margaret Townsend, record clerk	20 00
Carrie L. Griffith, night clerk	35 00
F. W. Johnson, storekeeper	50 00
Frank Anglin, store clerk	25 00
Cyrus D. Mead, principal.....	100 00
Mrs. Martha Kimble, teacher	40 00
Mrs. M. A. Summerbell, teacher.....	40 00
Grace Thompson, teacher	40 00
Anna R. Auten, teacher	40 00
Mary Wintermote, teacher	40 00
Grace Hindman, teacher	40 00
Rosalie Decker, teacher	35 00
Mildred Winch, teacher	30 00
Elizabeth Ellis, teacher.....	30 00
Mayme Ross, teacher	25 00
Zillah Bothwell, teacher	25 00
Fern Thompson, teacher.....	25 00
Marjorie Smith, teacher	25 00
Georgie Von Eberhart, orchestra leader	40 00
*G. J. Thompson, band director	45 00
Harry Thompson, supervisor	40 00
Margaret Shie, attendant	20 00
Minnie Crafts, attendant	18 00
James Winch, attendant	22 50
Nora Winch, attendant	18 00
Frank Philbin, attendant	20 00
James Wight, attendant.....	18 00
William Dyer, attendant	30 00
William Miller, attendant	25 00
Lee Roy Wallace, attendant	18 00
B. F. Miller, night attendant	25 00
Lalla Hopkins, supervisoress	35 00
Josephine Whittles, attendant	15 00
Roxie Thomas, attendant	18 00
Emma Oldham, attendant	20 00
Minnie Gilkey, attendant	20 00

LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name and Position.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
Mrs. B. McConahy, attendant	\$20 00
Mae Eddington, attendant	12 00
Helen Flemming, attendant	12 00
Mary Anderson, attendant	12 00
Grace Abrams, night attendant	25 00
Ella McCormick, supervisoress	35 00
Etta Regadanz, attendant	20 00
Phoebia Squires, attendant	22 50
Mae Ketchem, attendant	12 00
Emma Treadway, attendant	22 50
Mrs. Ora May, attendant	22 50
Iva Dowell, night attendant	25 00
Alice Wilson, supervisoress	35 00
William Mundt, attendant	25 00
Elmer Thompson, attendant	20 00
Mrs. Elmer Thompson, attendant	15 00
Lillian Stouder, attendant	22 50
Albert DuBois, attendant	30 00
Walter Slemmer, attendant	20 00
Frank Gross, attendant	18 00
Herman O. Askin, attendant	18 00
Harry Halter, attendant	18 00
E. A. Geiger, attendant	18 00
Arthur Bayh, night attendant	25 00
Bella MacTavish, supervisoress	35 00
Carrie Meyers, attendant	22 50
Estella Burroughs, attendant	15 00
Adda Regadanz, attendant	18 00
Mrs. M. Clippinger, night attendant	25 00
Frances Thompson, nurse	40 00
Margaret McCoy, nurse	22 50
Edna Stouder, nurse	18 00
Margaret Carney, nurse	22 50
Mary E. Lowry, night nurse	30 00
William Smith, supervisor	60 00
Samuel Armbruster, attendant	22 50
Carl Landgreen, attendant	25 00
Marshall C. Miller, attendant	22 50
Oscar R. Hook, attendant	18 00
Byron Tindall, night attendant	30 00
Mrs. Mary Bolar, domestic	20 00
Mrs. Wm. Miller, cook	25 00
Mrs. P. G. Bouillon, cook	25 00
Dora Corbin, cook	25 00
Alma E. Kinney, cook	25 00
Lura Young, cook	25 00
Mrs. Mary Forbing, cook	25 00

LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name and Position.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
Annie E. Taylor, cook	\$25 00
Maggie Griffin, housekeeper	25 00
Anna Gormley, domestic	20 00
Anna B. Godwin, domestic	20 00
Susan Carroll, domestic	20 00
May Morris, domestic	18 00
Nellie Ryan, domestic	18 00
Mrs. M. Pullin, domestic	20 00
Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, domestic	20 00
Mrs. W. J. Smith, domestic	20 00
Lamberta Magers, domestic	20 00
Mrs. B. Deardorff, domestic	20 00
Mary Davis, domestic	15 00
Christina Lauer, cook	12 00
Rose E. Coughlin, domestic	12 00
Opal Hoopingarner, domestic	12 00
Alice Keck, domestic	12 00
M. Johnston, janitor	35 00
H. K. Malich, night watch	45 00
P. G. Bouillon, butcher	40 00
John Harrison, laundryman	30 00
Kittie Hargrave, laundress	35 00
Kate Gormley, laundress	22 50
Edna Zent, laundress	18 00
Anita Coughlin, domestic	12 00
Ella Burroughs, domestic	12 00
Ray Prough, barn man	25 00
*Gustave Wunderlin, florist	60 00
*Daniel Rehm, gardener	30 00
Philip Bouillon, gardener	22 50
*William Simmons, gardener	30 00
*John Dickson, farm manager	60 00
John Miller, farm hand	25 00
Albert R. Shie, teamster	25 00
Bert Lhamon, teamster	25 00
David Miller, dairyman	35 00
*J. E. Edwards, farm hand	35 00
Arthur C. Burns, farm hand	22 50
Erwin F. Schraeder, farm hand	22 50
Morris Pullin, gardener	30 00
Frank Christie, gardener	25 00
*Andrew Heinzelmann, baker	60 00
George Johnston, carpenter	40 00
Henry Meurer, upholsterer	50 00
*Fred Koenig, tailor	50 00
*John Miller, shoemaker	60 00
Mrs. F. W. Johnson, seamstress	25 00

LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Name and Position.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
Mabel Harvey, nurse.....	\$22 50
Augusta Hopkins, seamstress	20 00
Edward Valentine, carpenter	50 00
*Lew DeHaven, chief engineer.....	100 00
Bert Deardorff, engineer	50 00
*C. B. Magers, engineer	50 00
William Steenman, fireman	30 00
Fred Mundt, fireman	30 00
George D. Gunther, plumber	30 00
Leon Miller, electrician	40 00
Ben Lyttle, plumber	30 00
*J. J. Harlor, blacksmith	45 00
*Fred Fowler, carpenter	50 00
*William Mertz, painter	50 00
*Fred Tilbury, carpenter	40 00
Mrs. Clara Juergens, seamstress	20 00
Warren Frink, attendant	18 00
Mrs. Warren Frink, attendant	12 00
Adolph Drescher, fireman	30 00
Carrie Badger, attendant	12 00
Otto Hofer, laborer	20 00
A. C. Campbell, teamster	20 00
*R. O. Bailey, outside overseer	30 00
Ethyl Shaw, attendant	12 00
*James Wesson, teamster	25 00
John Mercer, painter	50 00

NOTE.—All officers and employes are furnished board, room and laundry excepting those marked (*), who receive meals only.

INDIANA

School for the Blind

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND
SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908

TO THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS :
WM. H. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING
1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 18, 1908. }

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, December 23, 1908. }

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

J. C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

December 28, 1908.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

LUMAN K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, December 28, 1908.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer December 28, 1908.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

1908-1909.

OFFICERS.

Board of Trustees.

A. C. PILKENTON, Greenfield, Ind., President.
F. F. WILEY, Edinburg, Ind., Vice-President.
J. F. HENNESSEY, Indianapolis, Ind., Treasurer.
L. M. DUNLAP, Covington, Ind., Secretary.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Superintendent.
GEORGE MCINTIRE, Bookkeeper.
DAISY S. WILSON, Matron.
SUSA BARTTLINGCK, Assistant Matron.
ELIZABETH EVANS, Boys' Governess.
KATE CASEY, Girls' Governess.
FRANK A. MORRISON, Physician.
STELLA FREAD, Usher.

TEACHERS.

Literary Department.

A. C. EVENS, 48 W. St. Joseph St.
MABEL HAUK, 2212 Broadway.
OLIVE AUGHINBAUGH, 2241 N. Alabama St.
NANNIE CRAMPTON, 919 N. Pennsylvania St.
MARY CATHERWOOD, 2204 N. Delaware St.
FLORENCE REYNOLDS, 2210 Broadway.

Music Department.

ADELAIDE M. CARMAN, 923 N. Pennsylvania St.
WILLIAM T. SHANNON, 2209 Park Ave.
LULU A. FISHER, 129 E. Pratt St.
BERTHA SCHELLSCHMIDT, 436 E. Ohio St.

Physical Culture.

WALTER F. KELLY, 5560 E. Washington St.

Industrial Department.

ZORA TOMLINSON, 2846 Brookside Ave.
CARA B. FRENCH, 219 E. Vermont St.
B. F. SMITH, 147 Fall Creek Boulevard.
WILLIAM RHOADES, 1403 Hamilton Ave.

Skilled Labor.

IRVIN R. SHARP, Engineer, 1824 Highland Place.
WILLIAM JOHANSON, Florist, 1329 N. Beville Ave.
GEORGE WALLACE, Night Engineer, 24½ Kentucky Ave.
MAY MURRAY, Laundress, 2510 Indianapolis Ave.
HENRY J. BEIDLER, Baker, Institution.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. J. FRANK HANLY, *Governor of Indiana:*

DEAR SIR—We respectfully submit for your consideration, "The Sixty-second Annual Report of the Indiana School for the Blind," covering the transactions of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

The financial standing of the school from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, is shown in the following exhibit:

PROPERTY VALUES.

Real estate	\$543,600 00
Personal	31,782 11
Total	<u>\$575,382 11</u>

Appropriations—Regular—

1. Maintenance	\$35,000 00
2. Industries	3,000 00
3. Repairs	2,500 00
4. Library	500 00
	<u>\$41,000 00</u>

Appropriations—Special—

1. Boiler	\$790 00
2. Setting boiler	200 00
3. Stoker	750 00
4. Engine	240 00
5. Addition to laundry.....	1,200 00
	<u>\$3,180 00</u>
	<u>\$44,180 00</u>

Sales—

1. Broom shop	\$181 53
2. Cane shop	6 45
3. Sewing room	28 19
4. Miscellaneous	19 64
	<u>235 81</u>

Total receipts.....	<u>\$44,415 81</u>
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EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations—Regular—

1. Maintenance	\$34,999 08
2. Industries	2,997 93
3. Repairs	2,498 82
4. Library	499 08

 \$40,994 91

Appropriations—Special—

1. Boiler	\$783 66
2. Setting boiler	200 00
3. Stoker	750 00
4. Engine	240 00
5. Addition to laundry.....	1,172 95

 3,146 61

 Total expenditure..... \$44,141 52

BALANCES.

Appropriations—Regular	\$5 09
Appropriations—Special	33 39
Sales	235 81

 274 29

 \$44,415 81

PER CAPITA EXPENSES.

The following exhibit gives the per capita expense for the past ten years, based on the total enrollment, and of the maintenance, based on the average attendance:

1899.....	\$205 60	\$221 08
1900.....	196 51	202 75
1901.....	204 06	207 54
1902.....	220 07	236 95
1903.....	243 35	249 20
1904.....	231 33	271 64
1905.....	231 45	249 27
1906.....	246 82	263 50
*1907.....	230 54	242 76
1908.....	254 62	283 66

POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrollment for the year.....	68	93	161
Average daily attendance.....	53.22	70.16	123.38
Present September 30, 1908....	54	74	128

 * Consists of eleven months.

REPAIRS.

All the buildings internally and all externally except the main building are in good repair. The Girls' Dormitory has been calcimined, painted or papered throughout and is in an excellent sanitary condition. The halls, closets, assembly and dormitory rooms in the main building have all been repainted. An addition to the laundry greatly facilitates the work in this department. All the heavy machinery has been removed from the wood floors in the original building to the cement floors in the addition. An additional boiler of 125 horse-power in connection with the three old ones gives ample steam for heat and power.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

For the fiscal years ending September 30, 1910, and September 30, 1911, the school will need the following appropriations:

Appropriations—Regular—	1910.	1911.
1. Maintenance	\$35,000 00	\$35,000 00
2. Industries	3,000 00	3,000 00
3. Repairs	2,500 00	2,500 00
4. Library	500 00	500 00

Appropriations—Special—

1. Dormitory for boys (fire proof)	\$59,200 00
2. Repair of exterior of main building	8,191 00

In this estimate, we have asked the same regular appropriations as those we receive at present. While it has required careful economy in view of the high prices of provisions and labor prevailing in the city, this school has lived within its appropriation and we feel that the same may be sufficient for the ensuing two years. We have asked for an appropriation sufficient to repair the exterior of the main building. The regular appropriation for repairs is only sufficient to keep in proper repair the interior and lighter items of the exterior of the buildings, but is wholly insufficient to meet the extensive repairs necessary on the outside of the main building. On this building, now sixty years old, in many places, the wood work needs renewing, over a considerable portion of the walls the cement coating is disintegrating, the front steps are forced out of place by the frost and the entire building needs repainting. The school is located in the center of Indianapolis and it is necessary to maintain the State's property in keeping with the private property in this section of the city. The appropriation called for is made from an estimate by Adolph Scherrer, the architect, after a careful examination of the building.

We have also asked for an appropriation for a fire proof dormitory for the boys. The necessity of this is set out in full in the report of the Superintendent.

The school work the past year has been highly satisfactory. No contagion or serious sickness of any kind has interfered with the successful conduct of the school work. The value of the school is fully appreciated by the blind. All applicants between the ages of eight and twenty-one years have been admitted who were otherwise eligible.

Respectfully,

A. C. PILKENTON, President,
 F. F. WILEY, Vice-President,
 J. F. HENNESSEY, Treasurer,
 L. M. DUNLAP, Secretary,
 Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Indiana School for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Indiana School for the Blind, containing such data as required by law with additional information, outlines and tables deemed valuable to officers, teachers, employes and the public in general.

ENROLLMENT.

There were enrolled during the past year sixty-eight boys and ninety-three girls from fifty-seven counties. The average attendance was 53.22 boys and 70.16 girls. There were present September 30, 1908, fifty-four boys and seventy-four girls. The following list contains the names and addresses of all enrolled during the past year:

BOYS.

PUPIL'S NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	COUNTY FROM WHICH PUPIL ENROLLED.	ADDRESS OF PUPIL.	Grade.
Addington, Everett	M. Addington	Jay	Redkey, Box 661	8
Allen, Robert	Hattie Gordon	Marion	Indianapolis, 1013 Barrett	5
Ambler, Wessie	William Ambler	Benton	Oxford	2
Anders, Floyd	William Anders	Sullivan	Sullivan	5
Bales, Goldy	Mary E. Gill	Marion	Indianapolis, 2418 Brightwood Ave.	4
Bevens, Isaac	Chas. Bevens	Marion	Indianapolis, 1067 W. 30th	2
Bradway, Edgar	A. L. Bradway	Marion	Indianapolis, 320 S. Warman	12
Browning, Irving	Wesley Browning	Tipton	Windfall	5
Brown, Ralph	Harry Brown	Marion	Indianapolis, 1034 Hosbrook	8
Bussing, Armand	Geo. Bussing	Vanderburgh	Evansville, 1033 Cherry	6
Chadwick, Charles	Preston Chadwick	Madison	Pendleton, R. F. D. 43	*
Christman, Herbert	John Christman	Huntington	Huntington, R. F. D. 1	2
Clark, Clarence	Mary Booher	Montgomery	Crawfordsville, 812 S. Wash.	8
Clark, Jesse	Wallace Clark	Bartholomew	Columbus, 1433 Union	8
Cockerham, Homer	Samuel Cockerham	Marion	Indianapolis, 802 Indiana Ave.	6
Crume, Levi	J. H. Crume	Elkhart	Elkhart, R. F. D. 7	4
Daum, Carl	August Daum	Marion	Indianapolis, 316 Blake	1
Day, Orville	Daniel Day	Martin	Shoals, R. F. D. 2	4
Dempsey, Ora	John Dempsey	Vigo	Terre Haute, 403-4th St.	3
Dicks, Nathan	Allen Dicks	Grant	Fairmount	3
Dunn, Ernest	A. J. Dunn	Boone	Zionsville, R. F. D. 30	4
Elliott, Earl	Minnie Miller	Allen	Ft. Wayne, 1302 Lafayette	4
Flemming, Glenn	Amelia Flemming	Marion	Indianapolis	1
Foss, Harry	Wm. C. Foss	Madison	Anderson, 331 W. 7th	5
Gimlich, August	Henry Gimlich	Vanderburgh	Evansville, R. F. D. 8	5
Glascocok, Wheatley	J. L. Glascocok	Marion	Indianapolis, No. 19 The Arlington	11
Gordon Orville	Willis Gordon	Tipton	Tipton, R. F. D. 4	1
Harrison, Russell	Otto Lieurance	Grant	Marion, 1853 S. Adam	8
Herring, Ruty	Wm. Herrng	Wells	Keystone R. F. D. 2	3
Hinkle, Wm.	Chas. Hinkle	Boone	Jamestown	1
Hoon, Leroy	Nora Hoon	Allen	Ft. Wayne, 303 Brandriff	7
Hubbard, Harry	Mollie Auten	Owen	Freedom, R. F. D. 1	9
Hutchins, Herschell	Emma Voyles	Morgan	Martinsville	1
Jenkins, Raymond	Francis Jenkins	Henry	Middletown	3
Jones, Adam	Lew Jones	Delaware	Muncie, 321 N. Vine	1
Kaltofn, Victor	Alvin Kaltofn	Vanderburgh	Evansville, 1806 Law Ave.	11
Knight, Lewis	John Knight	Lawrence	Bedford, R. F. D. 1	3
Locke Orrin	H. W. Locke	Marion	Indianapolis, 1404 Cornell Ave	9
McCartney, F. ed.	I. E. McCartney	Monroe	Bloomington	*
Maher, Wm.	P. J. Maher	Tippecanoe	Lafayette, 1011 N. 7th	6
Mann, Marvin	Chas. Mann	Randolph	Spartanburg	2
Miller, Earl	Henry Miller	Montgomery	Shadeland, R. F. D. 36	2
Neal, Stanley	John Neal	White	Monticello, R. F. D. 4	7
Nunn, Wm.	Wm. Overland	Gibson	Haubstadt	8

*Graduated.

ENROLLMENT—Continued.

PUPIL'S NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	COUNTY FROM WHICH PUPIL ENROLLED	ADDRESS OF PUPIL.	
Olson, Albert.....	J. L. Olson.....	Cass.....	Logansport, 2011 Spear.....	11
Porter, Herman.....	Frank Porter.....	Lake.....	Hammond, R. F. D. 1.....	5
Ray, Ben.....	Jacob B. McCoy.....	Spencer.....	Lake.....	2
Rayl, John.....	Harper L. Rayl.....	Parke.....	Bloomington.....	4
Ream, Omer.....	Idona Conrad.....	Howard.....	Hemlock.....	9
Robinson, Luther.....	Colored Orphans' Home.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis.....	6
Schneider, Philip.....	Wm. E. Schneider.....	Vanderburgh.....	Evansville, 1307 E. Franklin.....	9
Schwartz, Fred.....	Dora Lockwood.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute, 113 N. 4th St.....	4
Sellers, Howard.....	Commodore Sellers.....	Huntington.....	Huntington, 26 Leopold.....	5
Shook, Herbert.....	Chas. Shook.....	Madison.....	Elwood.....	1
Stark, Frank.....	Mrs. H. Huff.....	Clay.....	Cory.....	12
Summers, Raymond.....	M. M. Lamb.....	Harrison.....	Evans Landing.....	11
Thornburg, Raymond.....	Carrie Bowman.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 815 Dorman.....	1
Terrell, Ralph.....	Morton Terrell.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute, Cor. 9th and Ash St.,.....	4
Thompson Hillis.....	Frank Thompson.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 1706 College.....	7
Wagner, Bernard.....	J. P. Wagner.....	Cass.....	Logansport, 212 Montgomery.....	6
Wagner, Frank.....	Henry Wagner.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute, 1407 4th St.....	*
Washington, Claud.....	Chas. Washington.....	Warrick.....	Newburg.....	1
Watson, Leonard.....	Wm. Watson.....	Putnam.....	Carpentersville.....	1
Wilcox, Wilbur.....	Lilla Wilcox.....	Vanderburgh.....	Evansville, 1526 Law.....	5
Williams, Richard.....	Lawson Williams.....	Bartholomew.....	Columbus, R. F. D. 9.....	9
Wilson, Herman.....	Lawson S. Wilson.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis.....	10
Wilson, Noble.....	Sidney W. Wilson.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute, 536 W. 14½ St.....	12
Winslow, Jesse.....	Sarena Taylor.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 417 W. 15th.....	9

GIRLS

Acton, Pearl.....	Mrs. D. H. Swain.....	Wells.....	Bluffton.....	12
Allen, Della.....	Robert Allen.....	Knox.....	Sanborn.....	7
Barnes, Ida.....	Margaret Huff.....	Whitley.....	Columbia City, R. F. D. 13.....	4
Breumner, Emma.....	Fred Breumner.....	Laporte.....	Michigan City, 524 E. Boston.....	11
Brown, Eunice.....	John W. Brown.....	Jackson.....	Freetown.....	2
Burk, Margaret.....	Anna Burk.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 1830 Gent.....	3
Byers, Helen.....	Estella Byers.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 2148 Depot.....	3
Carver, Bertha.....	Chas. Carver.....	Clinton.....	Frankfort, R. F. D. 5.....	7
Carey, Amanda.....	Mrs. M. I. Carey.....	Delaware.....	Muncie, 2102 S. Elm.....	12
Chamberlain, Margaret.....	Shannon Chamberlain.....	Wayne.....	Centerville, R. F. D. 12.....	1
Craig, Dorothy.....	Thos. Craig.....	Fulton.....	Macey, R. F. D. 30.....	5
Cunningham, Ada.....	I. C. Cunningham.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 831 Chase.....	7
Cutsinger, Alma.....	W. V. Cutsinger.....	Sullivan.....	Shelburn.....	11
Daley, Rose.....	J. N. Byerley.....	Harrison.....	Corydon.....	*
Davis, Pearl.....	W. H. Davis.....	Tipton.....	Windfall, R. F. D. 3.....	7
DeArmond, Nellie.....	W. S. DeArmond.....	Jasper.....	Tefft.....	5
Dondono, Dollie.....	Margaret Dondono.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 621 E. St. Clair.....	1
Dugan, Mary.....	Geo. M. Dugan.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 1821 W. 11th St.....	10
Edwards, Lelia.....	Chas. Edwards.....	Montgomery.....	Mace.....	1
Estes, Ursula.....	Madison Estes.....	Shelby.....	Shelbyville, 117 E. Walker.....	7
Fisher, Hazel.....	Jacob Fisher.....	Parke.....	Coxville, R. F. D. 2.....	2
Flemming, Virginia.....	Martha Hunter.....	Vigo.....	Terre Haute, 2132 N. 13th.....	11
Fletcher, Eula.....	Mary Fletcher.....	Lawrence.....	Huron, R. F. D. 17.....	5
Foster, Lucy.....	H. B. Foster.....	Noble.....	Albion.....	4
Freed Lassie.....	A. L. Freed.....	Washington.....	Mitchell, R. F. D. 2.....	4
Freed, Ophia.....	L. Freed.....	Washington.....	Campbellsburg.....	2
Gilmore, Sybil.....	John Gilmore.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 2646 N. Gail.....	3
Griffith, Mary.....	Irvin Griffith.....	Sullivan.....	Shelburn.....	1
Hartsock, Minnie.....	Supt. Stott.....	Rush.....	Knightsdown, S. & S. O. Home.....	2
Henderson, Nora.....	Lineas Henderson.....	Orange.....	Chambersburg.....	5
Herren, Esther.....	E. W. Monfort.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 110 E. Vermont.....	10
Hart, Ethel.....	Thos. W. Hart.....	Marion.....	Indianapolis, 805 Bradshaw.....	2

*Graduated.

ENROLLMENT—Continued.

PUPIL'S NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	COUNTY FROM WHICH PUPIL ENROLLED.	ADDRESS OF PUPIL.	
Hester, Thelma.	Mrs. M. Hester.	Jay.	Redkey.	2
Hopewell, Glenn.	Mrs. A. Hopewell.	Sullivan.	Sullivan.	2
Hubbel, Dora.	Mrs. L. C. Price.	Owen.	Coal City.	11
Hunt, Edith.	Levi Hunt.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 1911 Alvord.	3
Huston, Mildred.	Elbert Huston.	Noble.	Albion.	9
Ike, Catherine.	Mary Ike.	Vigo.	Terre Haute, 206 Hancock.	4
Jamieson, Genevieve.	Oscar Jamieson.	Wayne.	E. Germantown.	3
Jenks, Fern.	W. A. Jenks.	Wabash.	N. Manchester.	12
Johnson, Ethel.	Mary Rainboldt.	Bartholomew.	Columbus, 507 California.	2
Keller, Lydia.	Lewis Keller.	Warrick.	Boonville.	10
Kerbox, Jessie.	Susan Kerbox.	Marion.	Indianapolis, Malott Park.	2
Lewis, Ruth.	John Lewis.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 1309 Bradbury.	1
Lindsey, Adelaide.	Jennie Porter.	Grant.	Marion.	9
Lore, Sallie.	Richard Lore.	Parke.	Rockville, R. F. D. 7.	4
Luken, Pauline.	Henry Luken.	Vanderburgh.	Evansville, 100 E. Indiana.	3
McCullough, Blanche.	Nelson McCullough.	Clay.	Poland.	5
McGarvey, Ellen.	Ovid Lawrence.	Vigo.	Terre Haute.	2
Meyers, Lydia.	Simon C. Meyers.	Knox.	Vincennes, Box 96, Fair Ground Ave.	7
Malone, Lilly.	Richard Malone.	Vermillion.	Dana, R. F. D. 2.	3
Martin, Essie.	Mrs. Josie Martin.	Jennings.	North Vernon.	1
McDonald, Hazel.	Lulu McDonald.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 813 Lord.	4
Minthorn, Nettie.	H. R. Minthorn.	White.	Monticello.	*
Murphy, Audrey.	Geo. Murphy.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 434 Kentucky Ave.	5
Murray, Anna.	May Murray.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 2510 Indianapolis Ave.	7
Noble, Alta.	Mattie Noble.	Laporte.	Laporte, 407 Jackson.	3
Orndorf, Mabel.	Tolan Orndorf.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 529 S. New Jersey.	2
Owens, Lizzie.	My Owens.	Washington.	Salem.	2
Owens, Wilma.	Myrtle Owens.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 204 S. Spring.	5
Rockett, Delia.	Mary Vatchet.	Knox.	Vincennes, 614 Prairie.	7
Rollins, Mary.	Wm. Rollins.	Grant.	Marion.	1
Rouch, Pearl.	W. H. Rouch.	Fulton.	Rochester.	8
Schneider, Catherine.	Wm. E. Schneider.	Vanderburgh.	Evansville, 1307 E. Franklin.	7
Schneider, Maud.	Wm. E. Schneider.	Vanderburgh.	Evansville, 1307 E. Franklin.	1
Schroades, Lizzie.	Mrs. Burkhart.	Spencer.	Rockport.	4
Sheehan, Maud.	Jerry Sheehan.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 534 Bell.	4
Sheets, Jennie.	Howard Sheets.	Jefferson.	Madison, 1017 Park Ave.	2
Sheppard, Stella.	Margaret Sheppard.	Henry.	Newcastle, 627 N. Main.	7
Short, Jessie.	C. E. Short.	Clay.	Brazil.	7
Short, Juanita.	Fred W. Short.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 306 W. Holmes.	1
Simecox, Lydia.	Townsley Simecox.	Harrison.	Corydon.	5
Speyer, Pauline.	Henry Speyer.	Marshall.	Culver.	5
Stafford, Lurea.	John E. Kerr.	Marion.	Indianapolis, R. F. D. 18.	2
Stiles, Rosetta.	Mary Miller.	White.	Monon.	11
Stowell, Vera.	Herbert Stowell.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 2001 Hovey.	1
Strafner, Ethel.	Board of Children's Guardians.	Marion.	Indianapolis.	2
Timm, Josie.	John Timm.	Laporte.	Michigan City.	1
Thompson, Tressie.	Chas. Thompson.	Marion.	Indianapolis, 1003 W. Vermont.	5
Tingle, Minnie.	Sup't Stott.	Rush.	Knightstown, S. & S. O. Home.	3
Trinkle, Lillie.	Henry Trinkle.	Orange.	Paoli, R. F. D. 2.	3
Voght, Grace.	Emanuel Voght.	Allen.	Kt. Wayne, 302 Mach'n'ch.	2
Walk, Laura.	Joseph L. Walk.	Crawford.	Milltown.	2
Walling, Lola.	Lewis G. Walling.	Jay.	Pennville.	8
Wells, Erlamond.	Geo. E. Wells.	St. Joseph.	South Bend, 1422 S. Main.	2
Wiley, Genevieve.	F. F. Wiley.	Johnson.	Edinburg.	3
Willett, Martha.	Mrs. Dora Hardin.	Warrick.	Newburg.	12
Wilson, Emma.	J. C. Wilson.	Jennings.	Vernon, R. F. D. 2.	8
Wilson, Julia.	Jacob Wilson.	Clay.	Brazil.	3
Whybrew, Ruby.	Morton Whybrew.	Grant.	Fairmount.	4
Wratten, Minnie.	Wm. Brown.	Daviess.	Washington.	*
Young, Aletha.	W. H. Young.	Rush.	Arlington.	*

*Graduated.

SCHOOLS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

A. C. EVENS, Principal, High School, Room 6—12s and 11s.

MABEL HAUKE, High School, Room 5—10s and 9s.

OLIVE AUGHINBAUGH, Room 4—8s and 7s.

NANNIE CRAMPTON, Room 3—6s and 5s.

MARY CATHERWOOD, Room 2—4s and 3s.

FLORENCE REYNOLDS, Room 1—2s and 1s.

All pupils in this Institution are in this department. Twelve years are required for graduation. A year's work is the amount suitable to an average pupil for five hours a day for nine months. The course of study is as near that of the public schools of the State as the necessary modifications will permit. The texts and reference books for this department are in the New York Point, the elementary characters of which are as follows:

NEW YORK POINT ALPHABET.

Capitals A ... B ... C ... D ... E ... F ... G ...
H ... I ... J ... K ... L ... M ... N ... O ...
P ... Q ... R ... S ... T ... U ... V ... W ...
X ... Y ... Z ...

a ... b ... c ... d ... e ... f ... g ... h ... i ... j ... k ...
l ... m ... n ... o ... p ... q ... r ... s ... t ... u ... v ...
w ... x ... y ... z ... Number sign ... Numerals 1 ... 2 ...
3 ... 4 ... 5 ... 6 ... 7 ... 8 ... 9 ... 0 ... Word and Part Word
Signs the ... and ... of ... that ... ing ... ch ... ou ...
sh ... th ... wh ... ph ... gh ... tion ... Explanation of Punctuation
Marks Comma ... Semi-colon ... Colon ... Interrogation ... Dash ...
Period ... Exclamation ... Parenthesis ... Quotation ... Apostrophe ...
Hyphen ... \$... One-half 1.2 Decimal Point ... = ... + ...
- ... × ... ÷ ... % ...

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year.

Reading.—New York Point.—Alphabet by groups of letters similar in form.

Groups of simple words similar in form and sound selected from the First Reader. Primer and First Reader complete with supplemental work.

Spelling.—All words in the First Reader spelled orally. Special attention given to syllabication.

Writing.—Small letters. Sentence work commenced.

Numbers.—Numbers 1 to 10. Each number as a whole. Relations in the number. Numbers taken away. Fractional parts. All with objects real or imaginary. Drill in rapid combinations.

Language.—Correction of errors in the pupil's language. All answers to be given in complete statements. Exercises on "a" and "an," "is" and "are," and "was" and "were."

Geography.—"Seven Little Sisters."

Form.—Plane and solid forms.

Memorizing.—Simple selections from books and papers.

General Lessons.—Lessons on familiar animals, on parts of the human body and on the care of health.

Second Year.

Reading.—Point Second and Third Readers, Appleton's First, completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Spell all new words found in the readers—both oral and written spelling. Attention given to syllabication.

Writing.—Point writing. Small letters and capitals. Sentence work.

Numbers.—Numbers 10 to 50, same as in first year. Simple problems to illustrate each relation. Have pupils give simple fractional parts of numbers. Teach Roman numerals. Develop orders to ten thousands. Drill on rapid combination.

Language.—Continued as in first year. Simple lessons on forms of verbs, nouns and pronouns. Forms of sentences. Exercises in changing from one form to another. Simple lessons in letter writing.

Geography.—"Each and All."

Form.—Modeling of solid forms, and objects related in form. Designs with plane forms.

Memorizing.—Simple selections from books and papers.

General Lessons.—Lessons on common articles of food. Lessons on animals continued.

Third Year.

Reading.—Point Fourth and Fifth Readers, Appleton's Second, completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Oral and written spelling—all new words found in the readers. Attention given to syllabication. General definitions of words as found in the readers.

Numbers.—Review of previous year's work by miscellaneous rapid combinations and subtraction work. Original problems. White's Elementary Arithmetic, Part 1.

Language.—Sentence work. Sentences using common verbs in both singular and plural numbers. Common punctuation marks and abbreviations.

Writing.—Copy memory gems and selections read by the teacher in addition to the written work of other recitations. Letter writing.

Geography.—"World and Its People, No. 3."

Memorizing.—Suitable selections from books, papers and magazines.

General Lessons.—Lessons on the human body and on plants and animals.

Fourth Year.

Reading.—Point Sixth Reader, Appleton's Third, completed with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Same as in third year.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic, Part II.

Language.—Sentence work continued. Subject and predicate. Plurals and possessives. Principal parts of verbs in general use. Simple compositions on common subjects and about familiar objects. Letter writing.

Writing.—Same as in third year.

Geography.—"Brooks and Brook Basins."

Memorizing.—Same as in the third year.

General Lessons.—The work of the third year elaborated.

Fifth Year.

Reading.—Point Seventh Reader, Appleton's Fourth, with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Oral and written spelling—all new words in the reader. Definitions.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic, Part III, to Denominate Numbers.

Language.—Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English to Lesson 71.

Writing.—Copy work indicated by the teacher in addition to spelling and language work.

Geography.—Elementary Geography.—Indiana Educational Series—to South America. United States studied with dissected map.

History.—"Stories of Our Country."

Sixth Year.

Reading.—Point Eighth Reader, Appleton's Fifth, with supplemental work.

Spelling.—Same as in the fifth year.

Numbers.—White's Elementary Arithmetic completed.

Language.—Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English from Lesson 71 to page 156.

Writing.—Same as in the fifth year.

Geography.—Elementary Geography.—Indiana Educational Series—begin with South America, Asia and Africa in general, and Europe with dissected map.

History.—"From Colony to Commonwealth."

Seventh Year.

Arithmetic.—White's Complete Arithmetic from fractions to interest.

Grammar.—Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English from Lesson 10 to Lesson 85. Much attention should be given to composition work.

Geography.—Complete Geography.—Indiana Educational Series—study South America and Asia with dissected maps and review the United States.

History.—"Eggleston's History of the United States" read to the class during the year.

Note.—Spelling should be continued throughout the course in connection with other subjects.

Eighth Year.

Arithmetic.—White's Complete Arithmetic from interest to the appendix.

Grammar.—Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English from Lesson 85 to Lesson 139. Composition work continued.

History.—Barnes' History of the United States.

Physiology.—Steele's Physiology.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

NINTH YEAR.	Algebra.	Composition and Rhetoric.	Civil Government.	Physical Geography.	Music or Industries.
	Algebra.	Composition and Rhetoric.	Civil Government.	Physical Geography.	Music or Industries.
TENTH YEAR.	Algebra.	American Literature.	General History.	Physics.	Music or Industries.
	Algebra.	American Literature.	General History.	Physics.	Music or Industries.
ELEVENTH YEAR.	Geometry.	English Literature.	General History.	Sociology.	Latin, Music or Industries.
	Geometry.	English Literature.	General History.	Sociology.	Latin, Music or Industries.
TWELFTH YEAR.	Geometry.	English Literature.	English History.	Psychology.	Latin, Music or Industries.
	Geometry.	English Literature.	English History.	Psychology.	Latin, Music or Industries.

Forty credits are necessary to graduate from the Literary High School Department. A credit is one-half year's work of one period of recitation daily for five days in a week with necessary preparation. At the end of the eighth year the pupil may elect the industrial, literary or music course.

HIGH SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.**Ninth Year—**

Algebra—Peck.

Composition and Rhetoric—Wady.

Civil Government—Fiske.

Physical Geography—Maury.

Eleventh Year—

Geometry—Wells.

Sociology—Giddings.

General History—Barnes.

Literature—Reed & Kellogg.

Tenth Year—

Algebra—Peck.

Literature—Reed & Kellogg.

Ancient History—Botsford.

Physics—Gage.

Twelfth Year—

Psychology—James.

English History—Montgomery.

Literature—Reed & Kellogg.

Geometry—Wells.

PROGRAM OF LITERARY WORK AND RECITATIONS.

COMMENCES	REYNOLDS, Room I.	CATHERWOOD, Room II.	CRAMPTON, Room III.	AUGHINBAUGH, Room IV.	HAUK, Room V.	EVENS, Room VI.	CLOSES.
8:45			CHAPEL EXERCISES				9:00
9:00	Numbers, 2s.	Numbers, 4s.	Arithmetic, 6s.	Arithmetic, 8s.	English Literature, 11s and 12s.	Supervision.	9:30
9:30	Numbers, 1s.	Numbers, 3s.	Arithmetic, 5s.	Arithmetic, 7s.	English History, 12s.	Algebra, 10s.	10:00
10:00	Language, 3s.	Language, 3s.	Reading, 5s.			Geometry, 11s.	10:30
10:40	Reading, 2s.	Reading, 4s.	Reading, 6s.		History, 8s.	Geometry, 12s.	11:15
11:15	Reading, 1s.	Reading, 3s.		History, 7s.	Medieval and Modern History, 10s and 11s.	Civil Government, 9s and 12s.	11:45
1:15		Language, 4s.	Grammar, 6s.	Grammar, 8s.		Sociology, 11s and 12s.	1:45
1:45	Language, 1s.		Grammar, 5s.	Grammar, 7s.	Composition and Rhetoric, 9s and 10s.	Supervision.	2:15
2:25	Science, 1s and 2s.	Science, 3s and 4s.	Geography, 5s and 6s.	Geography, 8s.			3:00
3:00	Reading, 1s and 2s.	Reading, 3s and 4s.	Reading, 5s and 6s.	Geography, 7s.	Physical Geography, 9s and 10s.		3:30
6:15 P. M.		Reading, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s and 12s.					7:00 P. M.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

ADELAIDE CARMAN, Principal, Piano and Pipe Organ.

WM. T. SHANNON, Piano and Harmony.

LULU A. FISHER, Voice.

BERTHA SCHELLSCHMIDT, Violin and Mandolin.

In this department all pupils of the Institution are not given work. All may be admitted, but only those retained who demonstrate considerable capacity. It is not the purpose to burden this department with pupils who have little capacity or taste for music. The chorus classes are the ones most general, but even in these it is useless to retain pupils who have no ability in this line of work. Individual lessons are given to those only who have shown considerable promise of success.

Chorus work is required throughout the entire course from pupils qualified for this. At the eighth year, when pupils have shown sufficient ability and progress, they are given voice and organ work.

The following is the course of study planned for the music department:

PIANO.

First Year.

Position of body and hands at piano. A knowledge of braille music. Beginning technical exercises (etudes, legato and staccato, phrasing, etc.). First half of Grade 1, National Graded Course. Recital work (1).

Second Year.

Technical work. Five finger exercises. Preparatory scale work. First half of Grade 1. Little pieces by Lichner, Crosby, Adams and Dennee, and others (2). Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Technical work. Five finger exercises all keys and forms, contrary motion, single and double notes. All scales Major and Minor. First half of Grade 2. Sonatinas by Clementi and Kullak (1). Pieces by Hiller, Spindler, Lichner, Reinecek, Loeshorn, Geise and others (2). Recital work (2).

Fourth Year.

Technical work. Preparatory arpeggio work. Preparatory chord work. Scale practice for speed.

Complete second grade. Etudes from Heller, Cramer, Duvernoy, Loeshorn and others (2). Pieces by Heller, Jensen, Bohm, Gade, Schumann (3). Sonatinas from Clementi and Mozart (1). Two hymns. Ensemble work. Recital work (2).

Fifth Year.

Technical work. Progressive scale, arpeggio and chord study. Preparatory octave work.

First half of Grade 3. Etudes by Heller, Loeshorn, Czerny, Cramer and others (2). Pieces by Mendelssohn, Gade, Jadassohn, Jensen, Grieg, Schumann, Bendel and others (2). Easy preludes by Bach (1). Two hymns. Ensemble work. Recital work (2).

Sixth Year.

Technical work. Advanced study in scale, arpeggio and chord forms. Progressive octave work.

Complete Grade 3. Beginning work on Sonatas (1). Bach's Inventions (1). Field Nocturnes (1). Pieces from Hofmann, Kargenoff, Nevin, Moszkowski, Scharwenka, Schumann, Chopin and others (3). Three hymns. Ensemble work. Recital work.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First Year.

Careful study of the first half of Leschetizky's method. Bach's Inventions (2). Sonatas by Mozart and Beethoven (1). Etudes from Chopin, Heller, Moscheles and others (2). Pieces from Chopin, Chaminade, Mendelssohn, MasDowell, Schumann, Grieg, Brahms and others (3). Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Second Year.

Complete Leschetizky's work. Bach's Inventions (2). Beethoven Sonatas (1). Six selected etudes and pieces from standard writers. Chapel work (six hymns). One concerto or two piano numbers. Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Careful study of Doerner's technical work. Bach Preludes and Fugues (1). One Sonata or Concerto. One accompaniment to song or violin for recital. Three selected pieces or etudes. Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Fourth Year.

Applied Technic (teaching of two pupils under supervision). Four compositions from modern composers. Chapel work (two anthems). Recital work.

One composition learned without aid of teacher in two months for recital.

Graduating recital.

VOICE.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First Year.

Reading of braille. Position of body and mouth. Position of tongue. Breathing method explained. Single tone work. Simple studies in intervals. Diatonic scales. First twenty-five lessons in Concone. Two simple songs. Recital work (1).

Second Year.

Studies for sustaining the breath. Correct intonation for mingling tones. Advanced studies in intervals, Major and Minor. Chromatic scale. Phrasing of words. Last twenty-five Concone. Five songs. Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Positions of vowels and consonants. Scale work for clearness, speed and smoothness. Exercises in arpeggio and syncopation. Advanced studies from Abt, Sieber and others. Seven songs from American composers. Recital work (2).

Fourth Year.

Combination of position of tones and words in the mouth. Advanced studies in embellishments. Songs from the classics, Schumann, Schubert and others (10). Graduating recital.

VIOLIN.

First Year.

Position of violin and bow. Reading of braille. Elementary finger exercises. Dancla violin method (4). Harvest of flowers, collection of easy pieces (2). Recital work (1).

Second Year.

Scale work. Exercises for wrist. First book of Wohlfahrt studies. Elementary work in third position. Easy solos by Sitt, Herrmann, Dancle, Demuth, Harris, Palaschko, Allen and others (2). Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Scales in third position. Easy technical studies for bowing. First book of Kayser etudes. Solos from Becker, Hauser, Fischer, Cooper, Papini, Dancle, Raff, Bohm and others (4). Recital work (2). Chapel work (six hymns).

Fourth Year.

Second and fifth positions. Technical studies in scales and thirds. Kayser etudes, second book, first half. Beginning ensemble work. Solos from Thome, Schumann, Accolay, Raff and others (4). Recital work (2). Chapel work (six hymns). One sonata.

Fifth Year.

Fourth and sixth positions. Technical studies in positions and octaves. One concertino. Second half of Kayser's etudes Op. 20. Solos by Seitz, Bohm, Schumann, Goddard, Borowski, Raff, Seybold and others (5). Ensemble work. Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Sixth Year.

All positions required. First book of Maza's etudes. Advanced technical studies for bowing. One easy concerto. Solos by Henri, Ern, Hauser, Sitt, Singelee, Papini and others (5). Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2.)

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First Year.

Schradieck's method of scales. Maza's etudes, Book 2. Study of arpeggios and chords. Solos by Simonetti, Schumann, Wieniawski, Viotti and others (6). Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Second Year.

Schradieck's technical studies, Book 1. Maza's etudes (2). Kreutzer etudes (1). One sonata from Mozart or Haydn. Solos by Vieuxtemps, DeBeriot, Bazzini or the old Italian School (2). Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Schradieck's technical studies, Book 2. Kreutzer and Fiorillo etudes (2). One Bach study. One concerto by DeBeriot, Viotti or Rode. One obligato to a song. One solo by any of the above composers. Chapel work (six hymns). Recital work (2).

Fourth Year.

Schradieck's technical studies. Kreutzer and Fiorillo and Rode etudes (2). One Beethoven or Corelli sonata. One solo by a modern composer. Solos by Hubay, Vieuxtemps, Saint-Saens, Leonard, DeBeriot, Spohr, or some modern composer (1). One composition learned alone in two months. Must teach two pupils. Graduating recital.

ORGAN.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

First Year.

Pupil must have at least five years of piano and read braille music. Position at organ. Arrangement of organ and mechanical appliances. Name, character and position of stops. Stainer organ method (six studies). Technical work for pedals. Two hymns. Recital work (1).

Second Year.

Complete Stainer method. Pedal studies by Dudley Buck (3). Four hymns. One anthem. Two pieces. Chapel work. Ensemble work. Recital work (2).

Third Year.

Dudley Buck pedal studies (complete). Bach easy preludes and fugues (2). Six hymns. Three anthems. Four selected pieces. Chapel work. Recital work (2).

Fourth Year.

Bach prelude and fugue (1). Four selected pieces. One concerto or sonata. Six hymns. Four anthems. One composition learned alone in two months. Graduating recital.

CHORUS WORK.

Senior Choir—Two standard hymns. Four anthems. Four mixed choruses. One chorus from an opera or an oratorio or a complete cantata. Special songs for Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter.

Junior Choir—Ten hymns. Season songs. Songs for two and three part study. Special songs for Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter. Appear twice in recital work.

MANDOLIN COURSE.*First Year.*

Reading braille. Finger exercises. Scale work. Easy solos (1). Recital (1).

Second Year.

First Book Henlein Method. Scale work. Technical studies. Solos (2). Recital (1).

Third Year.

First half of Second Henlein Method. Technical studies in third. Third and fifth positions. Solos by Lange, Tobani, Mascagni, etc. (2). Recitals (2).

Fourth Year.

First half of Second Henlein Method. Technical studies in third. Third and fifth positions. Solos by Lewis, Tobani, Singelee, Gillet (2). Concerted work (one composition). Recitals (2).

Fifth Year.

Technical studies in third and sixth. All Major and Minor scales. All positions. Concerted work (one composition). Solos by Lewis, Singelee, or any modern composer (3). Recitals (2).

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

	ONE REQUIRED.	ONE ELECTIVE.	REQUIRED.	REQUIRED.	ELECTIVE.
FIRST YEAR.	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Theory or Chorus.	Recital Work.	Literary or Industrial.
	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Theory or Chorus.	Recital Work.	Literary or Industrial.
SECOND YEAR.	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Theory or Chorus.	Recital Work.	Literary or Industrial.
	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Theory or Chorus.	Recital Work.	Literary or Industrial.
THIRD YEAR.	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	History or Chorus.	Recital and Chapel Work.	Literary or Industrial.
	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	History or Chorus.	Recital and Chapel Work.	Literary or Industrial.
FOURTH YEAR.	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Normal Work or Chorus.	Chapel Work.	Literary or Industrial.
	Piano, Voice, Organ, Violin.	Piano, Mandolin, Voice, Flute, Organ, Clarinet, Violin, Horn.	Normal Work or Chorus.	Graduating Recital.	Literary or Industrial.

To graduate from the Music Department a student must meet the requirements of the High School Course having carried the necessary preparatory work through the grades of this school or its equivalent in other schools.

Organ study must be preceded by at least five years' piano work. Chorus training is required throughout the entire school course unless the student is unable to sing.

Forty credits are necessary to graduate. A credit equals one-half years' work of one recitation period daily with necessary preparation.

PROGRAM OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Schedule of Teachers' and Pupils' Hours.

MONDAY.

Commences.	CARMAN.	SHANNON.	FISHER.	SCHELLSCHMIDT.	Closes.
8:00	Chorus.	Porter, H.	Freed, L.	Elliott, E.	8:40
8:40	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	9:00
9:00	Rollins, M.	Carver, B.	Estes, U.	Luken, P.	9:30
9:30	Supervis on.	Ike, C.	Rouch, P.	Repair Work.	10:00
10:00	Huston, M. Schneider, P.	Cockerham, H.	Carey, A.	Dugan, M.	10:30
10:40	Flemming, V.	Repair Work.	Davis, P	Fletcher, E.	11:15
11:15		Harrison, R.	DeArmond, N.	Thompson, T.	11:45
1:15	Wilson, H.	Speyer, P.	Hubbard, H.	Allen, R.	1:45
1:45	Wilson, N.	Brown, R.	Addington, E.	Glascock, W.	2:15
2:25	Thompson, H.	Schwartz, F.	Wilson, N.	Terrell, R.	3:00

PROGRAM OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Continued.

TUESDAY.

Commences.	CARMAN.	SHANNON.	FISHER.	SHELLSCHMIDT.	Closes.
8:00	Chorus.	Theory.	Chorus, Girls.	Harmony, Prep.	8:40
8:40	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	9:00
9:00	Wiley, G.	Stafford, L.	Murphy, A.	DeArmond, N.	9:30
9:30	Walling, L.	Rouch, P.	Schroades, L.	Hester, T.	10:00
10:00	Clark, C.	Kaltofin, V.		Huston, M.	10:30
10:40	Flemming, V. Wilson, H.	Schneider, C.	Carver, B.	Carey, A.	11:15
11:15		Robinson, L.	Cockerham, H.	Willett, M.	11:45
1:15	Schneider, P.	Sellers, H.	Anders, F.	Hubbard, H.	1:45
1:45	Glascock, W.	Clark, C.	Harrison, R.	Brown, R.	2:15
2:25	Thompson, H.	Rayl, F.	Foss, H.	Repair Work.	3:00

PROGRAM OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Continued.

WEDNESDAY.

Commences.	CARMAN.	SHANNON.	FISHER.	SCHELLSCHMIDT.	Closes.
8:00	Chorus.		Chorus, Boys.	Harmony, Prep.	8:40
8:40	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	9:00
9:00	Transcribing Music.	Transcribing Music.	Malone, L.	Craig, D.	9:30
9:30	Transcribing Music.	Transcribing Music.	Hubbel, D.	Keller, L.	10:00
10:00	Transcribing Music.	Transcribing Music.	Sheehan, M.		10:30
10:40	Transcribing Music.	Transcribing Music.	Murray, A.	Ensemble.	11:15
11:15			Simeox, L.	Christman, H.	11:45
1:15	Transcribing Music.	Transcribing Music.	Olson, A.	Bevens, I.	1:45
1:45	Transcribing Music.	Brass Quartette.	Wagner, B.	Clark, J.	2:15
2:25					3:00

PROGRAM OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Continued.

THURSDAY.

Commences	CARMAN.	SHANNON.	FISHER.	SCHHELLSCHMIDT.	Closes.
8:00	Chorus.	Porter, H.	Freed, L.	Ellott, E.	8:40
8:40	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	9:00
9:00	Rollins, M.	Carver, B.	Estes, U.	Luken, P.	9:30
9:30	Supervision.	Ike, C.	Rouch, P.	Repair Work.	10:00
10:00	Huston, M. Schneider, P.	Cockerham, H.	Carey, A.	Dugan, M.	10:30
10:40	Flemming, V.	Repair Work.	Davis, P.	Fletcher, E.	11:15
11:15		Harrison, R.	DeArmond, N.	Thompson, T.	11:45
1:15	Wilson, H.	Speyer, P.	Hubbard, H.	Allen, R.	1:45
1:45	Wilson, N.	Brown, R.	Addington, E.	Glascock, W.	2:15
2:25	Thompson, H.	Schwartz, F.	Wilson, N.	Terrell, R.	3:00

PROGRAM OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT—Continued.

FRIDAY.

Commences.	CARMAN.	SHANNON.	FISHER.	SCHELLSCHMIDT.	Closes.
8:00	Chorus.	Theory.	Preparatory Piano Class.	Preparatory Harmony.	8:40
8:40	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	Chapel.	9:00
9:00	Wiley, G.	Stafford, L.	Murphy, A.	DeArmond, N.	9:30
9:30	Walling, L.	Rouch, P.	Schroades, L.	Hester, T.	10:00
10:00	Clark, C.	Kaltofin, V.		Huston, M.	10:30
10:40	Wilson, H. Flemming, V.	Schneider, C.	Carver, B.	Carey, A.	11:15
11:15		Robinson, L.	Cockerham, H.	Willett, M.	11:45
1:15	Schneider, P.	Sellers, H.	Anders, F.	Hubbard, H.	1:45
:45	Glascock, W.	Clark, C.	Harrison, R.	Brown, R.	2:15
2:25	Thompson, H.	Rayl, F.	Foss, H.	Repair Work.	3:00

The braille print is used in this department. The elementary characters are as follows:

BRaille MUSICAL ALPHABET.

	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Wholes or 16ths,							
Halves or 32ds,							
Quarters or 64ths,							
Eighths or 128ths,							
Octave signs,	1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7
Fingering signs,	1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 	7
Rests,							
Accidentals,							
Intervals,	2d 	3d 	4th 	5th 	6th 	7th 	8th
slur		in accord with 	turn 	grace note 	trill 		
repeat		staccato 	dot 	double dot 			
double bar		double bar with repeat 	pause 	right hand m. 	d. 	left hand m. 	g.

Expression marks are represented by the abbreviations ordinarily used in music for the seeing. Characters standing for letters must be preceded by the word sign (.)

RECITAL DATES.

8:00 A. M., November 10, 1908.	8:00 A. M., February 9, 1909.
3:00 P. M., November 24, 1908.	3:00 P. M., February 23, 1909.
8:00 A. M., December 11, 1908.	8:00 A. M., March 12, 1909.
3:00 P. M., December 23, 1908.	3:00 P. M., March 30, 1909.
8:00 A. M., January 12, 1909.	8:00 A. M., April 13, 1909.
3:00 P. M., January 28, 1909.	3:00 P. M., April 29, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

ZORA TOMLINSON, Broom and Chair Shop.*
 CARA B. FRENCH, Girls' Sewing Room.
 B. F. SMITH, Piano Tuning.
 WILLIAM RHOADES, Sloyd.*

The Industrial Department is of general interest to the blind. The principal trades taught are broom making, chair caning, piano tuning, sewing, crocheting, ornamental bead work and basket making. This year the following articles were manufactured:

House brooms	799
Factory brooms	113
Whisk brooms	216
Chairs caned	40
Wing brushes	147
Pillow cases	180
Sheets	34
Roller towels	43
Hand towels	143
Table cloths	44
Napkins	211
Girls' waists	3
Girls' dresses	2
Scarfs	5
Slippers (pairs)	18
Baby jackets	11
Hoods	4
Robe (slumber)	1
Raffia and rattan baskets.....	40
Pieces of bead work.....	60

*Chair a. m.; and Broom and Sloyd p. m.

Diplomas will be given from the Industrial Department upon the fulfillment of the following requirements:

1. The completion of the work of the eight grades in the literary department.

2. The completion of the work indicated in the following schedule:

	INDUSTRIAL—TWO HOURS DAILY	ELECTIVE—THREE PERIODS DAILY
NINTH YEAR.	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
TENTH YEAR.	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
ELEVENTH YEAR.	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
TWELFTH YEAR.	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.
	Piano Tuning, or Boys' Workshop, or Girls' Workroom.	Music or Literary.

PROGRAM OF PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES.

COMMENCES.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	CLOSES.
9:00	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	9:30
9:30	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	10:00
10:00	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	10:30
10:40	3s, 5s, 7s, and 9s, girls. Aughinbaugh.	3s, 5s, 7s, and 9s, girls. Aughinbaugh.	3s, 5s, 7s, and 9s, girls. Aughinbaugh.	3s, 5s, 7s, and 9s, girls. Aughinbaugh.	3s, 5s, 7s, and 9s, girls. Aughinbaugh.	11:15
11:15	4s, 6s, and 8s, girls. Crampton.	4s, 6s, and 8s, girls. Crampton.	4s, 6s, and 8s, girls. Crampton.	4s, 6s, and 8s, girls. Crampton.	4s, 6s, and 8s, girls. Crampton.	11:45
1:15	1s, girls and boys. Reynolds.	1s, girls and boys. Reynolds.	1s, girls and boys. Reynolds.	1s, girls and boys. Reynolds.	1s, girls and boys. Reynolds.	1:45
1:45	2s, girls and boys. Catherwood.	2s, girls and boys. Catherwood.	2s, girls and boys. Catherwood.	2s, girls and boys. Catherwood.	2s, girls and boys. Catherwood.	2:15
2:25	9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, girls. Hauk.	9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, girls. Hauk.	9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, girls. Hauk.	9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, girls. Hauk.	9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, girls. Hauk.	3:00
3:30	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	Free exercises.	4:00
6:15	3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, boys. Kelly.	3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, boys. Kelly.	3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, boys. Kelly.	3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, boys. Kelly.	3s, 4s, 5s, and 6s, boys. Kelly.	7:00
7:00	7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, boys. Kelly.	7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, boys. Kelly.	7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, boys. Kelly.	7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, boys. Kelly.	7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, and 12s, boys. Kelly.	7:45

GENERAL READING.

Each school day for a period of forty-five minutes, the teachers read from selected works to each grade.

The list of books is here given for the High School and Grades 7 and 8:

*Eugene Aram..... Lytton	Last of the Barons..... Lytton	*Harold..... Lytton
The Sisters..... Ebers	*An Egyptian Princess..... Ebers	Cleopatra..... Ebers
*Rob Roy..... Scott	*Waverly..... Scott	Marmion..... Scott
A Princess of Thule..... Black	In Far Lochaber..... Black	*A Daughter of Heth..... Black
Malcolm..... MacDonald	The Marquis of Lossie... MacDonald	Alec Forbes..... MacDonald
Treasure Is and..... Stevenson	Kidnapped..... Stevenson	David Balfour..... Stevenson
Hunchback of Notre Dame... Hugo	*Toilers of the Sea..... Hugo	*Les Miserables..... Hugo
Romola..... Eliot	*Felix Holt..... Eliot	Mill on the Floss..... Eliot
Tale of Two Cities..... Dickens	*Cricket on the Hearth..... Dickens	Nicholas Nickleby..... Dickens
Red Rover..... Cooper	Pilot..... Cooper	Pioneer..... Cooper
Hypatia..... Kingsley	*Prince of India..... Wallace	Corinne..... DeStael
Cymbeline..... Shakespeare	Timon of Athens..... Shakespeare	Coriolanus..... Shakespeare

*Read October 1, 1908.

GRADUATES' FUND.

In many cases pupils who have graduated from this Institution have not means to commence business. The cost of machinery and supplies for the shop is not great, but in many instances wholly beyond the reach of the graduates. Several attempts have been made to establish a fund to help worthy graduates. The following exhibit gives sources of this fund and the number of pupils assisted, as shown by the reports of the superintendents:

From unknown, January 27, 1862.....	\$100 00
From Silar Bond, May 11, 1863.....	27 16
From Mrs. Fitzpatrick, July 24, 1865.....	573 77
From unknown	99 25
Total	<hr/> \$800 18
Earnings to September 30, 1908.....	1,237 77
Total September 30, 1908.....	<hr/> \$2,037 95
Paid for machines and tools for sixty-seven graduates to September 30, 1908.....	1,191 69
Balance	<hr/> \$846 26

EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Institution are necessarily small, about the only source being the Industrial Department. As the purpose in this is to teach some form of industrial work to each pupil for relaxation, for physical development and for future use, and these pupils, as soon as they become proficient, generally engage in work for themselves, the finished output of the department is small. The total receipts for the past fiscal year were \$235.81,

CLOSING EXERCISES.

In June, the usual exercises were held on the completion of the work of the school year. The final concert was of the usual high order and the audience was a large and appreciative one. The following program was given in full:

CLOSING CONCERT.

8:00 P. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1908.

Piano Quartette, Capriccio Op. 22.....	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
Clarence Clark.	Mildred Huston.
Hillis Thompson.	Lydia Keller.
Springtide	<i>Becker</i>
Bertha Carver.	
Flute Duet.....	<i>Selected</i>
Fred Schwartz.	Howard Sellars.
Chorus from the Cantata "May Day"—	
The Revels.....	<i>MacFarren</i>
Senior Chorus.	
Scene de Ballet.....	<i>De Beriot</i>
Ralph Brown.	
Valse Posthumous.....	<i>Chopin</i>
Virginia Flemming.	
"Invitation to the Dance".....	<i>Oesten</i>
Mixed Quartette.	
Serenade for Flute.....	<i>Titl</i>
Philip Schneider.	
"Beautiful May," from Cantata.....	<i>MacFarren</i>
Rosetta Stiles and Chorus.	
Violin Concerto	<i>Rode</i>
Wheatley Glascock.	
Organ Solo—"Question and the Answer".....	<i>Westenholm</i>
Herman Wilson.	
"Fear Not, Ye, O Israel".....	<i>Dudley Buck</i>
Harry Hubbard.	
"Pique Dame" Overture.....	<i>Suppe</i>
Orchestra Class.	

On Monday evening, June 1st, Miss Aletha Young, a graduate from the Department of Music of this school, gave as her graduating recital the following numbers:

GRADUATING RECITAL.

Voice—

- (a) A Memory.....*Edna Rosalind Park*
 (b) The Arrow and the Song.....*Pinsuti*
 Aria, "Ah! My Heart Is Weary".....*Goring Thomas*
 (a) Jap Doll.....*Gaynor*
 (b) He Was a Prince.....*Lynes*
 (c) Winds in Trees.....*Goring Thomas*
 (a) "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt".....*Tschaiowsky*
 (b) Aufenthalt.....*Schubert*

Piano—

- Concerto in D (1st movement).....*Mozart*
 (a) Nocturne.....*Chopin*
 (b) Etude.....*Chopin*
 Prelude and Fugue.....*Bach*
 (a) Piece Characterisque.....*Sinding*
 (b) Alla Tarantella.....*MacDowell*

The commencement of the graduates of the Literary Department was held on June 3d at 10:00 a. m. Gov. Hanly presented the diplomas to the graduates in a pleasing and eloquent address. The complete program, following, shows names of graduates and their subjects:

Invocation.

Organ Solo—Caprice.....*Guilmant*

Miss Carman.

John Marshall.....*Charles D. Chadwick*

Gettysburg.....*Minnie Gertrude Wratten*

Gustavus Adolphus.....*Frank J. Wagner*

Vocal Solo.....*Selected*

Mrs. Charles Shaler.

Charlemagne.....*Nettie May Minthorn*

The Dissolution of Poland.....*Rosa Lee Daily*

Woman in an Emergency.....*Fred Morton McCartney*

Vocal Solo—"The Lark Now Leaves His Watery Nest".....*Parker*

Miss Fisher.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Benediction.

THE NINETEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INSTRUCTORS OF THE BLIND.

The Nineteenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind was held at the Indiana School for the Blind at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 14, 15 and 16. There were about seventy-five teachers and superintendents present from twenty-seven different schools.

Mayor Chas. A. Bookwalter gave the welcome address in his usual forcible and pleasant style.

The following were the topics treated in papers prepared for the occasion:

1. "The Progress and Present Condition of the Work for the Blind in the United States."—Superintendent Geo. S. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.
2. "The Classification of the Schools for the Blind in the Educational System of the State."—Superintendent E. E. Allen, Boston, Mass.
3. "Educational Waste in the Schools for the Blind."—Superintendent O. H. Burritt, Philadelphia, Pa.
4. "Proper Age of Admission and Period of Retention of Pupils."—Superintendent Warring Wilkinson, Berkeley, Cal.
5. "Discipline in Schools for the Blind."—Superintendent G. W. Jones, Jacksonville, Ill.
6. "Retention of Incurables."—Superintendent J. H. Johnson, Talladega, Ala.
7. "Primary and Academic Courses."—Superintendent Thos. McAloney, Pittsburg, Pa.
8. "Manual Training."—Superintendent Harvey Clark, Janesville, Wis.
9. "Essentials and Methods of Instruction of the Music Course."—Superintendent Jas. T. Rucker, Romney, W. Va.
10. "Methods of Teaching Reading, Writing, Etc."—Superintendent J. J. Dow, Faribault, Minn.
11. "Exchange of Teachers."—Superintendent John F. Bledsoe, Baltimore, Maryland.

The above papers were well prepared and the discussions were interesting and profitable.

An invitation from the Governor of Arkansas to hold the next convention at Little Rock was presented by Supt. Lucas. This invitation was accepted.

The officers selected for the ensuing two years were as follows :

President, Supt. B. B. HUNTOON, Louisville, Ky.

First Vice-President, Supt. LUCAS, Little Rock, Ark.

Second Vice-President, Supt. JOHN E. RAY, Raleigh, N. C.

Recording Secretary, Supt. THOS. MCALONEY, Pittsburg, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary, Supt. WM. B. WAITE, New York City,
New York.

Treasurer, Supt. G. W. JONES, Jacksonville, Ill.

Executive Committee :

Supt. BURRITT, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Supt. DOW, of Faribault, Minn.

Supt. BLEDSOE, of Baltimore, Md.

Supt. MOREY, of Nebraska City, Neb.

Supt. GREENE, of St. Louis, Mo.

The states represented were Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Ontario, Canada.

The music was furnished by pupils from the local school. Supt. Geo. S. Wilson was President and Supt. B. B. Huntoon the Secretary. The attendance was very satisfactory, twenty-seven of the forty schools of North America being represented.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Maintenance.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
October	\$3,445 75	\$3,445 75
November	3,433 15	3,433 15
December	4,172 93	4,172 93
January	3,487 46	3,487 46
February	3,610 87	3,610 87
March	3,985 25	3,985 25
April	3,166 86	3,166 86
May	3,018 35	3,018 35
June	1,743 19	1,743 19
July	1,568 38	1,568 38
August	922 94	922 94
September	2,443 95	2,443 95
Total	\$34,999 08	\$34,999 08

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Industries.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
October	\$359 03	\$359 03
November	272 20	272 20
December	252 05	252 05
January	264 80	264 80
February	285 31	285 31
March	323 90	323 90
April	325 53	325 53
May	280 11	280 11
June	165 50	165 50
July	37 50	37 50
August	85 98	85 98
September	346 02	346 02
Total	\$2,997 93	\$2,997 93

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Repairs.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
October	\$220 80	\$220 80
November	535 85	535 85
December	109 88	109 88
January	291 64	291 64
February	267 81	267 81
March	57 45	57 45
April	133 95	133 95
May	232 83	232 83
June	495 45	495 45
July	106 88	106 88
August	25 28	25 28
September	21 00	21 00
Total	\$2,498 82	\$2,498 82

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Library.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
October	\$33 14	\$33 14
November	22 78	22 78
December	120 94	120 94
January	15 57	15 57
February	54 12	54 12
March	68 40	68 40
April	13 27	13 27
May	29 23	29 23
August	60 15	60 15
September	81 48	81 48
Total	\$499 08	\$499 08

*Auditor's warrants on the State treasury.

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Laundry Addition.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
October	\$978 50	\$978 50
November	93 45	93 45
September	101 00	101 00
Total	\$1,172 95	\$1,172 95

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Stoker.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
November	\$750 00	\$750 00
Total	\$750 00	\$750 00

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Boiler Setting.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
December	\$200 00	\$200 00
Total	\$200 00	\$200 00

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Boiler.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
November	\$783 66	\$783 66
Total	\$783 66	\$783 66

Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Engine.

	*Receipts.	Disbursements.
December	\$240 00	\$240 00
Total	\$240 00	\$240 00

Receipts from Industrial Department and All Other Sources.

DATE.	BROOM SHOP.	CANE SHOP.	SEWING ROOM.	MISCEL- LANEOUS.	TOTAL.
October.....	\$14 55		\$1 58	\$7 20	\$23 33
November.....	7 95	\$0 15	1 80	3 34	13 24
December.....	7 60		8 85		16 45
January.....	14 40	1 80	3 05		19 25
February.....	36 66		2 95	5 75	45 36
March.....	33 01	2 25	2 55		37 81
April.....	17 68	2 25	1 58	80	22 31
May.....	36 98		5 83	2 55	45 36
June.....	12 70				12 70
Total.....	\$181 53	\$6 45	\$28 19	\$19 64	\$235 81

* Auditor's warrants on the State treasury.

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

List of Vouchers Allowed—Maintenance.

October, 1907—

1.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,645 32	
2.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	264 95	
3.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	44 15	
4.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Fuel, other supplies..	386 94	
5.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	294 29	
6.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	140 51	
7.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	114 60	
8.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and veg.....	87 26	
9.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine	69 12	
10.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	57 65	
11.	Indianapolis Coffee and Spice Co.	Coffee and tea.....	37 20	
12.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ...	36 20	
13.	Pearl Street Produce Co.....	Eggs and poultry...	33 45	
14.	E. M. Crawford.....	Drugs, other supplies	32 00	
15.	Central Rubber and Supply Co...	Belting	31 78	
16.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	25 25	
17.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	17 91	
18.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00	
19.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	13 18	
20.	Geo. H. Swain.....	Supplies	12 15	
21.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	11 85	
22.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Supplies	11 75	
23.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05	
24.	Allen Taylor	Salary	9 26	
25.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	8 37	
26.	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Repairs	7 85	
27.	Lewis Biddix	Drayage	6 00	
28.	Saks & Co.....	Supplies	5 28	
29.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	4 40	
30.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	4 05	
31.	Central Union Telephone Co...	Phone rent	3 33	
32.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Repairs	3 15	
33.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	1 50	
				\$3,445 75

November, 1907—

34.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,592 22	
35.	George S. Wilson.....	Payroll	259 57	
36.	George S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	11 61	
37.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Coal and cement....	291 92	
38.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	259 81	
39.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	259 48	
40.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	135 14	
41.	James L. Keach.....	Fruits, vegetables...	87 40	
42.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	79 60	
43.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	70 63	
44.	Pearl Street Produce Co.....	Eggs and poultry...	69 58	
45.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee and spice....	31 43	
46.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	25 44	
47.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine	24 00	
48.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Brushes	16 75	
49.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	15 93	
50.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00	
51.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	15 00	
52.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	14 55	
53.	Samuel J. Seifried.....	School supplies ...	13 75	
54.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	12 75	
55.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ...	11 20	
56.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Supplies	10 80	

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

57.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	\$10 51
58.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters....	10 39
59.	American District Telegraph Co..	Nightwatch	10 05
60.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	8 10
61.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	3 80
62.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	3 75
63.	Bessire & Co.....	Supplies	3 45
64.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
65.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Stable blanket	3 00
66.	E. M. Crawford.....	Drugs	1 85
67.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 50
68.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	1 38
69.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 28
70.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	47 20
			<hr/> \$3,433 15

December, 1907—

71.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,578 83
72.	George S. Wilson.....	Payroll	260 00
73.	George S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	14 92
74.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Fuel and cement....	632 15
75.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	288 47
76.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	259 79
77.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	132 80
78.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	94 05
79.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	88 61
80.	L. M. Dunlap.....	Salary and expenses.	89 40
81.	F. F. Wiley.....	Salary and expenses.	81 20
82.	A. C. Pilkenton.....	Salary and expenses.	79 20
83.	J. F. Hennessey	Salary and expenses.	75 75
84.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.....	Breadstuff	64 00
85.	Pearl Street Produce Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	56 14
86.	Armour & Co.....	Butterine	48 00
87.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee and tea.....	47 81
88.	Carlin & Lennox.....	Supplies	40 00
89.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ..	34 72
90.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	20 50
91.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish and oysters....	19 28
92.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	18 00
93.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
94.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	12 03
95.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	11 30
96.	American District Telegraph Co..	Nightwatch	10 05
97.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	10 00
98.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	8 37
99.	Robert Thomas	Drayage	8 00
100.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	7 50
101.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Supplies	7 40
102.	Otto J. Suesz.....	Repairing	5 00
103.	Fertig & Kevers.....	Painting sign	5 00
104.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	4 50
105.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
106.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	3 00
107.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	2 70
108.	E. M. Crawford.....	Drugs	2 65
109.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	2 30
110.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	2 25
111.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 76
112.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	1 00
113.	Samuel Harvey	Drayage	6 00
114.	John Wickliffe	Salary	20 17
			<hr/> \$4,172 93

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

January, 1908—

115.	J. F. Hennessy	Payroll	\$1,708 66
116.	George S. Wilson	Payroll	260 00
117.	George S. Wilson	Incidentals	7 60
118.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.	Coal	411 90
119.	Kingan & Co.	Meat and lard	256 72
120.	J. C. Perry & Co.	Groceries	235 77
121.	W. M. Ball	Milk	141 40
122.	J. L. Keach	Fruits and vegetables	67 52
123.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	59 45
124.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	57 26
125.	J. R. Budd Co.	Eggs and poultry	44 38
126.	M. C. Hunt	Laundry supplies	42 45
127.	McCune, Wiles & Ross	Coffee and spice	33 61
128.	C. C. Campbell	Butter	25 25
129.	Armour & Co.	Butterine	24 00
130.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.	Ice	15 00
131.	Century Biscuit Co.	Crackers	14 40
132.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	12 60
133.	Frank G. Kamps	Fish and oysters	10 13
134.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
135.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Supplies	8 73
136.	West Disinfecting Co.	Disinfectants	8 37
137.	Crescent Paper Co.	Paper	7 50
138.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	4 70
139.	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	4 59
140.	Central Union Telephone Co.	Phone rent	3 33
141.	E. M. Crawford	Drugs	2 50
142.	Strawmyer & Nilius	Supplies	2 45
143.	Geo. H. Swain	Supplies	2 35
144.	Star Publishing Co.	Advertising	1 50
145.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 25
146.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 04
147.	Fleischmann Co.	Yeast	1 00

 \$3,487 46

February, 1908—

148.	J. F. Hennessy	Payroll	\$1,589 01
149.	Geo. S. Wilson	Payroll	262 48
150.	Geo. S. Wilson	Incidentals	9 88
151.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.	Coal, other supplies	664 93
152.	Kingan & Co.	Meat and lard	254 97
153.	M. O'Connor & Co.	Groceries	237 00
154.	W. M. Ball	Milk	136 22
155.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	62 70
156.	J. R. Budd Co.	Eggs and poultry	40 50
157.	M. C. Hunt	Laundry supplies	36 21
158.	McCune, Wiles & Ross	Coffee and spices	28 93
159.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.	Supplies	26 08
160.	Armour & Co.	Butterine	24 00
161.	Standard Oil Co.	Supplies	20 75
162.	C. C. Campbell	Butter	20 00
163.	Knight & Jillson Co.	Supplies	19 64
164.	E. M. Crawford	Supplies	14 52
165.	Indianapolis Water Co.	Water	13 97
166.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	13 14
167.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
168.	F. G. Kamps, Jr.	Fish and oysters	8 45
169.	West Disinfecting Co.	Disinfectants	7 83
170.	Indianapolis Gas Co.	Gas	5 76
171.	A. E. Kunderd	Supplies	3 50

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

172.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	\$3 33
173.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	3 05
174.	Dinnis Egan	Horseshoeing	3 00
175.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	2 10
176.	National Refining Co.....	Oil	1 90
177.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	75
178.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	14 70
179.	James L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	71 52
			<hr/> \$3,610 87

March, 1908—

180.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,667 09
181.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	263 39
182.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	7 26
183.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Coal	598 67
184.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	265 51
185.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	253 47
186.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	147 20
187.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	85 18
188.	Louis M. Dunlap.....	Salary and expenses.	92 28
189.	F. F. Wiley.....	Salary and expenses.	81 20
190.	A. C. Pilkenton.....	Salary and expenses.	79 20
191.	J. F. Hennessey	Salary and expenses.	75 75
192.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	65 53
193.	J. F. Jelke Co.....	Butterine	46 00
194.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	29 78
195.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee	28 13
196.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	20 25
197.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	16 58
198.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	16 50
199.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
200.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	12 85
201.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	11 70
202.	Frank E. Janes	Supplies	10 80
203.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
204.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	10 00
205.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	8 61
206.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	7 75
207.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	7 50
208.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	6 03
209.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ...	5 60
210.	A. Booth & Co.....	Oysters	4 13
211.	Louis Biddix	Drayage	3 75
212.	E. M. Crawford.....	Drugs	3 55
213.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
214.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	3 05
215.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 75
216.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	88
217.	John Guedelhoeffter Wagon Co...	Repairs	19 95
			<hr/> \$3,985 25

April, 1908—

218.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,617 11
219.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	253 37
220.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	7 30
221.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	245 27
222.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	240 06
223.	William B. Burford.....	Supplies	146 68
224.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	107 30
225.	James L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	71 35

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

226.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	\$62 34
227.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	60 09
228.	McCune, Wiles and Ross.....	Coffee and tea.....	53 95
229.	Geo. T. Evans & Son.....	Breadstuff	53 20
230.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	37 88
231.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ..	33 87
232.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	20 37
233.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	16 50
234.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Coal, other supplies..	16 46
235.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Supplies	15 00
236.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
237.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	13 05
238.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	11 70
239.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
240.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	8 10
241.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	7 50
242.	Geo. H. Swain.....	Supplies	5 65
243.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	4 92
244.	Central Union Telegraph Co....	Phone rent	3 34
245.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice, whipped cream..	2 20
246.	Vawter Hay and Grain Co.....	Supplies	2 00
247.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 50
248.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	75
249.	J. F. Jelke Co.....	Butterine	23 00
			<hr/> \$3,166 86

May, 1908—

250.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$1,705 71
251.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	274 14
252.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	249 91
253.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	148 62
254.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	146 25
255.	James L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	79 97
256.	John O'Neill	Breadstuff	52 43
257.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	37 35
258.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ..	35 39
259.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee and spice.....	30 13
260.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	25 50
261.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	18 17
262.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	15 39
263.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
264.	Indianapolis Belting and Sup. Co.	Supplies	14 86
265.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	14 25
266.	National Biscuit Co.....	Crackers	13 50
267.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	11 40
268.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
269.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	8 37
270.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice, whipped cream..	8 15
271.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Coal	8 15
272.	Geo. W. Robinson.....	Drayage	8 00
273.	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Repairs	7 95
274.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Supplies	7 50
275.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	5 90
276.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	2 35
277.	F. G. Kamps, Jr.....	Fish	2 33
278.	Chas. Krauss & Sons.....	Repairs	2 00
279.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	1 95
280.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 50
281.	Welsbach Co.....	Supplies	1 20

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

282.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	\$1 00
283.	Geo. H. Swain.....	Supplies	65
284.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Expenses attending conference at Rich- mond, Va.....	50 00
285.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	3 33
			<hr/> \$3,018 35

June, 1908—

286.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$597 19
287.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	203 07
288.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	18 63
289.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	99 46
290.	M. O'Connor & Co.....	Groceries	93 42
291.	L. M. Dunlap.....	Salary and expenses.	89 40
292.	F. F. Wiley.....	Salary and expenses.	81 20
293.	A. C. Pilkenton.....	Salary and expenses.	78 50
294.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Salary and expenses.	75 50
295.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	62 86
296.	James L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	50 81
297.	Allen Taylor	Salary	50 00
298.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee	28 12
299.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	27 00
300.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	20 35
301.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	17 81
302.	Central Supply Co.....	Supplies	17 77
303.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
304.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	13 97
305.	Morgan Coal and Lime Co.....	Coal	13 63
306.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	11 80
307.	Frank E. James.....	Supplies	11 79
308.	American District Telegraph Co.....	Nightwatch	10 05
309.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	10 00
310.	Frank Bird Transfer Co.....	Drayage	8 00
311.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Supplies	7 20
312.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	5 80
313.	Welsbach Co.....	Supplies	3 76
314.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	3 60
315.	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	3 33
316.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	3 00
317.	Indiana Reformatory	Supplies	2 70
318.	"The Wall," Lace Curtain Laun.	Laundry of curtains.	2 50
319.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	2 35
320.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	2 12
321.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	75
322.	National Biscuit Co.....	Supplies	75
			<hr/> \$1,743 19

July, 1908—

323.	J. F. Hennessey.....	Payroll	\$640 01
324.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	237 42
325.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	110 77
326.	Puritan Bed Spring Co.....	Mattresses	88 00
327.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	85 32
328.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	82 25
329.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	60 47
330.	Allen Taylor	Salary	50 00
331.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	32 15
332.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	29 04
333.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	28 00

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

334.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	\$15 00
335.	McCune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee	14 07
336.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	13 75
337.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	12 04
338.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	11 90
339.	American District Telegraph Co..	Nightwatch	10 05
340.	Taylor Belting Co.....	Supplies	9 00
341.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	7 20
342.	Frank E. Janes.....	Supplies	6 83
343.	A. Booth & Co.....	Fish	5 59
344.	M. H. Reisinger.....	Repairs	4 50
345.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
346.	L. M. Rowe.....	Services	3 00
347.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	3 00
348.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	1 35
349.	Lilly and Stalnaker.....	Supplies	1 35
350.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	1 24
351.	Century Biscuit Co.....	Supplies	1 00
352.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	75
			<hr/> \$1,568 38

August, 1908—

353.	J. F. Hennessy.....	Payroll	\$607 75
354.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	60 71
355.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	55 91
356.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	41 45
357.	Belt Elevator and Feed Co....	Supplies	28 54
358.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	24 05
359.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	16 99
360.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	12 60
361.	Leo J. Rickenbach.....	Supplies	12 00
362.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	11 60
363.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	10 84
364.	American District Telegraph Co..	Nightwatch	10 05
365.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	10 00
366.	Delawayne Grocery Co.....	Supplies	5 45
367.	Indianapolis Creamery	Ice cream	3 45
368.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
369.	Geo. H. Swain.....	Supplies	1 75
370.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 50
371.	Indiana Gravel Co.....	Sand	1 25
372.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	1 24
373.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	1 10
374.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	1 00
375.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	25
376.	Fleischmann Co.....	Yeast	13
			<hr/> \$922 94

September, 1908—

377.	J. F. Hennessy	Payroll	\$900 83
378.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Payroll	133 52
379.	J. C. Perry & Co.....	Groceries	147 66
380.	Kingan & Co.....	Meat and lard.....	116 76
381.	L. M. Dunlap.....	Salary and expenses.	89 40
382.	F. F. Wiley.....	Salary and expenses.	81 20
383.	A. C. Pilkenton.....	Salary and expenses.	78 50
384.	J. F. Hennessy.....	Salary and expenses.	75 75
385.	J. L. Keach.....	Fruits and vegetables	42 20
386.	W. M. Ball.....	Milk	41 22
387.	M. C. Hunt.....	Laundry supplies ...	33 15

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—MAINTENANCE—Continued.

388.	J. R. Budd Co.....	Eggs and poultry....	\$30 50
389.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	25 50
390.	C. C. Campbell.....	Butter	20 00
391.	Polar Ice and Fuel Co.....	Ice	15 00
392.	Geo. S. Wilson.....	Incidentals	14 75
393.	McClune, Wiles & Ross.....	Coffee and spice....	11 27
394.	Indianapolis Gas Co.....	Gas	11 16
395.	American District Telegraph Co.	Nightwatch	10 05
396.	Indianapolis Telephone Co.....	Phone rent	10 00
397.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	9 80
398.	Crescent Paper Co.....	Paper	7 50
399.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	6 80
400.	Delaware Grocery Co.....	Supplies	5 95
401.	Ballard Ice Cream Co.....	Ice cream	4 45
402.	Central Union Telephone Co....	Phone rent	3 33
403.	West Disinfecting Co.....	Disinfectants	3 04
404.	Strawmyer & Nilius.....	Supplies	2 60
405.	Dennis Egan	Horseshoeing	1 50
406.	Indianapolis Water Co.....	Water	1 35
407.	E. M. Crawford.....	Supplies	75
408.	Fleischmann	Yeast	63
409.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	6 33
410.	Louis Rexroth	Repairs	30 00
411.	Remington Typewriter Co.....	Supplies	243 00
412.	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Supplies	222 00
413.	Irvin R. Sharp.....	Drayage and supplies	6 50
			<hr/> \$2,443 95

Total expenditure—Maintenance\$34,999 08

List of Vouchers Allowed—Industrial.

October, 1907—

1.	C. B. Keeler.....	Salary	\$96 60
2.	C. B. French.....	Salary	69 00
3.	B. F. Smith.....	Salary	55 00
4.	William Rhoades	Salary	48 30
5.	J. G. Hermann & Co.....	Supplies	27 00
6.	Indianapolis Mf. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	22 00
7.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	20 88
8.	O. G. Frank.....	Salary	14 00
9.	Joe Mosley	Salary	6 25
			<hr/> \$359 03

November, 1907—

10.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$78 75
11.	C. B. French.....	Salary	63 00
12.	B. F. Smith.....	Salary	55 00
13.	William Rhoades	Salary	44 10
14.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	31 35
			<hr/> \$272 20

December, 1907—

15.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$78 75
16.	C. B. French.....	Salary	63 00
17.	B. F. Smith.....	Salary	50 00
18.	William Rhoades	Salary	44 10
19.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	16 20
			<hr/> \$252 05

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

January, 1908—

20.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$86 25	
21.	C. B. French	Salary	69 00	
22.	B. F. Smith	Salary	55 00	
23.	William Rhoades	Salary	48 30	
24.	Balke & Krauss Co.	Lumber	6 25	
				<hr/> \$264 80

February, 1908—

25.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$75 00	
26.	C. B. French	Salary	60 00	
27.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	58 31	
28.	B. F. Smith	Salary	50 00	
29.	William Rhoades	Salary	42 00	
				<hr/> \$285 31

March, 1908—

30.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$82 50	
31.	C. B. French	Salary	66 00	
32.	B. F. Smith	Salary	55 00	
33.	William Rhoades	Salary	46 20	
34.	L. P. Frederick	Salary	46 00	
35.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	27 00	
36.	J. G. Hermann & Co.	Supplies	1 20	
				<hr/> \$323 90

April, 1908—

37.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	\$76 05	
38.	C. B. French	Salary	66 00	
39.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	60 00	
40.	B. F. Smith	Salary	50 00	
41.	William Rhoades	Salary	46 20	
42.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union	Supplies	26 55	
43.	Geo. L. Paetz	Supplies	73	
				<hr/> \$325 53

May, 1908—

44.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$78 75	
45.	C. B. French	Salary	72 00	
46.	B. F. Smith	Salary	70 00	
47.	William Rhoades	Salary	44 10	
48.	J. G. Hermann & Co.	Supplies	15 26	
				<hr/> \$280 11

June, 1908—

49.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	\$60 00	
50.	William Rhoades	Salary	63 00	
51.	Willis McCoomer	Salary	27 50	
52.	J. G. Hermann & Co.	Broom corn	15 00	
				<hr/> \$165 50

July, 1908—

53.	Willis McCoomer	Salary	\$32 50	
54.	Daniel Stewart Co.	Supplies	5 00	
				<hr/> \$37 50

August, 1908—

55.	Allen Taylor	Salary	\$36 48	
56.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.	Supplies	27 00	
57.	Willis McCoomer	Salary	22 50	
				<hr/> \$85 98

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—INDUSTRIAL—Continued.

September, 1908—

58.	Middleton Broom Works.....	Supplies	\$76 00	
59.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Supplies	54 60	
60.	William Rhoades	Salary	48 30	
61.	Zora Tomlinson	Salary	25 20	
62.	C. B. French.....	Salary	18 00	
63.	B. F. Smith.....	Salary	10 00	
64.	Van Camp Hardware Co.....	Supplies	5 57	
65.	J. G. Hermann & Co.....	Supplies	46 20	
66.	Balke & Krauss Co.....	Lumber	29 70	
67.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies	32 45	
				<hr/>
				\$346 02

Total expenditure—Industrial \$2,997 93

List of Vouchers Allowed—Repairs.

October, 1907—

1.	J. H. Ballman & Sons.....	Painting	\$141 00	
2.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	42 28	
3.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	11 99	
4.	Enterprise Found. & Fence Co...	Repairs	9 03	
5.	Hetherington & Berner.....	I-Beam	9 00	
6.	American Laundry Mch. Mfg. Co.	Supplies	7 50	
				<hr/>
				\$220 80

November, 1907—

7.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	\$52 08	
8.	P. W. Kennedy.....	Repairing	85 00	
9.	Joseph Gardner	Repairing, supplies ..	71 41	
10.	O. P. & J. F. Keely.....	Labor	51 00	
11.	Louis Rexroth	Repairing	36 60	
12.	L. D. Williams.....	Papering	21 00	
13.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	18 22	
14.	Sanborn-Marsh Electric Co....	Supplies	17 42	
15.	Indiana Gravel Co.....	Sand and gravel....	2 50	
16.	Indianapolis Sand Co.....	Sand and gravel....	2 50	
17.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	1 82	
18.	Henry W. Denges.....	Repairing plumbing..	1 30	
19.	Detroit Stoker and Found. Co...	Stoker engine	175 00	
				<hr/>
				\$535 85

December, 1907—

20.	Johnson-Woodbridge Co.....	Paint	\$33 42	
21.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	32 50	
22.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	22 38	
23.	O. P. & J. F. Keely.....	Labor and materials.	19 77	
24.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	1 81	
				<hr/>
				\$109 88

January, 1908—

25.	Mooney-Mueller Co.....	Supplies	\$112 28	
26.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	56 15	
27.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	54 00	
28.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	44 53	
29.	Henry W. Denges.....	Repairing	10 20	
30.	J. A. Spence.....	Supplies	7 75	
31.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	8 23	
32.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	50	
				<hr/>
				\$291 64

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—REPAIRS—Continued.

February, 1908—

33.	O. P. & J. F. Keely.....	Labor and supplies..	\$138 73	
34.	P. W. Kennedy.....	Mud drum	55 00	
35.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	50 00	
36.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Supplies	12 00	
37.	Sargent Paint and Color Co....	Supplies	7 34	
38.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	2 85	
39.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	1 89	
				<hr/> \$267 81

March, 1908—

40.	Indianapolis Mortar and Fuel Co.	Cement	\$22 50	
41.	Hiram Ellis	Labor	17 00	
42.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	8 50	
43.	Indiana Gravel Co.....	Sand and gravel....	5 00	
44.	Sargent Paint and Color Co....	Supplies	2 63	
45.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	1 71	
46.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Moulding	11	
				<hr/> \$57 45

April, 1908—

47.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	\$52 00	
48.	Mon Powers	Salary	50 00	
49.	Johnson-Woodbridge Co.....	Supplies	24 00	
50.	Welsbach Co.....	Supplies	3 90	
51.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	2 75	
52.	Indianapolis Sand Co.....	Sand	1 30	
				<hr/> \$133 95

May, 1908—

53.	Joseph Gardner	Repairs	\$85 28	
54.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	52 00	
55.	Mon Powers	Salary	50 00	
56.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	23 04	
57.	Sargent Paint and Color Co....	Supplies	13 80	
58.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	4 66	
59.	Aldag Paint and Varnish Co....	Supplies	4 05	
				<hr/> \$232 83

June, 1908—

60.	J. H. Ballman & Sons.....	Calcimining	\$135 00	
61.	Flint & Walling Mfg. Co.....	Water tank	57 00	
62.	Pettis Dry Goods Co.....	Papering	55 40	
63.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	52 00	
64.	Mon Powers	Salary	50 00	
65.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Supplies	37 98	
66.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	32 40	
67.	Hiram Ellis	Repairs	29 00	
68.	Sargent Paint and Color Co....	Supplies	24 78	
69.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	9 44	
70.	Chas. Krauss & Sons.....	Repairs	7 45	
71.	Francke Hardware Co.....	Supplies	3 75	
72.	Indiana Gravel Co.....	Sand	1 25	
				<hr/> \$495 45

July, 1908—

73.	L. P. Frederick.....	Salary	\$62 00	
74.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	26 62	
75.	Vonnegut Hardware Co.....	Supplies	7 73	
76.	Indianapolis Mfg. & Carp. Union.	Lumber	5 20	
77.	Johnson-Woodbridge Co.....	Supplies	4 73	
78.	Sanborn-Marsh Electric Co....	Supplies	60	
				<hr/> \$106 88

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—REPAIRS—Continued.

August, 1908—

79.	Chas. Krauss & Sons.....	Repairs on pump....	\$17 70	
80.	Knight & Jillson Co.....	Supplies	5 03	
81.	Henry W. Denges.....	Plumbing	2 55	
				<hr/> \$25 28

September, 1908—

82.	J. H. Ballman & Sons.....	Painting	\$21 00	
				<hr/> \$21 00

Total expenditure—Repairs \$2,498 82

List of Vouchers Allowed—Library.

October, 1907—

1.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Books	\$19 29	
2.	Carlin & Lennox	Supplies	8 48	
3.	Indianapolis Star	Advertising	2 25	
4.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 92	
5.	Wulschner-Stewart Music Co....	Supplies	1 20	
				<hr/> \$33 14

November, 1907—

6.	Ind. Y. P. Reading Circle.....	Books	\$11 85	
7.	John R. Carr.....	Books	9 75	
8.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Books	1 18	
				<hr/> \$22 78

December, 1907—

9.	William B. Burford.....	Supplies	\$59 36	
10.	Carlin & Lennox	Supplies	31 80	
11.	Ill. School for the Blind.....	Supplies	16 32	
12.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Books	9 46	
13.	Perkins Institute for Blind....	Supplies	4 00	
				<hr/> \$120 94

January, 1908—

14.	Ind. Paper and Bag Co.....	Supplies	\$11 87	
15.	Library Bureau	Book	2 50	
16.	Wulschner-Stewart Music Co....	Supplies	1 20	
				<hr/> \$15 57

February, 1908—

17.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Magazines	\$24 90	
18.	William B. Burford.....	Supplies	11 73	
19.	Joseph Gardner	Supplies	6 25	
20.	Carlin & Lennox.....	Supplies	2 70	
21.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	1 50	
22.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 04	
23.	R. L. Polk & Co.....	City directory	6 00	
				<hr/> \$54 12

March, 1908—

24.	Society for Providing Evangel- ical Religious Literature for the Blind	Subscriptions	\$30 00	
25.	William B. Burford.....	Supplies	27 56	
26.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Books	5 18	
27.	Joseph Gockel	Subscription	2 50	
28.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	1 50	
29.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	1 06	
30.	Carlin & Lennox.....	Supplies	60	
				<hr/> \$68 40

LIST OF VOUCHERS ALLOWED—LIBRARY—Continued.

April, 1908—

31.	Indianapolis News	Advertising and sub- scriptions	\$6 06	
32.	Indiana Paper and Bag Co.....	Supplies	5 71	
33.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	1 50	
				<hr/> \$13 27

May, 1908—

34.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Supplies	\$24 80	
35.	Carlin & Lennox.....	Supplies	1 95	
36.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	1 50	
37.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	98	
				<hr/> \$29 23

August, 1908—

38.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Supplies	\$45 07	
39.	Ind. Y. P. Reading Circle.....	Books	11 00	
40.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	2 40	
41.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising	1 68	
				<hr/> \$60 15

September, 1908—

42.	William B. Burford.....	Printing and supplies	\$60 79	
43.	Star Publishing Co.....	Advertising and sub- scription	9 36	
44.	Indianapolis News	Advertising	2 08	
45.	J. M. Hall.....	Subscription	1 75	
46.	Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	Supplies	7 50	
				<hr/> \$81 48

Total expenditure—Library \$499 08

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Trustees' salaries	\$1,200 00
Literary and music teachers' salaries.....	6,652 10
Fresh meat	1,797 22
Salt meat and lard.....	659 17
Vinegar and syrup.....	47 20
School supplies.....	520 07
Stationery and printing.....	146 68
Medicines, hospital supplies, etc.....	50 75
Ice	150 00
Fuel (coal)	3,012 26
Labor	33 50
Repairs, common	145 85
Gymnasium supplies.....	6 36
Apple butter, jelly, etc.....	146 99
Dried fruit.....	188 84
Cheese	122 15
Freight and transportation.....	186 29
Furniture and other household supplies.....	561 45
Fresh fruit.....	285 84
Pickles, kraut, catsups, etc.....	138 90
Postage and telegraph.....	68 51
Employes' salaries	2,837 08
Canned goods.....	549 91
Unclassified expenses.....	232 09
Unclassified food supplies.....	129 07
Stable supplies	183 77
Phone rent.....	79 97
Laundry supplies.....	288 32
Engineer's supplies.....	184 40
Soaps and other cleaners.....	281 63
Fish and oysters.....	60 30
Water	137 30
Gas	129 00
Nightwatch	120 60
Greenhouse supplies.....	74 10
Officers' salaries.....	4,428 93
Skilled labor.....	4,788 87
Milk	1,175 16
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	972 60
Vegetables	545 50
Breadstuff, cereals, beans, etc.....	955 73
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	724 62
<hr/>	
Total—Maintenance.....	\$34,999 08

Supplies for Industrial Department.....	\$620 30	
Industrial salaries.....	2,377 63	
		<hr/>
Total—Industrial.....		\$2,997 93
Repairs—Salaries and material.....	\$2,498 82	
		<hr/>
Total—repairs		\$2,498 82
Library supplies (newspapers, periodicals, books, etc.)	\$499 08	
		<hr/>
Total—Library		\$499 08
Specific—		
Boiler setting	\$200 00	
Stoker	750 00	
Engine	240 00	
Boiler	783 66	
Laundry addition (material and labor).....	1,172 95	
		<hr/>
Total—Specific		\$3,146 61
		<hr/>
Grand total—all funds.....		\$44,141 52

APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS.

Appropriations—

Regular—

1. Maintenance	\$35,000 00	
2. Industrial	3,000 00	
3. Repair of buildings.....	2,500 00	
4. Library	500 00	
		<hr/>
		\$41,000 00

Specific—

1. Stoker	\$750 00	
2. Boiler setting	200 00	
3. Boiler	790 00	
4. Laundry addition	1,200 00	
5. Engine	240 00	
		<hr/>
		\$3,180 00
		<hr/>

Total—All appropriations..... \$44,180 00

Receipts—

Earnings and sales..... \$235 81

Total—Appropriations and receipts.....\$44,415 81

Total expenditures—All funds..... 44,141 52

Balance converted to the State Treasury..... \$274 29

TABULATED DATA.

YEAR.	En-rolled.	Dis-charged.	In at End of Year.	Absent at End of Year.	Average Attend-ance.	Total Expenses by Appropria-tions.	Balance.	Per Capita.
1847	25					\$6,203 93	\$296 80	\$248 12
1848	28					7,200 27	430 33	257 15
1849	38					7,499 65	1,267 92	197 35
1850	52					6,867 30	19 11	132 06
1851	52					7,503 73	190 49	144 30
1852	51					13,631 79	80 67	267 29
1853	46					10,695 31	1,844 60	232 50
1854	77					13,978 34	3,178 01	181 53
1855	87					19,794 31	15,568 80	227 52
1856	77					24,663 59	8,858 52	316 41
1857	63					17,598 89	14,675 96	279 33
1858	53					12,244 01	24,543 48	231 01
1859	66					18,251 28	519 60	276 15
1860	63					16,287 08	543 91	258 54
1861	77					18,013 17	7,049 99	233 94
1862	95					19,162 13	3,806 07	201 70
1863	93					19,557 80	2 44	210 29
1864	103					20,773 65	19,593 40	201 10
1865	111					29,751 01	3,276 64	268 02
1866	120					33,340 08	8,223 15	277 83
1867	123					33,822 36	2,053 54	274 98
1868	126					33,076 65	15,220 03	262 51
1869	102					47,646 40	663 78	267 10
1870	107					36,244 97	113 15	338 73
1871	114					24,640 22	666 48	303 86
1872	111					37,087 06	1,883 54	307 09
1873	105					30,793 66	2,381 23	378 98
1874	113					38,255 35	46 70	338 36
1875	116					34,183 79	78 49	234 68
1876	106					31,331 57	1,246 93	295 58
1877	110					32,208 44	1,853 82	292 80
1878	117					31,404 96	1,395 52	268 41
1879	123					26,307 48	6,781 40	213 88
1880	127					28,780 32	1,520 20	226 61
1881	126					31,362 34	810 92	248 90
1882	128					28,696 06	514 74	214 10
1883	120					28,682 70	1,129 56	239 02
1884	120					24,919 22	5,518 69	207 66
1885	126					26,617 44	3,883 22	211 25
1886	130					25,888 67	3,574 60	199 14
1887	132					28,142 90	1,260 87	213 20
1888	128					24,014 61	5,417 20	187 61
1889	132					27,502 56	2,497 54	208 35
1890	124					29,225 19	1,196 12	235 68
1891	144				122	28,833 71	1,683 50	200 23
1892	173				121.6	30,244 15	4,008 69	217 51
1893	150				129	33,889 66	1,224 96	225 93
1894	152	11			134.7	33,133 38	878 70	217 98
1895	126	3	105	18	111.8	33,738 15	424 64	267 76
1896	139	12	126	1	114.2	32,083 07	135 25	230 81
1897	157	7	137	13	122.7	30,124 08	1,963 70	191 42
1898	162	10	127	25	122.1	31,234 31	32 97	192 80
1899	150	3	130	17	123.6	30,840 79	289 09	205 60
1900	164	9	134	21	133.1	32,229 16	695 86	196 51
1901	158	3	138	17	130.8	32,242 13	508 64	204 06
1902	159	11	127	21	126.6	34,992 32	453 22	220 07
1903	152	2	126	24	125.1	36,989 65	427 81	243 35
1904	162	9	137	16	117.81	37,495 81	362 46	231 33
1905	162	7	135	20	128.37	37,495 75	344 98	231 45
1906	162	14	128	20	129.01	39,985 29	299 87	246 82
1907*	159	20	131	8	128.37	36,655 67	295 30	230 54
1908	161	13	128	20	123.38	40,994 91	274 29	254 62

*Fiscal year ending September 30, 1907, consists of 11 months.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, MADE SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Real Estate.

1,680 feet on Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, including that occupied as city park.....	\$378,000 00
Main building	110,000 00
Work shop building.. ..	1,500 00
Engine house and laundry.....	4,000 00
Stable	1,500 00
Bakery building.....	1,000 00
Green house and fixtures.....	2,000 00
Three lots in Crown Hill.....	600 00
Girls' dormitory	45,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$543,600 00

Personal.

Boiler, tools and machinery in engine house.....	\$7,620 40
Machinery, material, etc., in laundry.....	532 17
Material, apparatus, etc., in bakery.....	40 00
Baterial, tools, etc., in broom shop.....	338 00
Material, tools, etc., in sloyd department.....	90 00
Material, machines, etc., in tuning department.....	107 32
Material, machines, etc., in girls' sewing room.....	449 00
Equipment in gymnasium.....	225 00
Plants and tools in green house.....	500 00
Carriages, wagon and horse.....	700 00
Furniture, household goods, etc.....	7,955 10
School apparatus	608 25
Embossed books and maps.....	3,977 50
Printed books	2,035 00
Pianos, organs, horns, music, etc.....	4,855 51
Provisions in household store room.....	421 96
Material in industrial store room.....	284 40
Wood	137 50
Typewriters	680 00
Safe, books and office equipment.....	225 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,782 11
	<hr/>
Total value of all real and personal property	\$575,382 11

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Prepared in Accordance with a Resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, Adopted May 15, 1906.

INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

POPULATION.

1907-08.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of the fiscal year	55	70	125
Number received during the year.....	10	15	25
Number discharged or died during the year....	12	16	28
Number at end of fiscal year.....	54	74	128
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during year.....	53.22	70.16	123.38
Average number of officers and employes during the year	25	17	42

EXPENDITURES.

1907-08.

Current expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$22,284 61
2. Clothing	
3. Subsistence	8,499 20
4. Ordinary repairs	2,498 82
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	7,712 28

Total\$40,994 91

Extraordinary expenses—

1. New buildings, lands, etc.....	\$1,172 95
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	
3. Engine, stoker, boiler and boiler setting.....	1,973 66

Total \$3,146 61

Total current expenses.....\$40,994 91

Total extraordinary expenses 3,146 61

Grand total\$44,141 52

NOTES ON CURRENT EXPENSES.

- Salaries and wages include salaries of trustees.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes made in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions are classed with "permanent improvements."
- This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e. g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The same regular appropriations we are now receiving will probably be sufficient for the ensuing two years. It will be necessary to ask the Legislature for a special appropriation to repair the outside of the main building. The cement covering is disintegrating in many places and the wood work now needs renewal. The whole exterior should be repainted.

I earnestly urge you to again request a special appropriation to construct a dormitory for the boys similar to the one occupied by the girls. In order to provide safety and proper supervision of the boys and to secure most efficient school work, this is necessary.

Five successive Legislative Commissions have had the matter under consideration and in each case have recognized the justice and necessity of the request but for different reasons have felt it inadvisable or impossible to grant it.

The Commission of 1899 made the following report: "The Committee does not feel justified in recommending any expenditure for extensive repairs or buildings for the reason that it believes that the property belonging to this Institution should be disposed of. * * * We urgently recommend that new land be purchased—new and modern buildings erected thereon and thus accomplish two purposes: First—To relieve the crowded condition of the present Institution. Second—To provide buildings which will meet the wants of the future years and at the same time provide modern and convenient homes for the inmates thereof."

An effort was made in the session of the Legislature of 1899 to change the location of the Institution and to erect new buildings, but this failed because of the opposition of the representatives of Marion County. Nothing was therefore done to relieve the dangerous condition existing.

The question was considered by the Commission of 1901, which made the following report to the Legislature: "This Institution (the blind) is located almost in the heart of the city of Indianapolis. * * * It is in a crowded condition, the building (main) is old, out of date, and sadly in need of repair. No Institution for the Blind should, in the judgment of the committee, be built exceeding two stories in height, while the principal building of this Institution is five stories high. * * * The Committee believes that the best interests of the State can be subserved by moving this Institution and re-locating it outside the city limits of Indianapolis." A bill to move the Institution was introduced, which passed one house

but was defeated in the other. Again the matter was dropped, but the danger to the children still continued.

While the question of removal was before the Legislature the Superintendent and Trustees did not insist upon the erection of new buildings upon the old site. It would have been a waste of money to have made extensive improvements and then to have moved the Institution to another location. When the recommendations of two successive Legislative Commissions had been defeated, it seemed that the question of re-location was definitely settled, at least for the next generation, in favor of the present site. This being true, the Institution authorities decided that two dormitories ought to be built and that the old main building should be used only for school purposes.

The request was made of the Legislative Commission of 1903 for a dormitory for the girls and one for the boys. The Commission considered this request and recommended the appropriation for the girls' dormitory with the statement that the one for the boys was also needed but was not so imperative that it could not wait until the session of 1905.

The girls' dormitory was built the following summer and relieved the situation greatly in so far as the girls were concerned. The boys remained in the old building, subject to the inconvenience of the antiquated structure and exposed to the danger from fire.

The Commission of 1905 studied the situation, recognized the need for a dormitory for the boys, but in consideration of the fact that the demands exceeded the revenues of the State, reported that the construction of the boys' dormitory could be deferred until the next session of the Legislature.

The Commission of 1907 considered the request for the dormitory for the boys and the request was granted until in the summary it was ascertained that more money had been recommended than the State could furnish. Under the pressure of heavy demands by the larger institutions, it was found impossible to furnish the money for this building and again the boys had to wait.

I believe all of the Commissions cited have recognized the need of the boys' dormitory. No doubt, the Commissions in the past have done the best possible and have used the income of the State where it was most needed, but I feel that this school has waited long for an improvement which any person cognizant of the condition of this school will readily concede. I therefore urge the appropri-

tion for the boys' dormitory in order to obviate the following conditions:

1. School work cannot be satisfactory when the bed rooms and sitting room of the boys and the school rooms are on the same floors in the same building—the one interfering with the other.

2. The girls must be excluded from the school building while it is used as a boys' dormitory except during school hours when they are under the supervision of the teachers. This materially interferes with their use of the gymnasium, the pianos and school apparatus generally.

3. The construction of the main building is such that proper supervision of the boys cannot be given under the existing dormitory arrangements.

4. There are no detached hospital accommodations. A contagion would completely stop school work and endanger the lives of the pupils.

5. The lavatory accommodations for the boys are general. Contagious eye troubles are communicated by this common use. There should be separate accommodations for the boys similar to those provided for the girls.

6. The sleeping rooms of the boys are on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The building is old (built in 1852). The superstructure is largely wood (yellow poplar). There are no fire escapes. Fire once started in the upper part of the building would soon be beyond control. Under ordinary pressure, the water will not reach the upper parts of this high building. The enormous amount of dry timbers would make an exceedingly dangerous fire. A serious fire, therefore, might cause an appalling loss of life.

The construction of a dormitory for the boys would obviate these difficulties. The advantage of having the schools separated from the living rooms, a thorough separation of the sexes, a reasonable guard against contact with contagious eye troubles, proper school accommodations and sleeping rooms for the boys free from the dangers of fire, are so apparent that there should be little delay in building the dormitory if the money necessary is at all available. The old building would not more than furnish sufficient room for efficient school work and meet the other requirements which would be placed upon it.

I have dwelt at considerable length upon the need of this dormitory. It is because I feel that it is almost imperatively necessary in order to properly care for the boys and make most efficient school work. I hope there will be no hesitation in making this appropriation because of the thought of moving this school. Whatever may be done in the remote future, I am sure, guided by the past experience, that this removal will not take place in the next generation.

Respectfully,

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Superintendent.

INFORMATION.

1. The purpose of this Institution is purely educational. The aim is to give a practical education to the young blind of both sexes residing in the State. All the common school branches are taught. An extensive course in music is available to all who have talent in this direction. A thorough course is given in several industrial trades, such as broom making, cane seating chairs and piano tuning. The girls learn sewing by hand and machine, knitting, crocheting, bead and fancy work. The purpose is to make the pupils useful, contented, self-supporting citizens. A gymnasium is equipped and a special teacher drills the pupils in systematic physical exercises. Pupils, when not in recitation, are in charge of a governess.

2. The school year commences on the fourth Wednesday of September and continues for nine months. There is no vacation during the session.

3. Applicants who are under eight or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted.

4. No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character will be knowingly received into the Institution, and in case any pupils shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction or disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupils will be thereupon discharged.

5. The Institution is maintained by the State, and tuition, board and washing are furnished free of cost to all pupils residing in Indiana. The parents or friends of pupils must supply them with comfortable clothing, suitable for summer and winter wear, in such quantity as will admit of necessary changes. Each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name and must be sent in good condition. The traveling expenses of pupils must be defrayed by parents or friends.

6. It is positively required that every pupil shall be removed from the Institution during the annual vacation of the school, as well as at any other time when such removal may be deemed necessary by the proper officers thereof; and in case of failure of friends of any pupil to comply with this requisition, provision is made by the law for sending such pupil to the trustee of the township in which he resides, to be by him provided for at the expense of the county.

7. Parties desiring the admission of a pupil are required to fill up the required form of application and forward the same to the

Superintendent of the Institution, giving truthful answers to the interrogatories therein contained, and procuring the signature of a justice of the peace to the certificate thereunto attached; and the pupil must in no case be sent until such application shall have been received and favorably responded to by the Superintendent.

8. The Superintendent will cheerfully give information in regard to the Institution, and will thankfully receive any information concerning those who should be receiving its benefits.

9. Persons bringing pupils to the Institution or visiting them can not be accommodated with board and lodging.

10. That the work of the Institution may be done to the highest good of all it is necessary that every pupil shall be present at the opening of the term. Faithful work and prompt and regular attendance are essential to advancement and promotion. No pupil who is tardy at the beginning of the term can hope to do acceptable work and receive promotion. Unless there is an excellent reason for doing otherwise, every pupil should be present on the first day and remain throughout the term.

11. Each pupil before entering the Institution should be supplied with the following clothing of good quality:

Boys.—Two hats, two suits of clothes, two extra pairs of pants, four pairs of socks or six pairs of stockings, four shirts, two suits of underwear, two pairs of shoes, six handkerchiefs, two pairs of suspenders, a tooth brush, a clothesbrush, and a comb and hairbrush. Small boys need no suspenders, but should be supplied with an extra suit of underwear.

Girls.—Two woolen and two cotton dresses, four aprons, three night dresses, two suits of summer and three of winter underwear, two dark and two light skirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, a wrap, a hat, rubbers, two pairs of shoes, a tooth brush, a clothesbrush, a comb and hairbrush.

This amount of clothing will be necessary within the year, that the children may be kept clean and comfortable. When parents are not able to furnish the required clothing they should not hesitate to call upon the township trustee, who will cheerfully provide for the needs of those who are worthy. All clothing should be marked with indelible ink.

12. It will be necessary for parents, guardians, etc., to provide for all incidental expenses of pupils. It will likewise be necessary for all persons sending children to the Institution to furnish them transportation to their homes at the close of the term.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Alabama Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Talladega, Ala.—
J. H. Johnson, Principal.
- Alabama School for the Blind, Talladega, Ala.—F. Manning, Superin-
tendent.
- Alabama School for Negro Deaf Mutes and Blind, Talladega, Ala.—J. S.
Graves, Superintendent.
- Arkansas School for the Blind, Little Rock, Ark.—F. D. Lucas, Super-
intendent.
- California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind,
Berkeley, Cal.—W. Wilkinson, Principal.
- Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs, Col.—
W. K. Argo, Superintendent.
- Connecticut School for the Blind, Hartford, Conn.—G. A. Marshall, Su-
perintendent.
- Florida School for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, St. Augustine, Fla.—A. H.
Walker, President.
- *Georgia Academy for the Blind, Macon, Ga.—G. F. Oliphant, Principal.
- Idaho State School for the Blind, Boise City, Idaho.—J. Watson, Super-
intendent.
- Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Ill.—G. W. Jones, Superin-
tendent.
- Indiana School for the Blind, Indianapolis, Ind.—Geo. S. Wilson, Super-
intendent.
- Iowa College for the Blind, Vinton, Iowa.—J. E. Vance, Principal.
- Kansas Institution for the Education of the Blind, Kansas City, Kansas.—
W. B. Hall, Superintendent.
- *Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, Louisville, Ky.—
B. B. Huntoon, Superintendent.
- Louisiana Institution for the Blind, Baton Rouge, La.—W. W. Bynum,
Superintendent.
- *Maryland School for the Blind, Baltimore, Md.—John F. Bledsoe, Super-
intendent.
- Massachusetts School and Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston,
Mass.—E. E. Allen, Director.
- Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.—Clarence E. Holmes, Su-
perintendent.
- Minnesota School for the Blind, Faribault, Minn.—J. J. Dow, Superin-
tendent.
- Mississippi Institution for the Blind, Jackson, Miss.—W. S. Sims, Super-
intendent.
- Missouri School for the Blind, St. Louis, Mo.—S. M. Green, Superintendent.
- Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, Boulder, Mont.—L. E. Milligan,
Superintendent.
- Nebraska Institution for the Blind, Nebraska City, Neb.—J. T. Morey,
Superintendent.
- New Mexico Institution for the Blind, Alamogordo, N. M.—S. H. Gill,
Superintendent.

* Has a department for the colored blind.

- New York Institution for the Blind, New York, N. Y.—Everett B. Tew'sbury, Principal.
- New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.—C. A. Hamilton, Superintendent.
- *North Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, Raleigh, N. C.—John E. Ray, Principal.
- North Dakota School for Blind, Bathgate, North Dakota.—B. P. Chapple, Superintendent.
- Ohio State School for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio.—Edward M. Van Cleve, Superintendent.
- Oklahoma Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Wagoner, Oklahoma.—C. E. Harmon, Superintendent.
- Oregon Institute for the Blind, Salem, Ore.—E. T. Moores, Superintendent.
- Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Pa.—O. H. Burritt, Superintendent.
- *South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind, Cedar Spring, S. C.—N. F. Walker, Principal.
- School for the Blind, Gary, S. D.—Miss Dora Donald Humbert, Superintendent.
- *Tennessee School for the Blind, Nashville, Tenn.—J. V. Armstrong, Superintendent.
- Texas State Institution for the Blind, Austin, Tex.—S. L. Hornbeak, Superintendent.
- Texas Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind (Colored), Austin, Tex.—H. S. Thompson, Superintendent.
- State School for the Blind, Ogden, Utah.—Frank M. Driggs, Superintendent.
- Virginia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and of the Blind, Staunton, Va.—W. A. Bowles, Principal.
- Washington School for the Blind, Vancouver, Wash.—Thos. P. Clarke, Superintendent.
- Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Thos. S. McAloney, Superintendent.
- West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Romney, W. Va.—Jas. T. Rucker, Principal.
- Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.—Harvey Clark, Superintendent.

* Has a department for the colored blind.

States having institutions for the blind in 1885	Pupils in 1885	Pupils in 1886	Pupils in 1887	Pupils in 1888	Pupils in 1889	Pupils in 1890	Pupils in 1891	Pupils in 1892	Pupils in 1893	Pupils in 1904	Pupils in 1905	Pupils in 1906	Pupils in 1907	Pupils in 1908										
Ala.	29	30	34	34	53	56	54	63	62	63	66	77	70	82	92	92	79	85	83	89	93	99	93	97
Ala. Col.	44	78	70	78	168	165	165	176	225	158	31	28	29	208	30	30	28	28	28	31	30	32	26	29
Ark.	32	32	27	31	34	36	35	42	50	48	48	48	48	50	53	53	60	57	63	74	76	80	81	72
Cal.	10	20	19	21	29	33	42	48	47	53	53	50	55	55	45	45	55	58	54	48	50	33	42	42
Conn. School for the Blind.	2	3	5	8	8	7	11	9	103	121	138	123	116	109	108	95	104	104	108	104	106	32	38	39
Fla.	81	75	82	93	85	85	89	95	103	121	138	123	116	109	108	95	104	104	108	104	106	32	38	39
Ga.	130	130	186	171	165	188	218	241	238	262	254	220	220	251	251	263	254	249	247	217	217	225	218	195
I. Terr.	126	130	132	128	132	125	131	139	150	150	128	139	137	158	162	161	164	166	166	152	169	162	162	159
Iowa.	151	170	187	157	177	171	184	167	169	180	197	208	186	192	190	190	150	166	185	185	182	188	183	165
Kan.	68	78	87	88	93	77	83	90	94	90	92	102	91	98	103	102	101	105	100	105	98	103	95	97
Ky.	72	69	71	85	101	105	107	105	109	113	120	119	114	121	116	122	133	132	140	136	142	146	149	149
La.	22	21	19	20	20	20	24	30	30	36	36	39	33	48	52	43	49	47	43	51	49	50	50	53
La.	89	87	88	95	109	122	112	115	119	122	122	125	125	134	132	125	135	134	134	127	95	114	93	106
Mass.	135	149	154	177	217	223	176	198	195	212	216	237	246	236	238	235	240	250	249	256	266	288	291	309
Mich.	74	83	95	87	103	95	84	85	77	79	95	105	106	109	114	123	130	120	121	120	118	115	119	131
Mich. Employment Institution for the Blind.	39	36	47	50	57	64	63	64	58	63	67	73	70	79	79	90	85	88	83	91	91	92	100	108
Minn.	33	36	31	35	32	36	32	40	38	39	34	41	33	33	34	37	48	40	37	46	45	45	46	42
Miss.	91	97	95	68	87	99	119	116	117	121	110	106	121	119	126	120	112	117	112	101	97	102	104	112
Mo.	29	38	27	38	45	57	56	59	100	88	109	62	78	83	75	86	59	62	61	64	61	63	58	55
Mont.	29	38	27	38	45	57	56	59	100	88	109	62	78	83	75	86	59	62	61	64	61	63	58	55
N. Mex.	23	263	232	250	264	230	224	218	228	265	241	281	301	338	330	350	339	337	314	341	321	307	314	286
N. Y. C.	247	230	235	248	235	237	247	245	242	239	244	230	229	223	209	187	192	185	195	171	182	156	196	198
N. Y. S.	171	163	159	140	126	131	146	139	147	162	142	142	131	143	151	137	136	135	147	149	148	157	152	152
N. C.	61	76	80	88	102	86	89	89	98	100	137	173	181	214	232	132	202	224	247	236	260	250	261	230
N. D.	223	263	232	250	264	230	224	218	228	265	241	281	301	338	330	350	339	337	314	341	321	307	314	286
Ohio.	13	13	11	15	8	7	18	18	22	20	23	27	24	28	22	27	29	32	34	33	31	30	43	37
Ore.	232	245	231	232	232	230	196	201	196	190	186	185	175	174	170	183	187	196	205	205	235	210	216	205
Penn.	15	19	21	18	21	32	34	36	41	44	42	43	48	49	50	47	47	51	58	63	71	76	77	76
S. C.	15	19	21	18	21	32	34	36	41	44	42	43	48	49	50	47	47	51	58	63	71	76	77	76
S. D.	81	74	71	78	88	91	89	98	93	106	122	106	115	130	158	206	242	250	251	255	246	238	206	231
Tenn.	105	112	121	121	138	144	164	171	171	161	157	164	169	160	177	185	193	180	185	184	239	287	251	200
Tex. Col.	38	47	45	50	50	35	51	48	48	50	52	52	56	56	58	63	62	68	68	65	68	70	70	72
Utah Sta. School for the Blind.	38	47	45	50	50	35	51	48	48	50	52	52	56	56	58	63	62	68	68	65	68	70	70	72
Va.	38	47	45	50	50	35	51	48	48	50	52	52	56	56	58	63	62	68	68	65	68	70	70	72
Wash.	32	31	33	35	34	36	34	35	36	41	51	56	53	53	43	47	53	52	51	53	52	53	41	48
W. Va.	65	74	82	90	90	90	90	90	103	120	113	120	121	132	120	117	119	127	104	105	101	109	108	97
Wis.	2,567	2,747	2,773	2,832	3,096	3,173	3,203	3,353	3,515	3,630	3,757	3,793	3,869	4,097	4,130	4,197	4,239	4,346	4,358	4,350	4,422	4,385	4,533	4,553
Total.	2,567	2,747	2,773	2,832	3,096	3,173	3,203	3,353	3,515	3,630	3,757	3,793	3,869	4,097	4,130	4,197	4,239	4,346	4,358	4,350	4,422	4,385	4,533	4,553

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Indiana Girls' School

For the Year Ending September 30, 1908

To the Governor

INDIANAPOLIS:

WM. B. BURFORD, CONTRACTOR FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

1909

THE STATE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 22, 1908.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,

INDIANAPOLIS, January 4, 1909.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

January 4, 1909.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

L. K. BABCOCK,

Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana, January 4, 1909.

FRED A. SIMS,

Secretary of State.

Received the within report and delivered to the printer January 4, 1909.

HARRY SLOUGH,

Clerk Printing Board.

LOCATION.

The Indiana Girls' School is located about seven and one-half miles northwest of Indianapolis.

It can be reached any hour by Ben Hur Traction or the Peoria division of the Big Four Railroad.

Mitchellville stop, on the C., H. & D., is but half a mile distant.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Board of Trustees.....	5
Officers and Employes.....	5
Report of Board of Trustees.....	7
Report of Acting Superintendent	10
Report of Visiting Agent	13
Report of Physician	14
Report of Dentist	17
Report of Secretary, with tables.....	18
Laws	31
Appropriations	46

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

EMMA LEE ELAM	Indianapolis
ISABELLE J. BELL	Kokomo
LOTTIE W. CALDWELL	Lafayette
SARAH E. CAMPBELL	Anderson

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Acting Superintendent

CHARLOTTE DYE.

LELLA ROSSETTER	Supervisor
ETHEL PEARSON	Nurse
HELEN HUSS	Director
MRS. IDA TRIPPLE	Director
IDA B. WOOD	Director
MRS. J. A. LUDINGTON	Director
MRS. E. A. MORRISON	Director
ANNA E. FLEMING	Director
MINNIE OSTERHAUT	Director
S. E. PASSINEAU	Industrial Teacher
OLA WILSON	Industrial Teacher
MRS. E. L. THOMPSON	Industrial Teacher
MRS. E. G. RAWSON	Industrial Teacher
ELLA GERARD	Industrial Teacher
VINA GRIMME	Industrial Teacher
MRS. R. M. DERBYSHIRE	Industrial Teacher
CALLIE TYRRELL	Industrial Teacher
MAUD ESTEP	Industrial Teacher
MRS. FANNIE B. PACE	Industrial Teacher
FRANCES BRANAMAN	Principal of School
EVA C. JACKSON	School Teacher
FRANCES K. MILLER	School Teacher

IDA L. WILSON	School Teacher
DELLE H. OGLESBEE	Music Teacher
MRS. GEORGE HAND	Dressmaker
ELIZABETH GRIMME	Storekeeper
NAN B. WOOD	Visiting Agent

Physician

MARTHA J. SMITH, M. D.

Bookkeeper

SARA E. DOWNING.

Employes

E. L. THOMPSON	Farmer
GEORGE A. BERRY	Engineer
PETER McDANIEL	Assistant Engineer
CHARLES S. DICKERSON	Night Engineer
CHARLES CARROLL	Fireman
C. T. BURGoyNE	Nightwatch
GEORGE HAND	General Work

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the HON. J. FRANK HANLY, Governor of Indiana:

We submit the second annual report of the Indiana Girls' School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Considering the difficulties encountered in adjusting the School to the new conditions, the year's work has been satisfactory. There have been many changes among the officers. The Superintendent, Miss Sarah L. Montgomery, resigned in March. The Assistant Superintendent, Miss Charlotte Dye, was made Acting Superintendent, beginning her duties the first of April. The meager returns from the garden and farm was a great disappointment, and accounts to some extent for the deficit in running expenses.

There were two causes for this failure. First, the soil on the upland is very poor and exhausted, and the few acres of good, tillable bottom land are not adequate for our needs. The general drought dwarfed much of the garden supplies. The question of water supply has been a source of constant anxiety, and is not yet entirely solved. The deep wells put in at much expense proved of little value. We have had to depend upon surface wells, springs and the little creek for our entire supply for family, boilers, and stock, with none to spare for sprinkling lawns or garden.

A small reservoir was placed in a little stream which is fed by springs, which helped to furnish what is pumped into the tank that supplies the cottages. The amount is so limited that unless some more adequate supply is provided the institution may face a water famine at any time. In case of fire there would be no water protection.

The septic tank and sewer system have been very unsatisfactory.

A system of filter beds has been recommended, and the General Assembly in special session was asked for five thousand dollars to put in what is needed to insure a satisfactory solution of the sewage question.

The specific appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for a new cottage, and six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) for cold storage and storehouse have been exhausted and the buildings not quite completed. Additional appropriations of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) for the completion of the cot-

tage, and two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to complete the cold storage, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to build a main to carry heat and water from the powerhouse to the new cottage, and six thousand dollars (\$6,000) to furnish and equip these buildings for use was asked from the General Assembly in special session.

The appropriation of thirty-eight thousand dollars (\$38,000) for maintenance, which was supposed to be supplemented by products from the farm, which were very limited, was exhausted in May, and not all bills of May could be paid. The bills for the balance of May, June and July were sent to the Governor for payment. The bills for August and September were referred to the General Assembly in special session, and an appropriation for their payment was asked.

The three thousand dollars (\$3,000) appropriated for a cow and horse barn have not been used. Bids were advertised for and received at two different times, but no satisfactory contract could be made for the erection of barns for this amount. The fact that we are dependent upon surface wells and springs makes it hazardous to have barns located on the grounds from which we draw our water supply. For this reason we respectfully ask you to recommend to the next General Assembly the purchase of a small tract of land across the road, consisting of about twelve acres with a brick house and frame barn and other outbuildings upon it, which would enable us to remove all stables and hog pens away from our wells and springs, and furnish a house for our farmer.

The amount and quality of our tillable land will not furnish garden produce for the family nor feed and pasture for cows, so that if we are to become more nearly self-supporting in a farming way at least a hundred or more acres should be added to our farm.

The educational lines of our work have not been as extensive as they should be to make this a first-class school of its kind. Our appropriation would not permit the equipment or officers to carry out ideas needed to place us in line with like institutions in other states.

In addition to a larger appropriation for maintenance, we need a repair fund, library fund and specific appropriation for an administration building and two new cottages.

The Board of Trustees has estimated and determined the actual expense per annum of subsisting an infant committed to the Indiana Girls' School, as required by Burns' R. S. 1901, section 8281, at \$253.00. The counties from which the girls come pay one-half of this amount.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total Appropriations.

Total appropriations	\$154,750 00
Farm products	1,310 23
Unused specific appropriations	24,902 00
Unexpended balances turned into State Treasury	247 62
Amount paid by the Governor from emergency fund	8,944 95
Amount asked from the General Assembly for maintenance	8,000 00
Average daily attendance	218.38
Cost per capita	253 00
Total expenditures, including specific appropriations for new buildings and assistance asked from the Governor and Gen- eral Assembly at special session	107,571 32
Not including value of farm products.	

Appropriations Needed for Next Year.

Maintenance	\$75,000 00
Repair fund	8,000 00
Twelve acres of land with house and barn	6,000 00
Administration building	32,000 00
Two cottages	70,000 00
Root cellar	1,000 00
Walks, drives and electric lights in the campus	10,000 00
Additional boiler with extension to power house, approximately.	16,000 00
Additional farm land	20,000 00

The reports of the Acting Superintendent, Secretary, Visiting Agent and Physician which follow will give in detail the year's work in the school.

We are under obligations to the Governor and other state officers and many friends for assistance and suggestions which have been helpful in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA LEE ELAM, President.
ISABELLE J. BELL, Vice-President.
LOTTIE W. CALDWELL, Treasurer.
SARAH E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NOTE.—The \$6,000 appropriated by the General Assembly in 1907 for pumps, air lift and equipment, architects' fees, cistern, salary of superintendent of construction and such unpaid expenses were used by the commissioners and did not pass through the hands of the Board of Trustees.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Girls' School:

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending September 30, 1908:

Although I have been in charge of the work only since April 23d, I take great pleasure in saying that the good work which was begun a year ago last July has gone steadily on, gaining in strength and usefulness from day to day and accomplishing more and more in upbuilding and perfecting the characters of this class of children.

The spirit of ambition, kindness and appreciation in these children proves that the work is effective of good results. I must confess that it was with some misgiving that I entered into this work where doors and windows are with few exceptions unguarded, fearing the girls would take advantage of their liberty and cause much trouble by escaping. Now I am glad indeed to be able to report that although at first many did leave us, the honor system is gaining in strength each month and within the past year we have had but few escapes. Hence if I were now to choose between bars and no bars, I should say in terms most emphatic "No bars" except on one cottage and the hospital.

When our new cottage for the more incorrigible girls is ready for occupancy we believe the greatest problem in the discipline of our school shall have been solved. We have but a limited number of girls who are so unfortunate as to possess extremely overwrought nervous systems or depraved and vicious natures which makes it unwholesome for others to live with them, and many of these should receive treatment and not punishment. If we could have the proper equipment and an adequate amount of help, I am confident that we could avert many a brain storm and keep the patient in a pleasant frame of mind and the whole family would profit by the treatment.

The general plan of the work is very much the same as was described in last year's report. The entire family is divided into seven groups, each one occupying a cottage. The colored girls occupy one of the largest cottages and are as happy as girls can be.

In each cottage are two women efficient and forceful in char-

acter, who train the girls in different phases of housework. The Director has charge of the cottage and is responsible for its success. She has charge of the clothing, oversees the making and mending, teaching each girl to keep in order her own clothing. She also oversees their personal needs, bathing, study hours and recreation periods; their moral and religious training are in a great measure her responsibility also. In fact she does for the children all that an intelligent and capable mother should do.

For an assistant the Director has a woman who is equally important in her line of work. She has charge of the kitchen, dining-rooms, and cellars. In these departments the girls spend one-half of each day in their turn, for a period of three months. To this course will soon be added a course in scientific cooking. In no department can we find happier girls than in our kitchens. The pride of a girl who exhibits a beautiful loaf of bread of her own baking is only equalled by that of one who can show a neat piece of needlework. Plain, neat hemming by hand is fast taking the place of machine work. Even the youngest children take pride in their sewing.

In addition to this course in domestic training we are planning to have classes in sloyd, basketry, millinery, torchon lace making, chair caning, knitting, tatting, embroidery, crocheting, Mexican drawn work, knitting hosiery, carpet weaving and piano lessons. All are receiving instruction in vocal music in school.

In our garden are about forty acres. This is cared for by the girls under the direction of a gardener. A woman gardener is usually with them, but it is no uncommon sight to see a group of girls working under the direction of one of her companions. (See garden report elsewhere).

Each girl goes to school half a day unless prevented by illness or some other reasonable cause. We have a corps of efficient, optimistic teachers under the supervision of a most excellent principal. Our course of study is selected from Marion County and State courses. Nature work is receiving much attention.

During the summer months a series of entertainments varied the monotony of the daily routine. Most of these were given free of charge by friends from Indianapolis and vicinity.

In connection with our regular physician who visits the school three times a week we have a graduate nurse in whose care are all sick and convalescent girls. An oculist and dentist have been in attendance at stated times throughout the year.

As soon as the girls have taken the stipulated amount of train-

ing and shown by such improvement that they are ready to take their places in the world at large, they are placed in homes, sometimes in their own but more often in homes of others. Some are taking nurse's training, some a course in music, a goodly number have married and have comfortable homes of their own. The greatest number are helpers in homes at an average wage of two dollars and a half per week, and many of them have creditable bank accounts.

All this adds much to our care and responsibility, often requiring letters, telephone messages, and frequent visits from our one agent who tries to cover the entire State at least three times a year, besides the emergency cases. We require the children to report to us each month, and we try to answer every letter which reaches our desk. We are in great need of another agent in order that this good work may be more efficient.

I include here a few items from report of Visiting Agent:

Number of homes investigated	295
Number of homes approved	217
Number of visitations to children on ticket-of-leave	300
Number of special visitations in interest of children	134
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave once	114
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave twice	35
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave three times	13
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave four times	7
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave five times	1
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave six times	1
Number of children who came of age while on ticket-of-leave.....	35
Number of children returned for various reasons	179
Per cent. now in homes doing well	83
Number of confinement cases	4

The reports of the physician, oculist, and dentist will be found elsewhere.

I wish to express my appreciation of the most hearty support of the Governor and each member of the Board, and the loyal support and hearty sympathy of each officer in the institution.

CHARLOTTE DYE,
Acting Superintendent.

REPORT OF VISITING AGENT.

To the Superintendent:

I beg leave to submit the following report of work done during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Number of homes investigated	295
Number of homes approved	217
Number of visitations to children on ticket-of-leave	300
Number of special visitations in interest of children	134
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave once	114
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave twice	35
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave three times	13
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave four times	7
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave five times	1
Number of children placed on ticket-of-leave six times	1
Number of children who came of age while on ticket-of-leave.....	35
Number of children returned for various reasons	179
Per cent. now in homes doing well	83

Respectfully submitted,

NAN B. WOOD.

Visiting Agent.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Acting Superintendent of the Indiana Girls' School:

The following report is respectfully submitted for the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

The total number of cases of illness treated in the hospital was two hundred and sixty-six.

The number of girls receiving medical care and cases treated for each month was as follows:

Month.	Girls.	No. Cases.
October	18	20
November	26	36
December	35	35
January	52	62
February	67	73
March	43	51
April	38	41
May	26	29
June	26	26
July	25	28
August	24	26
September	20	21

The following diseases were treated in the hospital:

Disease.	No. Cases.
Incipient pulmonary tuberculosis	4
Acute bronchitis	1
Catarrhal influenza	2
Acute colds	44
Tonsilitis	70
Inflammatory rheumatism	5
Muscular rheumatism	3
Nasal catarrh	3
Atrophic rhinitis	1
Anemia	7
Pregnancy	9
Miscarriage	1
Childbirth	1
Local treatment for specific diseases	20
Gonorrheal abscesses	3
Gonorrhea (white)	7
Specific endometritis	2

Primary syphilis	3
Secondary syphilis	3
Impacted bowels	3
Extraction of needle from throat	1
Asthma	1
Hay fever	1
Chronic pharyngitis	2
Facial erysipelas	1
Acute otitis media	1
Neuralgia	2
Acute indigestion	4
Acute diarrhoea	2
Biliousness	10
Hemorrhoids	1
Sprained ankle	3
Cut of hand	1
Fractured nose	1
Bruised knee	1
Splinter in foot	1
Scrofula of neck	1
Eczema of the body and head.....	2
Scabies of the body.....	17
Pediculi capitis	20
Rhus poisoning	1

A number of minor ailments occurred and general tonic treatment was given at the cottages in addition to the cases treated at the hospital.

Dr. W. F. Hughes, of Indianapolis, visited the School and examined seventy girls for diseases of the eye and refractive errors.

Forty-four girls were found to have errors of refraction and glasses were prescribed for this number.

Twelve girls were found to be suffering from some disease of the eye as follows:

Disease.	Cases.
Opacity of cornea	5
Leucoma	1
Nystagmus	1
Anterior polar cataract	2
Tracoma	5
Central choroiditis	3
Anterior staphyloma	1
Blepharitis marginalis	1

One hundred and nineteen girls, one hundred white and nineteen colored, were received and a physical examination made and recorded.

A physical examination was also made of seventy-six returned girls.

A physical examination is made and a health certificate recorded of all girls given leave of absence.

Of a total number of girls received thirty-three were virgins, the others admitted having at some time been immoral.

Seven were suffering from gonorrhea, three from primary and three from secondary syphilis when admitted. The general health of a great many was poor on admission to the School.

Five girls were pregnant when admitted and four were returned from leave of absence in a pregnant condition.

Sixty-six girls were successfully vaccinated.

One death occurred from acute general tuberculosis. Dr. Chas. F. Neu of Indianapolis and Dr. A. O. Ruse of Clermont were called once in consultation.

One hundred and fifteen professional visits were made to the School during the year.

We have been free from fevers or epidemics of any kind and the general health of the girls has been excellent.

Respectfully,

DR. MARTHA J. SMITH.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

To Miss Charlotte Dye, Superintendent:

I hereby submit the following report of the dental work done during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Number of girls visiting the hospital for dental examination.....	187
Number to receive dental treatment.....	142
Number of amalgam fillings.....	285
Number of teeth devitalized and filled	46
Number of treatments for abscess, pyorrhea, gingivitis, etc.....	51
Number of cement fillings	29
Number of gold fillings	9
Number of gold crowns	5
Number of porcelain crowns	1
Number of teeth extracted	65

For this work I have received \$358.25, \$153.52 of which has been paid by the girls and \$204.73 by the State.

When I began my work at the School a year ago I found the girls' teeth in a very bad condition. Many of them were suffering from aching or abscessed teeth. These have all been and are now being treated or extracted until the number of cases of suffering has been reduced to a minimum.

At that time the girls had become negligent as to dental hygiene and prophylaxis. This condition is also much improved.

In concluding this report I desire to express my appreciation of and thanks for the confidence reposed in me by you and your predecessor, Miss Montgomery, and by the Board of Trustees.

Thanking Miss Pierson and her predecessor, Miss Stephenson, for their valuable assistance in this work, and the officers and girls for their kindness and courtesy at all times, I am,

Very respectfully,

CHESTER C. MILLER, D. D. S.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

To the Superintendent:

The following pages will show the financial and statistical tables of the Indiana Girls' School for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully,

SARA E. DOWNING,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Showing Amounts Received from the State Treasury on Warrants of the State Auditor for Expenses from October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

October	\$14,666 04
November	9,782 05
December	8,470 30
January	3,629 51
February	4,390 23
March	5,287 53
April	6,752 38
May	5,960 34
June	6,038 56
July	10,609 31
August	11,109 22
September	20,875 85
Total	\$107,571 32

EXPENDITURES.

Administration—Salaries and Wages.

Trustees	\$1,200 00
Officers	4,574 70
Teachers	2,112 11
Industrial teachers	7,651 66
Other employes	6,324 80
Chapel	185 00
Total	\$22,048 27

Subsistence.

Fresh meats	\$937 18
Salted meats and lard	432 86
Fish	33 00
Butter, eggs and poultry	1,074 41
Vegetables	661 51
Fresh fruits	181 34
Dried fruits	412 78
Canned goods	352 91
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....	1,035 30
Vinegar and syrup	210 90
Tea, coffee and sugar	609 41
Milk	2,120 74
Other food supplies	252 44
<hr/>	
Total	\$8,314 78

Clothing, etc.

Clothing	\$3,030 80
Shoes	1,327 80
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	456 51
Miscellaneous	42 82
<hr/>	
Total	\$4,857 93

Sundries.

School supplies	\$278 82
Library, newspapers and periodicals	33 68
Stationery and printing	295 75
Supplies for industrial department	205 73
Furniture, fixtures, bedding, etc.....	2,782 27
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleaners.....	399 23
Medicines, instruments and hospital supplies	251 32
Postage, telegraph, telephone, etc.....	495 53
Freight and transportation	1,330 89
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.....	1,012 16
Ice	229 50
Dental work	204 73
Music and amusements	11 00
Fuel	5,628 81
Light	126 25
Engineer's supplies	1,572 29
Spectacles and repairs	136 50
Optician's services	142 00
Architectural services	1,016 41
Other classifications	2,602 54
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements.....	802 87
<hr/>	
Total	\$19,558 28

Recapitulation.

Administration	\$22,048 27
Subsistence	8,314 78
Clothing	4,857 93
Sundries	19,558 28
<hr/>	
Total maintenance	\$54,779 26
Library	300 00
Discharge, clothing and parole	699 88
New cottage	25,000 00
Employees' cottages	4,000 00
Storehouse and cold storage.....	5,598 00
Fence	2,000 00
Hennery and piggery	315 24
Grading walks, drives, improving grounds, etc.....	3,162 36
Boiler, engine, generator, etc.....	5,750 00
Stand pipe	50 70
Live stock, vehicles and implements.....	496 10
Furnishing and equipment	5,419 78
<hr/>	
Total expenditures	\$107,571 32

UNUSED SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Heating and water line from new cottage to power house.....	\$7,000 00
Plumbing, sewerage, electric lighting, cistern and equipment for new cottage	4,000 00
Furnishings for new cottage	3,000 00
Completion and equipment of storehouse and cold storage.....	2,902 00
Repair and completion of the sewerage system	5,000 00
Cow barn and horse barn	3,000 00

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the Amount Paid Into the State Treasury During the Year.

Amount due from counties from which girls were sent to the Indiana Girls' School for the six months ending March 31, 1908	\$8,266 27
For the six months ending September 30, 1908.....	9,371 47
Amount of receipts and earnings from meals and sale of junk..	3 65
<hr/>	
Total	\$17,641 39

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Number of Girls Received and Discharged from September 30, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Number enrolled September 30, 1907	213
Number received on commitment	119
Number received from ticket-of-leave	173
Number escaped wards returned	6
<hr/>	
Total number received during period	238
Number released on ticket-of-leave	263
Number of escapes	11
Number of deaths	2
<hr/>	
Total number released	276
<hr/>	
Total number enrolled September 30, 1908.....	235
<hr/>	
Of the 119 received, were white	100
Of the 119 received, were colored	19
Of the 119 received, could read and write	115
Of the 119 received, could read but not write.....	4
Highest number present at any time during period.....	241
Lowest number present at any time during period.....	187
Average number present during period	218.38
Total number received since opening.....	1,780
Total number of deaths since opening	35
Number out on ticket-of-leave September 30, 1908.....	215
Total number discharged since opening.....	1,290

TABLE No. 2.

Showing Nativity of Girls Received from September 30, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Indiana	89
Illinois	8
Ohio	6
Kentucky	6
Michigan	3
Maryland	1
Virginia	1
North Carolina	1

Iowa	1
Germany	1
Russia	1
France	1
Total	119

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Ages of Girls at Commitment.

Eight	1
Nine	2
Ten	3
Eleven	6
Twelve	13
Thirteen	13
Fourteen	23
Fifteen	25
Sixteen	27
Seventeen	6
Total	119

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Number of Girls Received from the Different Counties from September 30, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Allen	6	Marion	23
Boone	3	Marshall	1
Carroll	1	Martin	1
Clark	1	Morgan	1
Clay	1	Monroe	2
Clinton	9	Noble	2
Daviess	2	Ohio	1
Delaware	8	Parke	1
Dubois	1	Pulaski	1
Elkhart	4	Putnam	3
Fountain	1	Rush	1
Greene	1	St. Joseph	2
Hamilton	1	Tipton	2
Jefferson	1	Tippecanoe	2
Knox	2	Vanderburgh	2
Kosciusko	2	Vigo	5
Lake	6	Warrick	1
Lagrange	3	Wayne	5
Laporte	2	Whitley	1
Lawrence	2		
Madison	5	Total	119

TABLE No. 5.

Showing Counties from Which Girls Have Been Received Since the Opening of the Institution.

Adams	3	Kosciusko	30
Allen	70	Lake	18
Bartholomew	26	Lagrange	7
Benton	5	Laporte	17
Blackford	13	Lawrence	16
Boone	19	Madison	61
Carroll	3	Marion	378
Cass	22	Marshall	6
Clay	15	Martin	5
Clinton	24	Miami	11
Clarke	16	Monroe	15
Crawford	2	Montgomery	39
Daviess	23	Morgan	11
Dearborn	20	Newton	3
Decatur	27	Noble	14
Delaware	42	Ohio	1
Dekalb	14	Orange	1
Dubois	5	Owen	5
Elkhart	36	Parke	15
Fayette	6	Perry	3
Fountain	9	Pike	3
Franklin	1	Porter	6
Floyd	17	Posey	7
Fulton	4	Pulaski	5
Gibson	9	Putnam	12
Grant	21	Randolph	10
Greene	12	Ripley	1
Hamilton	18	Rush	7
Hancock	3	Scott	1
Harrison	3	Shelby	16
Hendricks	5	Spencer	6
Henry	17	Starke	5
Howard	56	Steuben	11
Huntington	19	St. Joseph	31
Jackson	12	Sullivan	17
Jasper	5	Switzerland	13
Jay	4	Tippecanoe	45
Jefferson	22	Tipton	17
Jennings	6	Vanderburgh	56
Johnson	12	Vermillion	2
Knox	23	Vigo	88

Wabash	8	White	3
Warren	2	Whitley	10
Warrick	7	United States	3
Washington	8		
Wayne	56	Total	1,780
Wells	9		

Counties from Which No Girls Have Been Received.

Brown.

Union.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Social Conditions of Parents of Girls Received During the Year Ending September 30, 1908, at Time of Commitment.

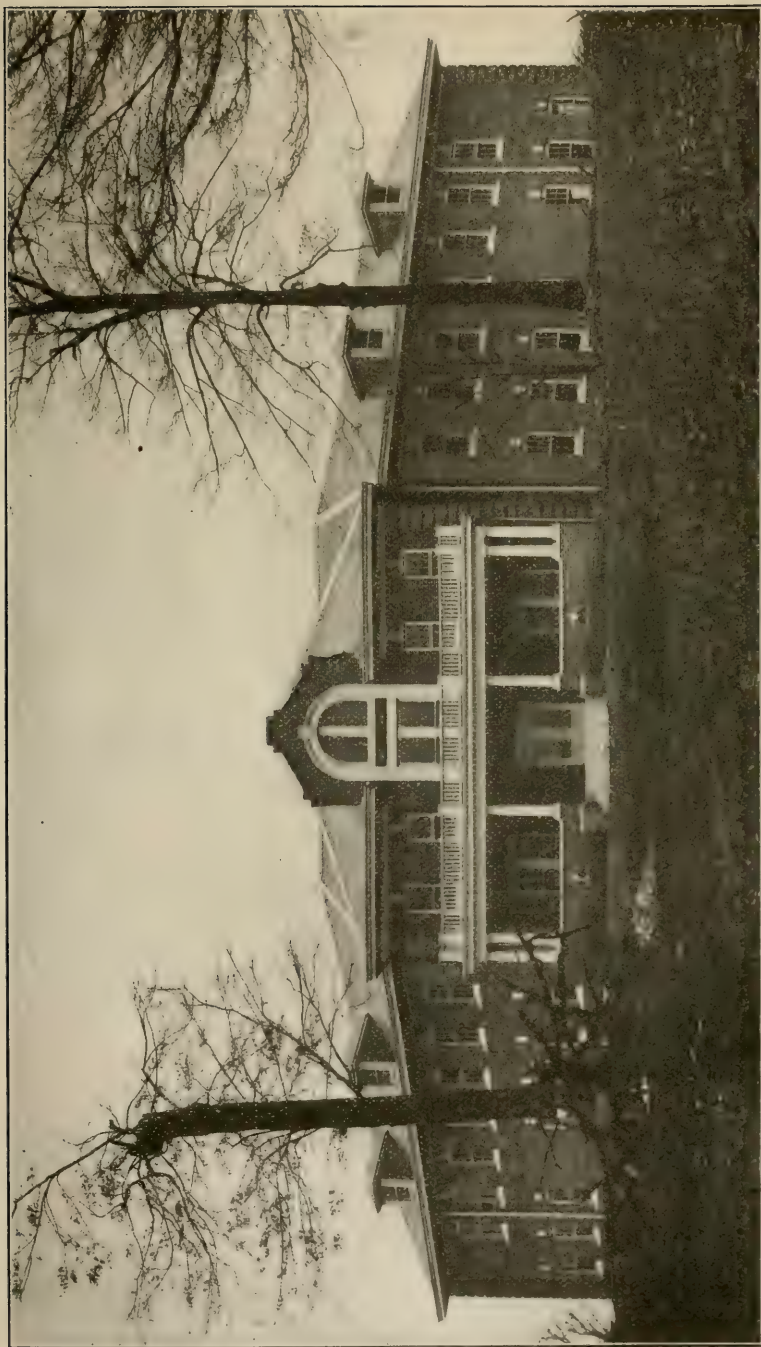
Parents living together.....	41
Parents living but separated	13
Father dead, mother widow	10
Mother dead, father widower.....	15
Parents dead	8
Stepfather	22
Stepmother	7
Stepfather and stepmother	1
Nothing known of parents	2
Total	119

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Population Since Origin of Industrial School for Girls.

- Total number received each year on commitment.
- Total number discharged, died or withdrawn each year.
- Total number enrolled at the end of each year.
- Daily average attendance since 1890.

Years.	A.	B.	C.	D.
1873.....	15	..	15	.....
1874.....	84	15	84	.....
1875.....	57	14	127	.....
1876.....	57	28	150	.....
1877.....	40	53	138	.....
1878.....	44	32	147	.....
1879.....	52	59	147	.....
1880.....	41	45	148	.....
1881.....	52	58	148	.....
1882.....	51	62	144	.....
1883.....	34	41	143	.....
1884.....	48	55	142	.....
1885.....	40	33	132	.....



Cottage, Style B.

1886.....	38	48	177	.....
1887.....	31	51	128	.....
1888.....	44	18	133	.....
1889.....	48	22	144	.....
1890.....	43	24	151	152.1
1891.....	42	20	143	142.5
1892.....	48	56	144	134.3
1893.....	45	36	148	146.3
1894.....	36	16	152	154
1895.....	60	29	180	169
1896.....	30	19	202	189.7
1897.....	47	55	206	206.3
1898.....	46	75	200	206.6
1899.....	39	80	180	184.3
1900.....	35	55	187	182.6
1901.....	44	107	144	166.5
1902.....	41	40	175	156.9
1903.....	53	34	207	183.5
1904.....	51	75	203	207.6
1905.....	69	55	239	214
1906.....	85	84	260	253.1
1907.....	73	158	213	237.413
1908.....	119	276	235	218.38

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Work Done by the Girls During the Year Ending September 30, 1908.

SEWING.

Dresses	1,425	Dust cloths	40
Gowns	821	Wash cloths	421
Skirts	746	Bed pads	119
Drawers	461	Mattress covers	2
Aprons	718	Wrappers	2
Dresser scarfs	120	Sacks	14
Napkins hemmed	69	Jackets	4
Table cloths	7	Supply bags	53
Pillow cases	307	Laundry bags	2
Pillow covers	34	Rugs	9
Silence cloths	1	Caps	22
Waists	52	Broom covers	6
Corset covers	57	Iron holders	52
Sash curtains	117	Handkerchiefs	415
Towels	419	Collars	70
Serving cloths	10	Carpet balls	117

MENDING.

Dresses	3,225	Stockings, pairs	4,364
Gowns	2,616	Shawls	25
Skirts	2,273	Towels	691
Drawers	3,203	Wash cloths	360
Aprons	1,273	Waists	38
Sheets	581	Corset covers	26
Pillow cases	232	Blankets	9
Bed pads	2	Spreads	116
Table cloths	87	Caps	16
Table napkins	87	Dust cloths	8
Vests	4,339	Supply bags	9

BAKING AND CANNING.

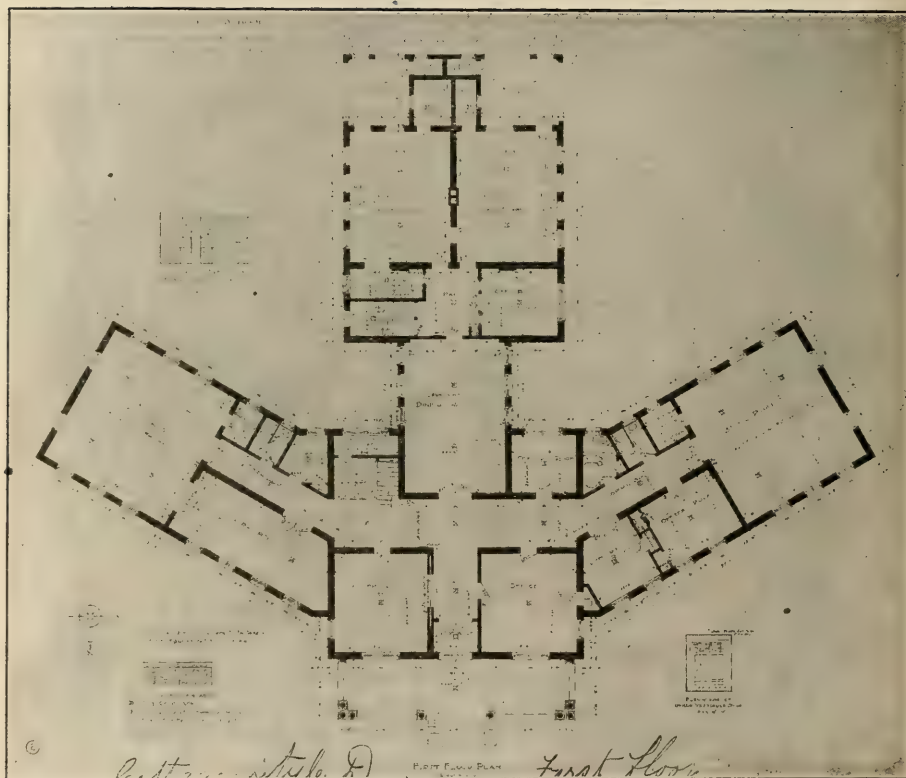
Bread, loaves	23,953	Tomatoes canned, quarts....	1,209
Pies	861	Tomatoes pickled, quarts....	97
Cakes, pans	369	Tomato preserves, quarts....	50
Cookies	13,286	Peach preserves, quarts	31
Coffee cake, pans.....	24	Peaches canned, quarts.....	26
Ginger bread, pans.....	334	Grapes canned, quarts	22
Corn bread, pans.....	348	Grape butter, quarts	18
Rolls	17,274	Rhubarb, canned, quarts....	422
Biscuits	5,023	Watermelon preserves, quarts	282
Pudding, pans	308	Apples canned, quarts	13
Custards	6	Cherries canned, quarts	8
Tarts	4	Beet pickles, quarts	20
Gems	1,918	Cucumber pickles, quarts ...	154
Doughnuts	389	Chow chow, quarts	10
Pancakes	1,296	Catsup, quarts	16
Muffins	417	Chili sauce, quarts	64
Cinnamon rolls	14	Mangoes	56
Drop cakes	399	Squash canned, quarts.....	20
Apple dumplings	31	Sauer kraut, gallons.....	29
Corn canned, quarts.....	52	Blackberries canned, quarts..	6
Cabbage canned, quarts.....	17	Jelly, quarts	125

LAUNDRY.

Work done for officers	24,680
Work for girls	430,679
House work	20,658

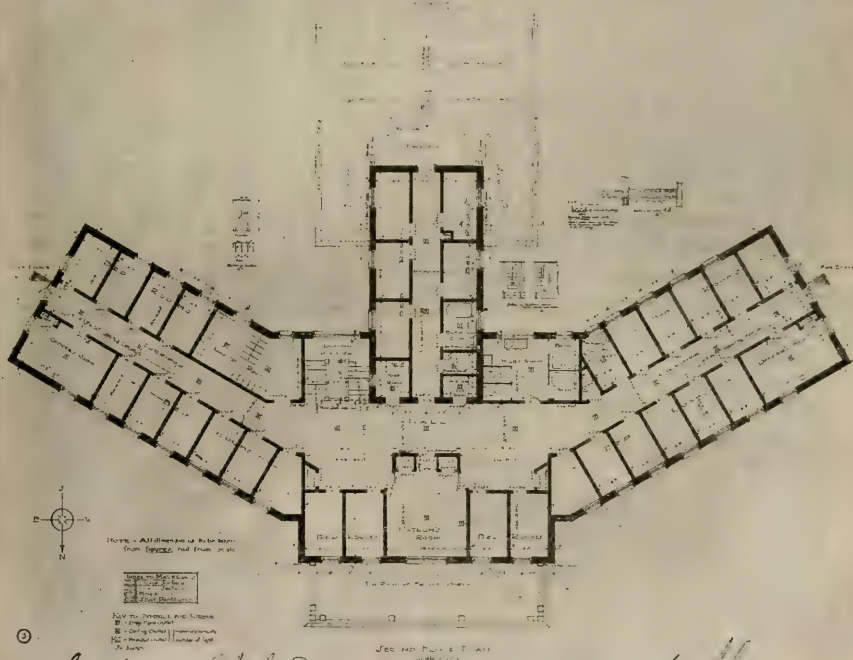
AVERAGE PRICE PAID DURING YEAR.

Flour, per barrel	\$4 21
Fresh beef, per pound.....	06
Ham, per pound	15
Potatoes, per bushel	84
Beans, per pound	03½



First Floor Cottage, Style B.

COTTAGE FOR INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL.
 D. D. DUNN & SONS ARCHITECTS.
 BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA.



Bathrooms, Stills, etc.

second floor

Second Floor Cottage, Style B.

Butterine, per pound	10½
Milk, per gallon	17½
Coffee, per pound	12
Sugar, per 100 pounds	5 25
Ice, per ton	6 75

PRODUCTS OF OUTDOOR LABOR.

Pork, 1,469 pounds, at 6c per pound.....	\$88 14
Eggs, 250 1-3 dozen, at 17c per dozen	42 56
Lettuce, 429 pounds, at 6c per pound.....	25 74
Radishes, 1,486 dozen, at 5c per dozen.....	74 30
Onions, 857 dozen, at 8c per dozen.....	68 56
Rhubarb, 558 dozen, at 6¼c per dozen.....	34 87
Cabbage, 882, at 2¼c	19 85
Cucumbers, 274 dozen, at 28c per dozen.....	76 72
Peas, 18 bushels, at \$1.50 per bushel	27 00
Beets, 275 dozen, at 20c per dozen.....	55 00
Beans, 112 bushels, at \$1.07 per bushel.....	119 84
Corn, sweet, 800 dozen, at 9c per dozen.....	72 00
Tomatoes, 188 bushels, at 45c per bushel.....	84 60
Potatoes, 2 bushels, at \$1.00 per bushel.....	2 00
Turnips, 7½ bushels, at 75c per bushel	5 63
Pumpkins, 404, at 7c.....	28 28
Watermelons, 276, at 10c.....	27 60
Muskmelons, 2,859, at 4c.....	114 36
Strawberries, 59 gallons, at 40c per gallon.....	23 60
Gooseberries, 11 gallons, at 25c per gallon.....	2 75
Currants, 21 gallons, at 25c per gallon	5 25
Cherries, 2¼ gallons, at 20c per gallon.....	45
Wheat, 215½ bushels, at 96c per bushel.....	206 88
Blue grass hay, 5 tons, at \$3.00 per ton.....	15 00
Oats hay, 2¼ tons, at \$6.00 per ton.....	16 50
Total	<hr/> \$1,237 48

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8254. (6162): *Established*. 1. There shall be established as soon as possible after the taking effect of this act, at or near the city of Indianapolis, an institution to be known as the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

Diminution of time for good behavior.—Sections 8238-8241.

Home for Friendless Women.—Sections 8243-8350.

The penal department created by this act is a State Prison, and the act of April, 1881, concerning public offenses and their punishment, did not repeal any of the provisions of this act.—Walton v. State, 88 Ind. 9.

(Acts 1899, p. 22. In force February 7, 1899.)

8255. *Name Changed*. 1. That the name of the State institution known as the Reform School for Girls and Women's Prison be changed. That hereafter, said institution shall be, and they are hereby declared to be separate and distinct; the first of said institutions to be named and known as the "Indiana Industrial School for Girls," the second institution to be named and known as the "Indiana Womans Prison."

8255a. *Laws Applicable*. 2. All laws in force respecting the said "Reform School for Girls and Womans Prison," including the management thereof, shall, as far as applicable thereto, apply and continue to these separate institutions.

(1877, p. 64. In force March 3, 1877.)

8256. (6163.) *Board of Managers to be Women—Board of Audit*.

2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Managers consisting of three persons, who shall be women, to be known and designated as the "Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls." The members of the first board to be appointed under this act shall be Mrs. Emily A. Roache, Mrs. Rhoda M. Coffin and Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, whose term of office shall be, respectively, two, four and six years, said terms of office to expire in the same order as the names occur in this act. As vacancies subsequently occur

in the Board, their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years from their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualify. The term of each manager shall be designated in her certificate of appointment. Upon the expiration of the term of service of any member of the Board of Managers, one manager shall be appointed in the same manner, whose term of office shall continue four years from and after the expiration of the term of her predecessor, and until her successor is appointed and qualified. All vacancies in said Board shall be filled by appointment by the Governor subject to approval by the Senate at its next succeeding session. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be entitled to hold her office for the unexpired portion of the term of the person whom she may be appointed to succeed. Said managers, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of their office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Secretary of State: Provided, however, That the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State shall constitute a Board of Audit, whose duty it shall be to examine, audit and approve of the accounts and acts of said Board of Managers appointed under the provisions of this act.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8257. (6164.) *President.* 3. The said Board of Managers shall appoint one of their number as President of the Board.

8261. (6168.) *Female Superintendent and Officers—Rules.* 7. Said Board of Managers may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint a suitable Superintendent of said institution, and all necessary subordinates (not exceeding a number to be fixed by the Governor), and fix their respective salaries, and shall have power, with the like approval, to make and enforce all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government and discipline of said institution, and for the admission of girls into the Reformatory Department thereof, as they may deem just and proper. The Superintendent and all the subordinate officers of said institution shall be females: Provided, however, That if a married woman shall be appointed Superintendent or to any subordinate position, the husband of such appointee may, with the consent of the Board, reside in the institution, and may be assigned such duties or employment as the Board of Managers may prescribe.

8262. (6169.) *Bond of Superintendent.* 8. Before entering upon the discharge of her duties, the Superintendent shall give bond to the State of Indiana, in the sum of ten thousand dollars or over, with security to be approved by said Board of Managers, conditioned for the faithful performance of her duties as such Superintendent, and that she will faithfully account for all moneys, property and effects intrusted to her as such, and shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the duties of her said office with fidelity; and if said Superintendent shall be a married woman, such bond shall be executed by her husband and her sureties, but need not be signed by herself.

8263. (6170.) *Duties of Superintendent.* 8. The Superintendent shall reside at the institution, and shall have the charge and custody of the buildings and other property thereof, and of the inmates who may be committed to both departments of the institution, and shall govern them in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Board of Managers may prescribe, and shall employ such methods of discipline as will as far as possible, reform the characters, preserve the health, promote regular improvement in the studies and industrial employments of the inmates of the institution, and secure them fixed habits of industry, morality and religion. The rules, regulation and discipline of each department of the institution shall be adapted to the character of the inmates thereof.

8264. (6171.) *Interest in Contracts.* 9. No manager, officer or employe of said institution shall be personally interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, purchase or sale made by or to or on behalf of said institution, or in any business carried on for or on behalf of said institution. All contracts, purchases or sales made in violation of this section shall be deemed and held null and void; and all money paid to such managers, officers, or employes, or to any person for their benefit, in whole or in part consideration of such purchase, contract or sale, may be recovered back by civil action, in the name of the State of Indiana, against such manager, officer or employe, or against any person acting in her or his behalf, and it is hereby made the duty of the Governor and Board of Managers, upon satisfactory proof of such interest, to immediately remove such manager, officer or employe so offending, and to report the facts to the attorney-general, who shall take such legal steps in the premises as he may deem expedient.

8265. (6172.) *Annual Report*. 10. Said Board of Managers shall on or before the first day of January in each year, after the institution is open for the reception of inmates, make to the Governor a full and detailed report of their doings as such managers, and of the receipts and expenditures of such institution, with such other information relating to the condition of the institution and its inmates, and the results attained, as may be interesting or useful to the public; which report shall be communicated by the Governor to the General Assembly at the next succeeding session thereof.

8273. (6180.) *Vicious Girls Received for Reformation*. 11. Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive into their care and management in the said reformatory department, girls under the age of fifteen years, who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes:

First. When committed by any judge of the Circuit Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct, she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian and made it manifestly requisite that from a regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she shall be placed under such guardianship.

Second. When such infant shall be committed by such judge as aforesaid, upon complaint of any citizen, and due proof of such complaint, that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of such institution, in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Third. When such infant shall be committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof, by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle or immoral life.

8275. (E. S. 1998.) *Commitments*. That commitments under existing law or laws which may be hereafter passed to the Reformatory Department of the institution, mentioned in section 1 of

this act, may be made to read, for girls not under eight nor over fifteen years of age.

8276. (E. S. 1999.) *Detention and Release.* That all girls who may be now or hereafter committed to said Reform School by virtue of any existing law or laws, which may be hereafter passed, shall be detained in or committed to said Reform School until they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years: Provided, That the Board of Managers may release on parole all such girls at the age of eighteen years under such regulations as they may provide, which release shall remain in force during the good behavior of such girl or girls.

(1875, p. 73. In force August 24, 1875.)

8277. (6182.) *Discretion to Send to Jail or Reformatory.* If any girl under the age of sixteen years shall, under existing laws, or under those which may hereafter be enacted, be tried by any court of competent jurisdiction for any criminal offense for which she might, on conviction, be sentenced, for any period of time, to imprisonment in the proper county jail, it shall be competent for the court or jury by which the case may be tried, at their discretion, on conviction, to substitute confinement in the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act for imprisonment in the county jail; and such confinement shall be until the infant attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

Females over fifteen years of age may be sent to the county jail when the law so provides.—*Ruble v. State*, 52 Ind. 358.

(1869 S., p. 61. In force May 13, 1869.)

8278. (6183.) *May be Sent on Report of Grand Jury.* If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be accused before the grand jury of any crime or misdemeanor, and the charge is supported by evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jurors, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, may make a return to the court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the guardianship of the Reformatory Department of the institution, created by this act; and the court may, thereupon, order such commitment until the infant shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged as aforesaid, if satisfied from evi-

dence adduced that such commitment ought to be made: Provided, however, That the production of evidence may be weighed by the parent or guardian.

8279. (6184.) *May Send to Reformatory on Arrest of Trial.* If any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be arraigned for trial before any court of competent jurisdiction, charged with the violation of any criminal law of this State, the judge of such court may, with the consent of the counsel, arrest at any stage of the cause, any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution until she shall attain the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

8280. (6185.) *May Send on Habeas Corpus.* When any girl under the age of fifteen years shall be imprisoned to await her trial on any charge punishable with imprisonment, such girl may be brought before the proper circuit judge, in term time or vacation, on a writ of habeas corpus, and shall be entitled to a private examination and trial before such judge with a view to the question whether such infant ought to be committed to said institution. Only the parties to the case and the parent or guardian of the accused shall be admitted to such examination, unless one of the parents, the guardian or the legal representatives of the accused shall demand a public trial; in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual manner. And upon such hearing it shall be competent for such judge to make an order committing the accused to the Reformatory Department of said institution, until she attains the age of eighteen years, unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers or otherwise.

8281. (6186.) *Order of Commitment.* Whenever any infant under the age of fifteen years shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under the provisions of this act, the order of commitment shall be signed by the judge by whom it is made and authenticated by the clerk of the proper court, under the seal of the court. Such order shall state the name and age of the infant and the section of the act under which she may be committed, without setting forth or mentioning the offense with which she may be charged; and no other or further record of the proceedings shall be made, unless demanded by the infant or her parent or guardian. If, however, there shall be a regular trial

and conviction, under section 21 of this act (p. 6182), the usual record shall be made and a certified copy of the judgment shall constitute the order of commitment.

8282. (6187.) *Specifications in Commitment.* When a commitment shall be made under either of the specifications of section 19 of this act (p. 6180), the order of commitment shall also specify under which of the clauses or specifications of said section such order is made.

8283. (6188.) *Regulations for Discharge.* The Board of Managers of said institution may provide by general regulations for the discharge of girls committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution under any section or provision of this act, and such discharge shall be made by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Board.

8284. (6189.) *Escape.* Any person who may be committed to or confined in either department of said institution, and who may escape therefrom, may be arrested and returned to said institution by any officer or citizen, on the written order or request of the Superintendent or Board of Managers.

8285. (6190.) *Employment and Instruction—Apprenticeship.* The Superintendent of said institution shall have power to place any girl committed to the Reformatory Department thereof at any employment, for account of the institution or otherwise, and cause her to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as such Superintendent may think proper; and shall also have the power to bind out such infant with her consent during her minority, and may execute indentures of apprenticeship for such infant which shall have the like force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship made under the laws of this State. Every indenture of apprenticeship so made before the delivery thereof, shall be approved by the Board of Managers of such institution; which approval shall be endorsed on the indenture, and signed by the president of the board. In case any girl so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy or unreformed, the Superintendent may permit her to be returned to the institution to be held in the same manner as before such apprenticeship, whereupon the indenture may be cancelled by order of the board. If such infant shall have an unsuitable master or mistress, the Superintendent may, with the approval of the board, take her back into the said institution with or without the consent of such master or mistress; and thereupon the indenture shall be cancelled. All indentures so made shall be filed

and kept in said institution, and it shall not be necessary to file or record them in any other office or place, but the master or mistress of any girl so apprenticed shall, on request, be entitled to a copy of her indenture.

8286. (6191.) *Payment of Expenses.* If any girl shall be committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution upon the complaint or at the instance of her parent or her guardian, the cost of transporting such girl to the institution and the cost of her subsistence and clothing, shall be paid by such parent or guardian, unless such parent is unable by reason of his or her poverty to pay the same, or unless such guardian has no funds, effects or estate of such infant out of which the same could be paid. The order of commitment shall in every such case state whether the parent is able to pay the cost of the subsistence and clothing of the infant, or whether the guardian has any estate or effects of the infant, out of which such costs can be paid. The Board of Managers shall in every case estimate and fix the amount to be paid and the same shall be paid to the Superintendent quarterly in advance.

8287. (6192.) *Estimates—County to Pay Half.* Said Board of Managers shall, with the approval of the Governor, estimate and determine as near as may be, the actual expense per annum of clothing and subsisting an infant committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, and include a statement of such estimated price in each annual report. One-half of the cost of the keeping, according to such estimates, together with the entire cost of conveying such infant to the institution, shall be paid by the county from which such infant may be committed, except in cases where the cost of transporting such infant to the institution and her subsistence is chargeable to her parents or guardian under the last preceding section.

8288. (6193.) *Payment by County.* The expense which any county may be liable to pay for the clothing and subsistence of any girl committed to the Reformatory Department of said institution, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the Board of County Commissioners of such county into the state treasury on a certified statement in detail of the amount due therefor from such county being transmitted by the Superintendent of the institution through the treasurer of the state to the auditor of the proper county.

8290. (6195.) *Parent's Proceedings—Discharge.* If a parent, guardian, or master of any infant committed to the Reforma-

tory Department of said institution, or any person occupying the position of parent or guardian in fact, or any relation by blood or marriage, not more remote than first cousin to such infant, shall feel aggrieved by the commitment of such infant to such institution, he may make written application to the Board of Managers of said institution for the discharge of such infant, which application shall be filed with the Superintendent, who shall inform the managers thereof; and the same shall be heard and determined by said managers at such time as they shall appoint for that purpose, not later than the next regular meeting of the board. Such application shall state the grounds of the applicant's claim to the custody of the infant and the reasons for claiming such custody.

Within ten days after the hearing of such application the Board of Managers shall make and announce their decision thereon; and if they shall be of the opinion that the welfare of such infant would be promoted by granting the application, they shall make an order to that effect; otherwise, they shall deny the application. The applicant, upon the denial of the application (by first giving security for the payment of all costs, the security to be approved by the clerk of the proper court), may commence an action in the Circuit Court of the county in which the institution may be situated, for the recovery of the custody of such infant against the managers of the institution. The complaint in said action shall state the facts and manner of the commitment, the making of the plaintiff's application to the managers for the custody of such infant, and the denial of such application by said managers, as well as the ground upon which the plaintiff relies for the recovery of the custody of such infant. Said action shall be prosecuted in like manner as other civil actions; and the cost thereof shall be paid by the plaintiff without reference to the result of the action, unless the court shall state in the judgment that refusal of managers to grant the application of the plaintiff was plainly unreasonable, or that the original commitment was manifestly unnecessary and improper.

8291. (6196.) *Governor May Commute.* Whenever any female under the age of fifteen years shall be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to imprisonment in any county jail, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of such infant, parent, guardian or any other person, to commute her punishment by substituting therefor the commitment of such infant to the Reformatory Department of the institution created by this act dur-

ing the minority of such infant unless sooner lawfully discharged by the Board of Managers, or otherwise.

8293. (6198.) *Instruction.* It shall be the duty of said Board of Managers to provide teachers and, as far as practicable, instruct the inmates of said institution in reading, writing and arithmetic.

(1873, p. 139. In force February 3, 1873.)

8294. (6199.) *Furnishing.* Whenever said institution, or any portion or department thereof, is ready to be furnished, the Board of Managers thereof shall present to the auditor of state an itemized estimate of the articles needed for that purpose, with the estimated cost of each item or article, which estimate or statement shall be verified by the oath of the president of said board. Upon the presentation of said estimate or statement to the auditor of state, said auditor shall, as soon as practicable, notify the Governor, secretary and treasurer of state of the filing of such statement, and if a majority of said officers shall be of the opinion that the proposed expenditure or some part thereof is necessary for the proper furnishing of said institution, or any part or department thereof, they shall direct in writing the auditor of state to draw his warrant for the amount so estimated or such part or portion thereof as they may approve, on the treasurer of state, who shall pay the same to the president of said board, or to her order out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

8295. (6200.) *Current Expenses.* The current expenses of said institution shall be estimated for, allowed and drawn from the treasurer as follows: At the commencement of each month the Superintendent shall prepare and verify by her oath an estimated itemized statement in writing of the amounts that will be required to meet the current expenses of such institution during such month and present the same to the auditor of state, who shall notify the governor, secretary and treasurer of state thereof; and if a majority of said officers shall approve and allow said estimate or a part thereof, they shall direct in writing the auditor of state to draw his warrant on the treasurer of state for the amount which may be so allowed by said state officers or by a majority of them; and said treasurer shall pay such warrant out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Every such estimated itemized statement shall set forth the number of the inmates in each of the departments of the institution, and also the number of the officers and persons employed therein.

8296. (6201.) *Semiannual Report.* The Board of Managers and Superintendent of said institution shall, at the end of every period of six months (commencing with the first money which may be drawn from the treasury on any estimate made under either of the previous sections of this act), make an itemized report of the expenditure of the money which may have been so drawn from the treasurer under this act; and the auditor shall carefully examine such report and if in his opinion any money shall have been improperly expended in the purchase of unnecessary articles or by paying too much therefor or otherwise, said auditor shall immediately notify the governor, secretary and treasurer of state, who in conjunction with such auditor shall immediately proceed to investigate the matter and in accordance with the decision of a majority of these officers the amount shall be audited: Provided, however, That before rendering an adverse decision upon any such amount or any part thereof, they shall notify the disbursing officer and allow her to present such explanations or adduce such testimony as she may desire in regard to the matter, and they shall have the same power to summon and require the attendance of witnesses as are given to the circuit courts of this state.

(Acts 1903.)

Commitments. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That section 19 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: Section 19. Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the Reformatory Department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive into their care and management in the said Reformatory Department, girls under the age of fifteen years who may be committed to their custody in either of the following modes, to wit:

First. When committed by any judge of the circuit court, either in term, time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian and made it manifestly requisite that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

Second. When such infant shall be committed by such judge as aforesaid upon complaint by any citizen and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible

or vicious conduct, and that from moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

(Acts 1907, s. 525, p. 342.)

Juvenile Court—Proceedings. Section 1. Whenever a complaint is made or pending against a boy before he has completed his sixteenth year, or a girl before she has completed her seventeenth year, for the commission of any offense not punishable by law with imprisonment for life, or for which the penalty is death before any court or magistrate, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate at once and before any other proceedings are had in the cause to give notice in writing of the pendency of said cause to the probation officer of his county and forthwith to transmit all papers in said cause to the juvenile court with his certificate that jurisdiction in said cause is in said juvenile court. * * *

If any child is found guilty of the offense charged against it, or appears to be wilfully wayward and unmanageable, the court may commit him or her to the Indiana Boys' School, the Industrial School for Girls, or to any other state, penal or reformatory institution authorized by law to receive such boy or girl, subject to such conditions as are already provided by law for the reception of such children in said schools and institutions. And in all cases when a child shall be committed to a state or other institution as above provided, the report of the probation officer shall be attached to the commitment and the child shall be placed in charge of the probation officer, or some person designated by the court, to be conveyed under his direction to the designated institution:

Provided, That a woman shall always be sent with the girls so committed, and the person taking such child to the designated institution shall be allowed and paid for his or her actual expenses and no more, where he or she is an officer of such juvenile court appointed by the court, and in all other cases the person taking such child to any institution shall be allowed and paid for his or her services the same fees and expenses as are paid to the sheriffs in like cases.

(Acts 1903, s. 1, p. 524.)

Separation of Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison. The Indiana Industrial School for Girls shall be separated from the Woman's Prison and there shall be constructed for the use of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls, buildings separate and widely apart from those now used by the Industrial School for Girls and Woman's Prison.

(Acts 1903, s. 13, p. 526.)

There is hereby appropriated from the state treasury, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purchase of the ground, erection and equipment of the buildings and expenses of the commissioners authorized by this act, one hundred thousand dollars of which shall be available on and after June 1, 1903, and the remaining \$50,000 shall be available after November 1, 1903. The work shall be completed and turned over to the Board of Managers of the Industrial School for Girls, hereinafter provided for, on or before October 31, 1904. When this shall have been done by said commissioners and final settlement made with the auditor of state, then the duties of said commissioners shall end.

(Amendment to above section.)

Separation and Appropriation. There is hereby appropriated from the state treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, two hundred thirty-five thousand dollars (\$235,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection and equipment of the buildings and expense of the commissioners authorized by this act; seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) of which shall be available on and after June 1, 1905, and the remaining one hundred sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000) shall be available on and after November 1, 1905. The said buildings shall be erected and equipped and made ready for occupancy as soon as practicable, and when completed, turned over to the Board of Managers of the Industrial School for Girls provided for in this act.

(Acts 1907, s. 1, p. 138.)

Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls shall hereafter consist of four members. Upon the expiration of the term of any member of said board, or upon a vacancy occurring, the Governor shall appoint a successor

to such member, except as herein otherwise provided. All appointments shall be for a term of four years, respectively, excepting in case of vacancy by death, removal or resignation, they shall be for the unexpired term. In making all appointments referred to in this section, the Governor, in addition to the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall take into consideration the political affiliation and belief of such appointees, so that not more than two of the members of said boards respectively shall be members of the same political party or have the same political affiliation or belief.

Sec. 2. *Name of Institution Changed.* The name of the Indiana Industrial School for Girls is hereby changed to the Indiana Girls School.

[Acts 1907, s. 4, p. 140.]

Trustees — Qualifications — Bond — Removal. The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Girls School shall consist of women only.
* * * No other qualifications, except fitness and those hereinbefore specified, shall be considered in the making of such appointments. Each member of any such board of trustees hereafter appointed shall qualify by giving a bond with surety in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to the approval of the Governor. At the meeting of said boards following the appointments provided for in section one (1) of this act, they shall proceed to elect a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary, and thereafter annually, the organization shall be at the April meeting of said board. Such treasurer shall qualify by executing a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), with surety to the approval of the Governor. The Governor may remove any of such trustees for misconduct or neglect of duty after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges. The Board of Trustees of any institution shall have the right to condemn property for the convenience or the necessary purposes of such institution. Condemnation proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the statutes relating to the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

Compensation—Interest in Contracts. Such trustees shall receive as compensation \$300 a year each, and their reasonable expenses, not to exceed \$125 a year each, which shall be paid quarterly as other expenses of the institution are paid. No person shall be eligible to be appointed a member of any of the boards of trustees referred to in this act, who is a contractor with the institution of whose board he or she is a member, or who is interested

either directly or indirectly in any contract with or in furnishing any of the supplies for such institution, and if any person appointed under the provisions of this act shall become so interested during his or her term of office, such interest shall vacate his or her office and his or her successor shall be immediately appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill his or her unexpired term.

Employees. All officers and employes of each institution shall be selected and appointed by the Superintendent or head of the institution and shall be removable at his or her pleasure, and all such officers and employes shall be appointed regardless of political or religious affiliation on the basis of fitness after examination as to their qualifications for the duties to be performed under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board. The annual compensation of Superintendent or head of an institution and the number of officers and employes, their duties and compensations, shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees at its discretion and said trustees are hereby forbidden to solicit or request or in any way interfere with the appointment or discharge of any officer or employe.

Supplies—Purchase—Bids. In the purchase of all supplies that enter into the maintenance of any of the institutions covered by this act, it shall be the duty to invite competitive bids through sealed proposals to the president of the board of each institution and the lowest and best responsible bidder shall be awarded the contract and the same provision shall apply to the construction and equipment of all buildings for any such institution. Public notice of such bids shall be given by publication in the two leading newspapers in the county where such institution is located, and otherwise if considered beneficial. If such board deems it advisable and in the interest of economy to buy certain articles in quantity to last for a longer period, it shall have the right to do so. Such fact, however, shall be particularly stated in the notices. Blank bids shall be furnished for all applicants, but bids shall not be rejected because not contained on such form. Any or all bids may be rejected.

Annual Reports. Annual reports, uniform in character, shall be made by such boards to the Governor, and shall be printed.

Such institutions shall be conducted upon a thorough, non-partisan basis.

(Acts 1907, p. 669.)

Appropriation. Maintenance, thirty-eight thousand dollars, and one hundred fifty dollars per capita per annum for each person actually present over a daily average number of two hundred and fifty-three girls each month, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; said excess amount to be approved by the board of state charities. Discharge, clothing and parole, seven hundred dollars; library, three hundred dollars. Specific. One new cottage, twenty-five thousand dollars; two employes' cottages for men, at two thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars; cow barn and horse barn, three thousand dollars; store house and cold storage, six thousand five hundred dollars; fence, two thousand dollars; hennery and piggery, five hundred dollars; grading walks, drives, roads, improving grounds and planting trees, five thousand dollars; furnishing and installing boiler, engine and generator, switchboard and all necessary appliances, equipments, materials and labor, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; one standpipe, two thousand dollars; live stock, vehicles, harness, implements and necessary utensils, three thousand dollars, the same to be available immediately. Thirty thousand dollars to be expended in furnishing and equipment of buildings now or hereafter to be constructed, to be available upon the taking effect of this act: Provided, That out of such sum of thirty thousand dollars, six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for paying for pumps, air lift and equipment, architects' fees, cistern, salary of superintendent of construction and such unpaid expenses of the commissioners as are authorized by law.

(Acts 1908, s. 552, p. 9.) (Special Session.)

Appropriations. Regular and Specific. Regular: Maintenance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, eight thousand dollars. Specific: For heating and water line from new cottage to the power house, seven thousand dollars; for plumbing, sewerage, electric lighting, cistern and equipment for new cottage, four thousand dollars; for furnishings for new cottage, three thousand dollars, for completion and equipment of storehouse and cold storage plant, two thousand dollars; for the repair and the completion of the sewerage system, five thousand dollars. All of said appropriations are hereby made immediately available and all of said specific appropriation shall continue to be available until September 30, 1909.

(Acts 1908, s. 557, p. 12.)

Appropriations—Balances Available. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the unexpended balances remaining in the state treasury of the specific appropriations made by the regular session of the General Assembly of 1907 for the following specific purposes, viz: * * * Indiana Girls' School: one new cottage, pumps, air lift and equipment, cow barn and horse barn, store house and cold storage; be and the same are hereby continued available for the purposes for which said appropriations were made until September 30, 1910.

Emergency. Sec. 2. As there is an emergency for this act the same shall be in force from and after its passage and approval.

